Freshwater Resources

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

B 1. The amount of one substance in a certain volume of another substance is called a

a. drought. **c.** coagulation.
b. concentration. **d.** leach field.

D 2. A high coliform count is an indicator that the water may contain

a. high levels of minerals. **c.** great kinetic energy.
b. high pH levels. **d.** large numbers of disease-causing organisms.

C 3. What is added to drinking water to kill bacteria and other organisms?

a. sand **c.** chlorine
b. alum **d.** dissolved solids

C 4. Wastewater and the different kinds of waste in it are called

a. sludge. **c.** sewage.
b. floc. **d.** hardness.

A 5. A condition in which an area gets less precipitation than normal for a few years is a

a. drought. **c.** floc.
b. pollutant. **d.** demand.

B 6. Using a resource wisely so that it will not be used up is called

a. filtration. **c.** distillation.
b. conservation. **d.** coagulation.

C 7. The result of sulfur and nitrogen reacting with water in the atmosphere is

a. sludge. **c.** acid rain.
b. desalination. **d.** potential energy.

A 8. Chemicals intended to kill insects and other organisms that damage crops are called

a. pesticides. **c.** fertilizers.
b. aquifers. **d.** flocs.

D 9. Which of the following can break down toxic chemicals in rivers and lakes?

a. septic tanks **c.** acid rain
b. sludge **d.** bacteria

A 10. A hydroelectric power plant changes the energy of moving water into

a. electrical energy **c.** reservoirs
b. industrial wastes **d.** kinetic energy

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Freshwater Resources ▪ *Chapter Test*

Completion

Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. In a process called Coagulation, particles in water clump together onto flocs.
12. When water is carried into fields in open irrigation ditches, much of it is lost to evaporation.
13. Any substance that causes water pollution is called a pollutant.
14. The process of obtaining fresh water from salt water is called desalination.
15. The kind of energy that an object has when it is moving is called _____ energy.

True or False

If the statement is true, write true. *If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.*

TRUE 16. Water quality is a measure of the substances in water besides water molecules.

DEMAND 17. A water shortage occurs when there is too great a supply in an area.

TRUE 18. Oil that washes off a road into a stream is an example of a nonpoint source of pollution.

FLOOD 19. Because of sewage pollution, people should boil water for drinking and cooking after a drought.

POTENTIAL 20. Water stored behind a dam has kinetic energy.

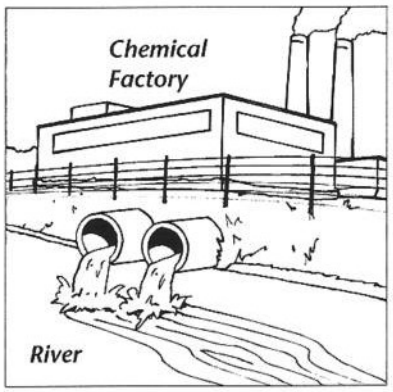
Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Using Science Skills

Use the illustration below to answer the questions that follow.

21. **Observing** What is occurring in the illustration that could affect a drinking-water supply?

Chemicals from the factory are entering the river



22. **Classifying** Is this an example of a point source of pollution or a nonpoint source? Explain.

POINT - because it is a specific source that can be identified

23. **Drawing Conclusions** What could the company do to stop the harm being done to the water in the river?

Stop flow of chemicals and dispose of in a safer way

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following.

24. What is the purpose of drinking-water treatment? Describe a typical treatment process at a city plant.

makes water safe and appealing to drink

Filtration → Coagulation → Chlorination → aeration, possible additional treatments

25. How do fertilizers in agricultural runoff affect lakes and ponds?

They provide excess nutrients and cause algae growth, and can lead to eutrophication