**Environmental Science Water Test Review**

1. What are the two main type of water on the planet, and how much of our water is each? Saltwater 97%, Freshwater 3%

2. Where do most cities get their drinking water from? Lakes, Rivers & Streams

3. What are the steps of treating drinking water? Explain the purpose behind each step. See Water Treatment Graphic Organizer

Primary-Physical Process; removal of large objects (grates/screens)

Secondary – (Microbial); dissolving other particles; “aeration”

Tertiary- (Psysiochemical); Santiation; Preceptiation, Filtration, Chlorination

4. Name and describe the different types of water pollution.

Point and Non-Point Source

5. How can we conserve water?

Drip Irrigation Systems. Low Flow Shower heads, watering lawns at night.

6. Explain how ground water and surface water are related.

They are both freshwater; both “potable”

7. What is an aquifer, and why are they so hard to clean up once they are polluted? Aquifer-A body of permeable rock that contains or transmits ground water (#3 on Water quiz)

8. Explain and give an example of point and non-point pollution.

**Point source**- you can directly find the connection ex: a particular industry or place “oil escaping from damaged tank”

**Non-point source**- you can NOT directly find the connection; “pesticides from farm” or runoff from lawns.

9. Where does most pollution in the ocean come from?

10. What is a watershed, and how can if affect a waterway? the area of land that is drained by a water system. Once it is contaminated it affects the entire area it supports.

11. What is the name of water that is safe to drink? “potable” Unsafe to drink?

12. What is bioaccumulation/biomagnification?

13. Why do we not run out of water even though we use it every day? How is that changing? We currently have access to freshwater via lakes, river and dams. However, overuse or depletion of water sources can result in water scarcity.

14. How is water used in each of the following: Homes, Industry, and agriculture?

15. How do dams effect the environment and the politics of the countries/states that share a river? If water is in short supply, grain imports will be less which will drive food prices higher. Individuals will be able to purchase less food and therefore suffer malnutrition

16. Why do water scarcity issues impact women and girls the most? Women & Children: Women and children are most susceptible to water scarcity and quality issues because they are often times the individuals who must collect and gather water often traveling many miles. During scarcity they are most likely to have limited access

17. Explain the tristate water war; know each states stance on the water use Tn, Fla, Alabama

18. What is subsidence and saltwater intrusion and how do they relate to groundwater?

Saltwater intrusion is the migration of ocean water into depleted aquifers

Subsidence- sinkholes created be depleted ground water levels

19. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using large dams and reservoirs?

Advantages: provides power to people, creates new ecosystems, creates jobs

Disadvantages: Destroys ecosytems already in place, can be expensive,

20. How do bacteria kill organisms in Eutrophic lakes?

Buildup of nutrients in a water ecosystem from runoff, usually leads to depletion of oxygen and other organisms suffocate.