

English for Science



WATER - Introduction and Fresh Water- Terms and Definitions

fresh water = not composed of salt water x **saline** [seilain] = salty = slaná drink**ing** /drink**able** water = pitná voda; x drinkable only after boiling **potable** = any liquid suitable for drinking (pitný, k pití); water / fluid **intake** = pitný režim **surface** water = povrchová ; **ground** water = podzemní

condense	To change from a gas to a liquid.
evaporate	To change from a liquid to a gas.
freeze	To change from a liquid to a solid.
transpiration	The process by which green plants, as they make food, drive off water
	vapor (transpire) through small openings in their leaves.
water cycle	The process by which water is continually recycling between the earth's surface and the atmosphere; also called the hydrologic cycle.

Water On the Ground

glacier	A moving mass of ice and snow.
lake	A body of water that collects in a hole or depression in the earth's
	surface; larger and deeper than a pond.
pond (US)	A body of water that is smaller and shallower than a lake. (US)
reservoir [rezəv ua:]	A lake formed by damming a river.
dam	A barrier constructed to contain the flow of water
	(or to keep out the sea).
marsh / bog	Low-lying wet land with green vegetation.
swamp <mark>[0</mark>]	A low-lying water-soaked marsh or bog that forms when a lake or
	pond fills with sediment and vegetation.
runoff	
overland flow	Water that flows off the earth's surface.
sheet runoff	Water that has no channels to direct its flow as it runs off the earth's
	surface.
stream	Runoff that follows in a channel between banks of soil, rock, or other material.
tributaries	Streams and small rivers that empty into one large river system.
discharge	The flow rate of water moving past a give location.
divide	
(+ Br watershed)	The highest land that separates the direction in which water will run
	off
	the earth's surface. (rozvodí)
river basin,	
catchment area /basin	1
drainage area / basin	
= US watershed	All the land that drains into a river, with its system of streams and other tributaries. (povodí)

Water In the Ground

ground water pore spaces porosity permeability im permeable viscosity	Water that has infiltrated the earth. Spaces between particles of sand or soil. The total volume of the pore spaces in a certain volume of material. Property determining how easily water flows through a material. Property allowing no water to pass through a material. A measure of how easily a liquid flows.
infiltration ad hesion co hesion capillary action	The process by which water sinks into the ground. The attraction of water molecules to other kinds of molecules. The attraction of one molecule to another molecule of the same kind. The upward movement of water in soil due to adhesion and cohesion.
zone of aeration capillary fringe	The layer of soil between the water table and the earth's surface. An area just above the water table that receives its moisture by capillary action.
water table	The boundary between the zone of aeration and the zone of saturation. Upper boundary surface of the saturated zone. (Strahler) Upper limit of the ground water body.
zone of saturation	The layer of soil below the water table.
spring	The place where ground water flows out of the ground because the water table has intersected the earth's surface.
artesian system	A combination of rock layers in which water passes downward through an aquifer.
aquifer	A layer of permeable rock through which water travels. Water-bearing strata. (zvodeň)
artesian spring	A natural flow of water from an artesian system.
geyser [Br gi:zə, Us gaizə]	The eruption from the ground of water and steam that has been heated by hot magma or rocks in the earth's crust. Boiling of pressurised water. Intermittent discharge of water ejected turbulently and accompanied by vapor phase (=steam).

Task: Note the terms with the stress on the second syllable.

porosity, impermeable, viscosity, adhesion, cohesion, aeration, artesian

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