

## Skills Worksheet

**Concept Review****MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Mississippi River                          | a. pathogen                  |
| _____ 2. area above an aquifer                      | b. recharge zone             |
| _____ 3. bottled water                              | c. nonpoint-source pollution |
| _____ 4. bacteria                                   | d. potable                   |
| _____ 5. multiple sources                           | e. watershed                 |
| _____ 6. fertilizer runoff                          | f. artificial eutrophication |
| _____ 7. law designed to improve water quality      | g. 1972 Clean Water Act      |
| _____ 8. surface water that percolates through soil | h. groundwater               |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Ninety-seven percent of the world's water resources are found in
- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a. fresh water. | c. icecaps and glaciers. |
| b. salt water.  | d. groundwater.          |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Earth's surface water is found in
- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| a. lakes.  | c. streams.         |
| b. rivers. | d. All of the above |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Most of the oil that pollutes the ocean comes from
- |   |
|---|
| a. operating boats and personal watercraft. |
| b. spills from oil tankers.                 |
| c. runoff from cities and towns.            |
| d. leaking underground storage facilities.  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The three major global uses of fresh water are
- |  |
|--|
| a. manufacturing goods, wastewater disposal, and irrigation. |
| b. drinking, bathing, and growing crops.                     |
| c. drinking, manufacturing goods, and generating power.      |
| d. residential, agricultural, and industrial uses.           |

**Concept Review *continued***

- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** What is the purpose of adding alum to water during the water treatment process?
- to filter and remove large organisms and trash
  - to form flocs that bacteria and other impurities will cling to
  - to prevent bacterial growth
  - to remove unwanted gases
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** How is fresh water used in industry?
- in manufacturing processes
  - in the disposal of waste products
  - to generate power
  - all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** Many areas of the world that do not have adequate fresh water have become habitable because
- rainfall patterns have changed.
  - water management projects have diverted water to the areas.
  - icebergs have been towed in to provide fresh water.
  - people have practiced water conservation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** A hole that is dug into the ground to obtain fresh water is called
- the recharge zone.
  - a well.
  - an aquifer.
  - a watershed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Which of the following is one way that a person can conserve water?
- Take a bath instead of a shower.
  - Wash laundry in small, partial loads.
  - Use a low-flow shower head to take short showers.
  - Water the lawn daily and at mid-day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** Which of the following is a source of point-pollution?
- unlined landfill
  - runoff from city streets
  - precipitation containing air pollution
  - runoff from farms
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** Animal feces would be classified as which type of water pollutant?
- pathogens
  - organic matter
  - inorganic chemicals
  - heavy metals
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Polluted groundwater is difficult to clean up because
- groundwater is deep in the ground and dispersed through large areas of rock.
  - pollutants cling to the materials that make up the aquifer and contaminate the clean water.
  - the recycling process of groundwater can take hundreds or thousands of years.
  - All of the above

Assessment  
**Quiz**

**Section: Water Resources**

**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 1. underground formation containing groundwater                         | a. watershed     |
| _____ 2. flowing network of surface water                                     | b. aquifer       |
| _____ 3. area of Earth's surface where water percolates down into the aquifer | c. river system  |
| _____ 4. area of land drained by a river                                      | d. groundwater   |
| _____ 5. water stored under Earth's surface                                   | e. recharge zone |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How much of Earth's water is fresh water?
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. 1 percent | c. 77 percent |
| b. 3 percent | d. 97 percent |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following does not make up part of Earth's surface water?
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. wetlands | c. aquifers |
| b. rivers   | d. lakes    |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following statements helps to explain why fresh water is a limited resource?
- |  |
|--|
| a. Most of Earth's water is salt water.                              |
| b. About 71 percent of Earth's surface is covered by water.          |
| c. Most of Earth's fresh water is not liquid water usable by humans. |
| d. both (a) and (c)  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Surface water becomes groundwater when it
- |   |
|---|
| a. moves below the water table.             |
| b. condenses to form drops of liquid water. |
| c. percolates into the recharge zone.       |
| d. flows onto the ground through a spring.  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A rock's ability to allow the flow of water through it is called
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. permeability. | c. recharge.     |
| b. porosity.     | d. distribution. |

Assessment

**Quiz**

**Section: Water Use and Management**

**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| _____ 1. process of removing salt from salt water                        | a. desalination |
| _____ 2. disease-causing organism  | b. potable      |
| _____ 3. safe to drink   | c. pathogen     |
| _____ 4. method of providing water to plants other than by precipitation | d. reservoir    |
| _____ 5. artificial lake   | e. irrigation   |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| _____ 6. Which of the following activities accounts for the greatest percentage of fresh water used worldwide?<br>a. drinking<br>b. washing<br>c. manufacturing<br>d. irrigating crops | _____ 9. Which of the following would be the best way for a desert farmer to reduce water loss from evaporation and seepage and thus conserve water?<br>a. dig deeper wells<br>b. recycle cooling water and wastewater<br>c. install low-flow toilets<br>d. install a drip irrigation system |
| _____ 7. Water treatment involves<br>a. adding pathogens.<br>b. adding mercury.<br>c. adding chlorine.<br>d. removing fluoride.  | _____ 10. Industrial water use includes which of the following activities?<br>a. irrigation<br>b. power generation<br>c. drinking<br>d. car washing  |
| _____ 8. Water diversion projects may involve the movement of water to dry regions using<br>a. canals.<br>b. dams.<br>c. reservoirs.<br>d. sprinklers.                                 |  |

Assessment

**Quiz**

**Section: Water Pollution**

**MATCHING**

Write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. accumulation of pollutants at successive levels of the food chain   | a. thermal pollution         |
| _____ 2. introduction of chemical, physical, or biological agents into water | b. wastewater                |
| _____ 3. accelerated build-up of nutrients caused by humans                  | c. biomagnification          |
| _____ 4. water that contains waste from industry or homes                    | d. artificial eutrophication |
| _____ 5. results in an increase of water temperature                         | e. water pollution           |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Point-source pollution and nonpoint-source pollution differ in
- a. the kind of biological agents causing the pollution.
  - b. whether the source of pollution is agricultural or industrial.
  - c. the number of sources from which the pollution is discharged.
  - d. whether the pollutants are chemical or physical agents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Fertilizers are classified as which kind of water pollutant?
- a. organic chemicals
  - b. inorganic chemicals
  - c. heavy metals
  - d. physical agents
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. One reason polluted groundwater pollution is difficult to clean is that
- a. the location of underground storage tanks is not always known.
  - b. pollutants cling to the materials that make up aquifers.
  - c. runoff contaminates the water supply.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Sources of ocean pollution include
- a. oil spills.
  - b. direct dumping of wastewater.
  - c. activities on land.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which Act strengthened the laws against dumping waste in U.S. waters?
- a. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act
  - b. Clean Water Act
  - c. Water Quality Act
  - d. both (a) and (b)