



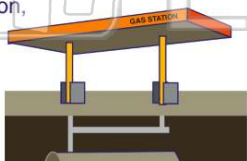
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Water is stored in an aquifer. Remember, though, that water is always **moving** in an aquifer. As water leaves the aquifer, either by natural flow or from human use, it needs to be **replaced**.

The ground surface where **water comes into** an aquifer is called the _____.

- A zone of saturation
- B caprock
- C bedrock
- D recharge zone

3 **Pollution** caused by a source that is confined to a **specific place**, such as a leaky underground gas tank at a gas station, is called _____.



- A point-source pollution
- B nonpoint-source pollution

2 A community wanted to track how much water it polluted in a year. This pie chart shows average water usage in that community.

What percentage of water used will be **polluted** when it exits people's homes?



- A 20%
- B 28%
- C 30%
- D 64%

4 Which of the following is an example of **nonpoint-source** pollution?

- A water runoff from cities
- B fertilizers from farmlands
- C water from septic tanks in cities



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

7

It is too expensive to drill a well.
 It moves so quickly through the aquifer that the pollution spreads out of control.
 It moves so slowly through the aquifer that it will take extraordinary measures to get it out of the aquifer.

- B nonrenewable resource
- C expendable resource
- D unlimited resource

9 In some instances, industrial use of water resources can **overuse** the natural resource. If not managed properly, natural water sources can **run dry**. In this case, water is considered a(n) _____.

- A renewable resource
- B nonrenewable resource
- C expendable resource
- D unlimited resource



10 Agriculture uses water from aquifers to water crops. In the Midwestern United States, the Ogallala aquifer provides water to 8 states! Suppose the water table of the Ogallala aquifer has dropped **25 meters** because it's used so extensively that it's losing water faster than it's recharging. If it would take **1,000 years** to **replenish** the Ogallala aquifer to its original state, what is the **rate of recharge**?

- A 25 m/year
- B 2.5 m/year
- C 0.25 m/year
- D 0.025 m/year



ANSWER KEY

Water is stored in an aquifer. Remember, though, that water is always **moving** in an aquifer. As water leaves the aquifer, either by natural flow or from human use, it needs to be **replaced**.

The ground surface where **water comes into** an aquifer is called the _____.

- A zone of saturation
- B caprock
- C bedrock
- D recharge zone

(d)

A community wanted to track how much water it polluted in a year. This pie chart shows average water usage in that community.

What percentage of water used will be **polluted** when it **exits** people's homes?

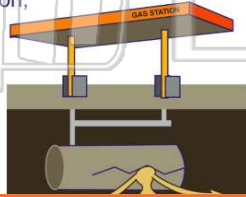


- A 20%
- B 28%
- C 30%
- D 64%

(d)

Pollution caused by a source that is confined to a **specific place**, such as a leaky underground gas tank at a gas station, is called _____.

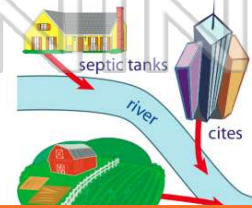
- A point-source pollution
- B nonpoint-source pollution
- C runoff
- D



(a)

Which of the following is an example of **nonpoint-source** pollution?

- A water runoff from cities
- B fertilizers from farmlands
- C water from septic tanks in housing areas
- D



(d)



PREVIEW

Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

- C it moves so quickly through the aquifer that the pollution spreads out of control.
- D It moves so slowly through the aquifer that it will take extraordinary measures to get it out of the aquifer.

- C expendable resource
- D unlimited resource



In some instances, industrial use of water resources can **overuse** the natural resource. If not managed properly, natural water sources can **run dry**.

In this case, water is considered a(n) _____.

- A renewable resource
- B nonrenewable resource
- C expendable resource
- D unlimited resource



(b)

Agriculture uses water from aquifers to water crops. In the Midwestern United States, the Ogallala aquifer provides water to 8 states! Suppose the water table of the Ogallala aquifer has dropped 25 meters because it's used so extensively that it's losing water faster than it's recharging.

If it would take **1,000 years** to **replenish** the Ogallala aquifer to its original state, what is the **rate of recharge**?

- A 25 m/year
- B 2.5 m/year
- C 0.25 m/year
- D 0.025 m/year

(d)