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EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY 50

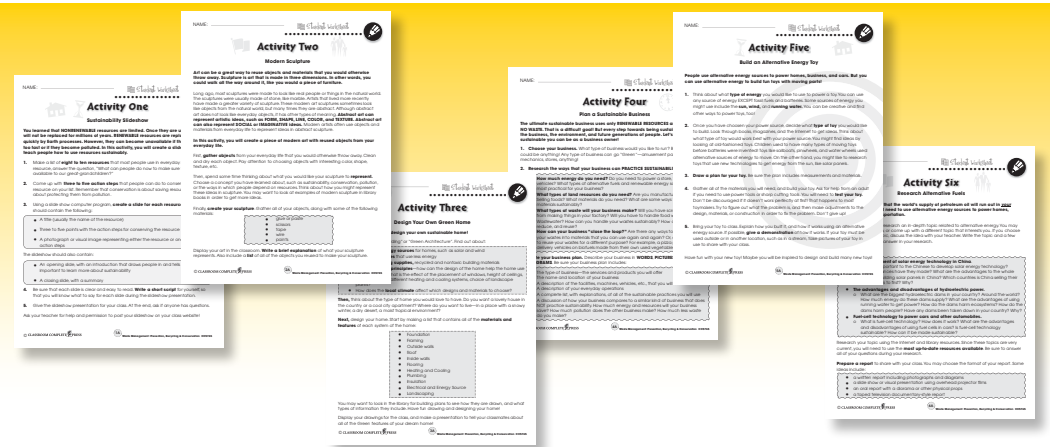
MINI POSTERS 55

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Fresh Water Resources

1. Think about your daily routine, from the time you get up until the time you go to bed. Describe ten ways that you use fresh water during the day.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

2. Match word to its definition. You may use a dictionary to help you.

1	reservoir	when pollution or harmful substances get into an environment	A
2	parasites	human made substances that can harm humans and other living things	B
3	pollution	animals that live on other living things, often causing harm	C
4	wastewater	the water from rain storms that washes across land and into streams	D
5	contaminate	a natural or human made lake that is used as a source of drinking water for a city or town	E
6	runoff	water that goes down the drain	F



Fresh Water Resources

How do we get drinking water?

Turn on a tap and water flows out. You use water every day, for drinking, cooking, and washing. Do you know where your water comes from?



You might have a well that pumps ground water. Or, you might get water from a municipal, or shared, water source, like a stream or reservoir. Most water, especially municipal water, is treated before it gets to your tap. This treatment is called **water purification**. Water purification removes harmful substances in the water that can make people sick. These harmful substances can be natural, such as **parasites**, or from human pollution.

STOP Describe why water purification is important.

What happens to waste water?

Water from dishwashing, clothes washers, toilets, showers, and tubs, all goes down the drain as waste, or **wastewater**. This wastewater must be treated again before it goes back into the environment. Wastewater from homes contains detergents, food scraps, and human waste. These substances can harm wildlife. Wastewater also includes runoff that goes down storm drains. Runoff contains **pollutants** from city streets. Factories also get rid of wastewater. Factory wastewater can contain all types of harmful chemicals.

Wastewater treatment, also called **sewage treatment**, is an important way to protect the environment. If untreated wastewater gets into streams, lakes, or oceans, it can harm wildlife. It can also contaminate fish that people eat.

Sewage treatment takes place in several steps. Usually, wastewater is first **filtered** to remove larger solids. Then, water is stirred so that air gets into the water. The **oxygen** in the air breaks down many types of harmful substances. Finally, the wastewater is usually passed through another set of smaller filters to remove any additional solids. Then, the water may be released back to the environment.



Fresh Water Resources

1. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the reading passage.

Where does your water come from? You might get water from a municipal source, like a(n) _____ **a** _____. Before it gets to your house, your water is _____ **b** _____. This treatment is called water _____. Water purification removes _____ **c** _____ substances in water that can make people sick, such as _____ **d** _____ and _____ **e** _____. The water that goes down your drain is called _____ **f** _____. It must be treated in order to protect the _____ **g** _____. This process is called _____. The first step is to remove larger _____ **h** _____. Then, the water is _____ **i** _____ so that _____ **j** _____ gets into the water. The _____ **k** _____ in _____ **l** _____ breaks down many harmful substances. Then, the water is usually _____ **m** _____ again. Then, the water can be released back into the _____ **n** _____.

2. Number the events from 1 to 6 in the order they occur in sewage treatment

- a) The water travels into large holding containers where it is stirred so that air can mix with the water.
- b) As you wash your face and brush your teeth, some of the water goes back down the drain.
- c) The water is released back into streams, rivers, a lake, or the ocean.
- d) The water goes through a larger filter to remove some of the larger solid materials, such as tissue.
- e) The water flows through pipes from your house to a sewage treatment facility.
- f) The water passes through a smaller filter to remove any small materials that have not broken down.



