

Section 4.0 Human activities affect aquatic environments.

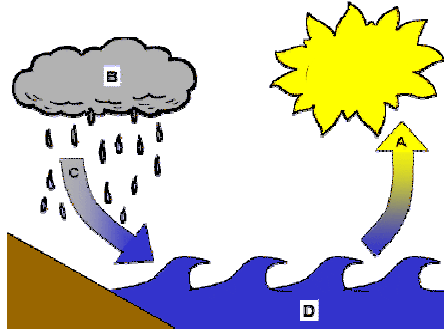
Student _____

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4.1 How Humans Use Water

<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/watercycle.html>

1.



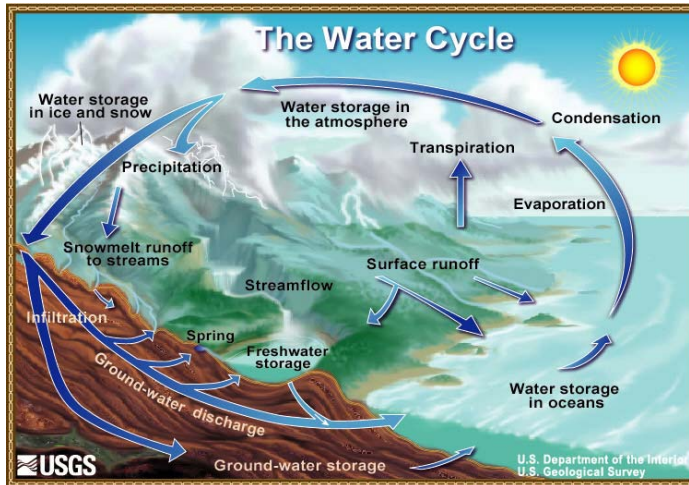
The Water Cycle

The **water cycle** is a model of what happens to water on the Earth.

In the model **A** represents ...

- A** evaporation
- B** condensation
- C** precipitation
- D** storage

2.



This illustration shows that there are many places where water can be stored. Most water on the Earth is stored in the ...

- A** atmosphere
- B** ground
- C** ice and snow
- D** oceans

3. Water use by humans on the Earth can be direct or indirect. When humans use water directly it is called ...

- A** industrial
- B** agricultural
- C** domestic
- D** recreational

4. The major agricultural use of water is for ...
A planting
B irrigating
C marketing
D harvesting
5. Dissolved salts, in the soil, can be deposited on the surface causing a serious side effect for this agricultural use of water ...
A over-irrigating
B under-irrigating
C groundwater depletion
D harvesting the crops
6. Industry uses water as a coolant, as a solvent, for washing, and for diluting pollutants when releasing them into the environment. This table shows some of the uses and amounts.

Product or Industry	Water Required (Litres)
Soap (laundry)	2000
Soda ash (ammonium soda process) 58%	72000
Canning (food)	100000
Paper	156000
Refined products (plastics)	6000000
Electric power (steam-generated)	680
Hospitals	600
Steel (rolled)	450000

Different industries use different amounts of water in their production. The industry that uses the most water is the manufacturer of ...

- A steel**
B paper
C canning food
D plastics
7. 5% of human use of water is domestic. Clean water is purified and piped into homes in ...
A developing countries
B developed countries
C 3rd world countries
D undeveloped countries
8. There are many advantages and disadvantages to the construction of Dams. Canada has most of its major rivers dammed. The following is an advantage of a dam ...
A water flow
B habitat
C sedimentation
D employment
9. Rivers and Lakes are affected by many human activities. Pollutants can enter the water system from many different sources. The primary source of thermal pollution is ...
A factories
B power stations
C farmland
D cities

4.2 Measuring Impacts

10. A small micro-organism parasite, that lives in local water supplies, called *Giardia*, causes 'giardiasis', makes people sick. The illness is also referred to as ...
- A Step Throat
 - B Basket Aches
 - C **Beaver Fever**
 - D Lime Disease
11. To help guard against health problems, caused by a sudden increase in the population of harmful micro-organisms in our water supply, this is done ...
- A fasting
 - B **monitoring**
 - C filtering
 - D engineering
12. To maintain high standards in terms of water quality, cities and towns hire these people to measure chemicals and organisms in the water ...
- A Wildlife officers
 - B Sanitation workers
 - C Health engineers
 - D **Water technicians**
13. Logging roads built in wilderness areas can threaten streams. The most damage to streams from logging activities is in the form of ...
- A **sediment from the road building**
 - B twigs falling off the logging trucks
 - C diesel polluting the atmosphere (acid rain)
 - D accidents on the roads with logging trucks
14. Science and technology are two ways to solve many of the environmental problems society faces, but another more important way to solve problems is to get ...
- A laws passed to prevent problems from happening
 - B regulations imposed to prevent negative effects
 - C **a strong commitment from people to act**
 - D lots of money and endless resources
15. Dumping toxic waste into a major river over many years can make a 'dead' river. To revitalize it so it will once again thrive, needs cooperation from Scientists, Industrialists, Government and People. A real success story in this regard is the ...
- A St. Lawrence River
 - B Bow River
 - C **Thames River**
 - D South Saskatchewan River