Fresh Water Resources

3. Explain why water must be treated both **before** and **after** it goes to your home

4. Describe **three** different sources of wastewater.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Extension & Application

5. Research the **water purification** and **sewage treatment plants** in your area. Work with a group of students. Call your water company or district. Ask them to send you information about the water purification and sewage treatment facilities in your area. Ask them also for information about where your drinking water comes from.

Read through the information from your water company. Write a list of **questions** about things you don't understand, or things you want to learn more about. Use the Internet or library resources to research answers to your questions. Find out more about water purification and sewage treatment methods. Finally, you may want to call your water company to follow up with any unanswered questions.

Design a three-poster flowchart to display in your class. The posters should contain the following information:

- poster 1: the sources of your water
- poster 2: how your water is purified
- poster 3: how your water is treated after it leaves your house

Reuse Contest

Hold a contest at your school to find the most USEFUL and CREATIVE ways to reuse everyday items. Work with a small group to run a contest for your class, or work with your whole class to run a contest for your school.

Part A

Create posters to **advertise** the contest. Be sure your posters answer the following questions:

- **Why** should students enter the contest? Tell students why it is important to reuse items instead of throwing them away.
- **What** are the contest rules? What are the prizes?
- **Where** is the contest located? Where should students drop off entries?
- **When** will the entries be judged? When is the deadline for entering?
- **Who** will judge the entries? Who is allowed to enter?
- **How** will the entries be judged? What are the judges looking for? Is there more than one category of winners? For example, you may want to offer one prize for the most practical reuse, and another for the most creative.

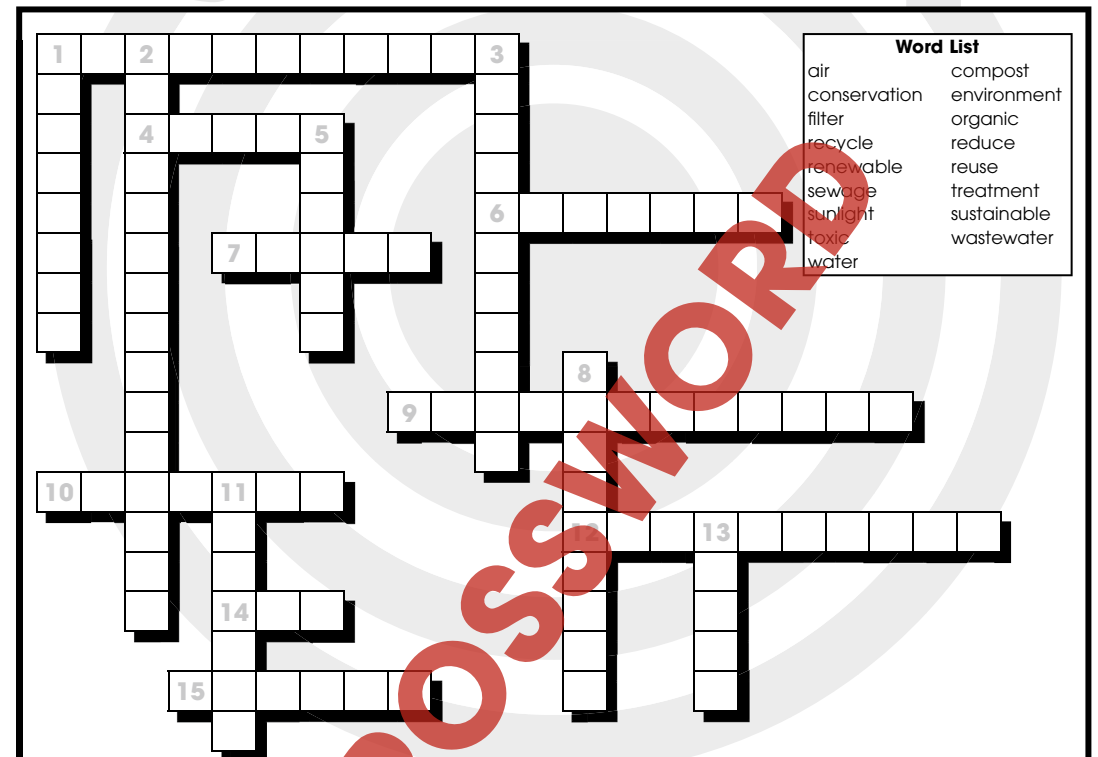
Part B

Collect all of the entries. Write a judging checklist that all of the judges can use. To write your checklist, think about what are the most important things you want to look for in entries. Do you want to use a point system for judging?

Part C

Choose the winners and runners-up. Keep the best projects on display for a week or two for parents, teachers, and students to view.

Crossword Puzzle!



Across

- recycling makes a resource _____
- an important resource for drinking and washing _____
- to turn a material from an old product into a new product _____
- what you do when you refill a water bottle _____
- the practice of saving and protecting natural resources _____
- broken down organic matter _____
- the water that flows down the drain _____
- the gases in the atmosphere _____
- how solids are taken out of wastewater _____

Down

- a renewable resource that can power a home _____
- what happens to wastewater _____
- everything that surrounds you _____
- to use less _____
- a resource that is quickly replaced by nature _____
- once-living _____
- harmful _____

Comprehension Quiz

28

Part A

Circle the word **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or Circle the word **FALSE** if it is FALSE.

- Nonrenewable resources are replaced by natural Earth processes faster than people can use them up.
TRUE FALSE
- Metals, wood, and plastic are all made with resources from the land.
TRUE FALSE
- At a recycling facility, plastic bottles are washed and filled with new products.
TRUE FALSE
- An apple core is an example of organic matter.
TRUE FALSE
- Sewage treatment makes water safe to drink.
TRUE FALSE
- Recycled water comes from unopened water bottles that have been sent to a recycling facility.
TRUE FALSE
- Automobiles that run on gasoline are a major cause of air pollution.
TRUE FALSE
- Green businesses are businesses that try to use as many natural resources as possible.
TRUE FALSE

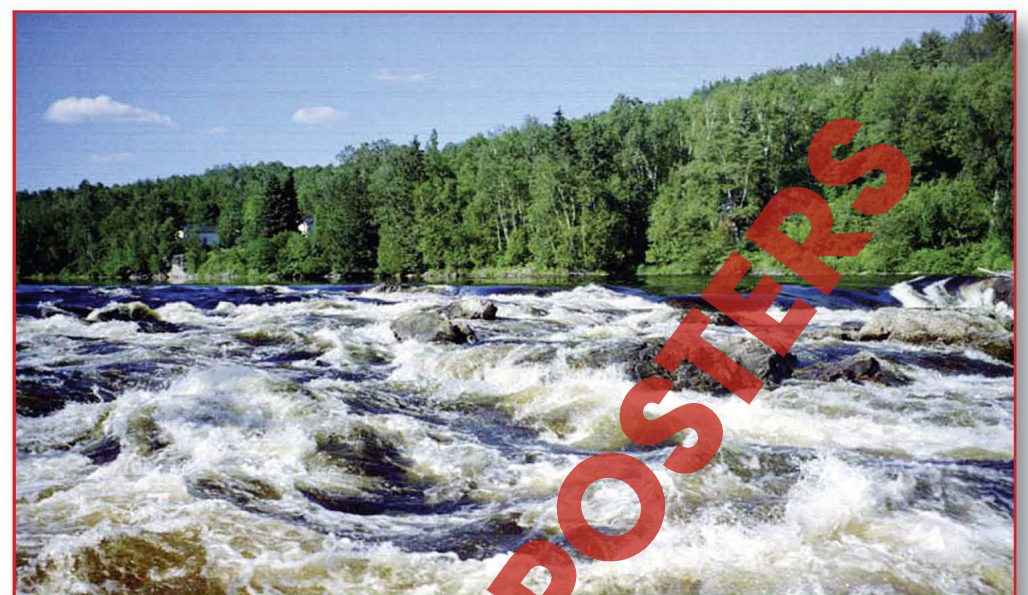
Part B

Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

- Which item could you place on a compost pile?
 - A plastic bottle
 - B glass jar
 - C banana peel
 - D newspaper
- Which of these is NOT a use for recycled water?
 - A drinking
 - B watering plants
 - C restoring wetlands
 - D cooling machines in factories
- Which substance can cause smog?
 - A bauxite
 - B benzene
 - C carbon
 - D ozone
- Which source of energy is nonrenewable?
 - A solar
 - B wind
 - C petroleum oil
 - D running water

SUBTOTAL: /12

Fresh Water Resources



A stream



A reservoir

NAME: _____

After You Read 



Fresh Water Resources

3. Explain why water must be treated both **before** and **after** it goes to your home

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1) _____
2) _____
3) _____


Extension & Application

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3.
Water treatment removes substances that can make people sick, such as parasites and pollutants.

4.
Water that flows down drains, runoff, water used in factories

5.
Answers will vary

1.
Answers will vary

2.
Water that is clean enough to drink

3.
1 B
2 C
3 E
4 F
5 A
6 D
30

1.
a) reduce
b) brushing
c) shorter
d) full
e) watering
f) toxic, hazardous

2.
a) oil-based paints, bug spray, bleach, motor oil, flea powder, turpentine

3.
Water that has undergone the sewage treatment process

4.
Answers will vary, but should NOT include drinking or washing

5.
Answers will vary

31
32
33

EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY