



Score Sheet

	Player 1	Player 2	Player 3	Player 4	Player 5
Question 1 (5 points)					
Question 2 (10 points)					
Question 3 (20 points)					
Question 4 (40 points)					
Question 5 (80 points)					
Total points (155 possible)					



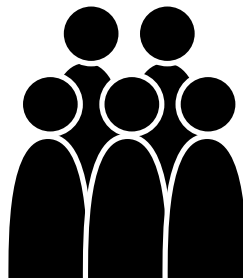
Life Line Cards

Ask a Friend



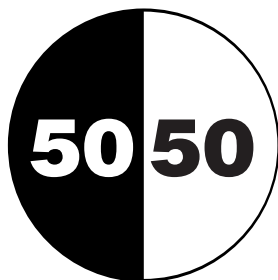
Choose someone from the studio audience to suggest an answer, and use that help in answering the question.

Ask the Audience



Have the game show host read each of the possible answers to the audience, and ask them to raise their hands to indicate which answer they think is correct. You may use the results of this audience survey to help answer the question.

50 / 50



Have the game show host eliminate two incorrect answers, leaving you with two possible answers from which to choose.



Question and Answer Cards

Correct answer indicated with a “•” symbol.

<p>Precipitation is considered “acid precipitation” if its pH is</p> <p>A. 7 B. less than 5.6• C. 5.6 D. greater than 7</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Atmospheric</i> <i>Activity: Acid Rain Reaction</i></p>	<p>The human body is approximately what percentage water?</p> <p>A. 98 percent B. 2 percent C. 70 percent• D. 26 percent</p> <p><i>Health</i> <i>Activity: Aqua Bodies</i></p>
<p>Acid precipitation may cause</p> <p>A. a decrease in the number and types of aquatic animals and plants B. deterioration of city building materials C. the decline of certain tree species D. all of the above•</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Atmospheric</i> <i>Activity: Acid Rain Reaction</i></p>	<p>What word is used to describe the amount of water that flows past a certain point in a stream over a measured period of time?</p> <p>A. volume movement B. streamflow• C. water passage D. time traveler</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Surface Water</i> <i>Activities: Back to the Future</i></p>
<p>What does it take to classify a drastic weather event as a natural disaster?</p> <p>A. at least 8 inches of rain B. winds of at least 70 miles per hour C. at least 10 days of rain D. loss of human life, property, or income•</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues</i> <i>Activity: AfterMath</i></p>	<p>What is the term for the condition when there has been too little precipitation and a water shortage occurs?</p> <p>A. drought• B. underwater C. without water period D. water need</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues</i> <i>Activity: Back to the Future</i></p>
<p>Who is responsible for preventing nonpoint source pollution in storm water runoff?</p> <p>A. city governments B. water managers C. everyone• D. industry leaders</p> <p><i>Management—Quality and Conservation</i> <i>Activity: A-maze-ing Water</i></p>	<p>The amounts of precipitation necessary for a flood are based on which one of the following factors?</p> <p>A. amount of precipitation B. average amount of precipitation in the area C. time period of precipitation D. all of these factors•</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues</i> <i>Activity: Back to the Future</i></p>
<p>Where does most storm water runoff from city streets end up?</p> <p>A. water treatment facilities B. in local streams and rivers• C. in the neighbor’s yard D. in puddles</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues</i> <i>Activity: A-maze-ing Water</i></p>	<p>What is the name for a graph developed from streamflow data over time that is used to help predict floods?</p> <p>A. streamflow scorecard B. hydrograph• C. water watch graph D. flood predicting gauge</p> <p><i>Management—General</i> <i>Activity: Back to the Future</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>What is a floodplain?</p> <p>A. a good place to build a house C. an average flood</p> <p>B. an area that can be flooded when water levels go higher than a stream's banks • D. a historical study of floods</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Back to the Future</i></p>	<p>Which of the following does NOT help to renew fresh water resources?</p> <p>A. wastewater treatment plants C. untreated storm overflow •</p> <p>B. filtering through soil and vegetation D. capture and release in wetlands</p> <p><i>Management—Quality and Conservation Activity: Common Water</i></p>
<p>Brownfields are</p> <p>A. patches of dead grass C. large tracts of land that have never been used by humans</p> <p>B. abandoned or inactive industrial sites • D. abandoned cities and towns</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: The Best Use for Brownfields</i></p>	<p>Flooding in urban areas is more severe than flooding in undeveloped areas because</p> <p>A. it rains more often in the city C. undeveloped areas contain sponges that soak up the excess water</p> <p>B. the ground in urban areas is much less permeable • D. there are more animals to drink excess water in undeveloped areas</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Design Away Floods</i></p>
<p>Why are wetlands valuable for watershed management?</p> <p>A. they collect floating debris C. sponges grow wild in wetlands</p> <p>B. they store water and slowly release it over time • D. water runs through them quickly</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Capture, Store, and Release</i></p>	<p>What percentage of the earth's surface is covered by both saltwater and freshwater?</p> <p>A. 28 percent C. 71 percent •</p> <p>B. 13 percent D. 82 percent</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Surface Water Activity: A Drop in the Bucket</i></p>
<p>Which of the following land use options would result in the most runoff per unit area?</p> <p>A. a natural wetland C. a parking lot •</p> <p>B. a house with a large lawn D. a cotton field</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues Activity: Color Me a Watershed</i></p>	<p>What kind of energy does the falling waters of a waterfall exhibit?</p> <p>A. potential energy C. gravitational potential</p> <p>B. kinetic energy • D. water work</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water Activity: Energetic Water</i></p>
<p>How can land use watershed maps aid water managers in making management decisions?</p> <p>A. they help predict runoff patterns C. they show areas of various land uses</p> <p>B. they show stream locations D. all of these choices •</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Color Me a Watershed</i></p>	<p>Which of the following is NOT an example of water conservation?</p> <p>A. keeping a bottle of cold drinking water in the refrigerator C. watering lawns in the early morning</p> <p>B. taking a bath instead of a shower • D. fixing leaks</p> <p><i>Management—Quality and Conservation Activity: Every Drop Counts</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>In areas where water is plentiful</p> <p>A. there is no need to conserve water C. conserving water costs more than it is worth</p> <p>B. water conservation is economically and environmentally smart • D. people should water their lawns in the middle of the day</p> <p><i>Management—Quality and Conservation Activity: Every Drop Counts</i></p>	<p>What term is used for the process of water moving through the ground to reach an aquifer?</p> <p>A. abduction C. rapid descent</p> <p>B. percolation • D. dripping</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Ground Water Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>
<p>What does a hydrogeologist study?</p> <p>A. minerals C. well drilling</p> <p>B. ground water • D. fossils</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>	<p>The porous part of an aquifer that allows water to flow through it freely is called</p> <p>A. open substrate C. water skin</p> <p>B. impermeable layer D. permeable layer •</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Ground Water Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>
<p>What creates a cone of depression?</p> <p>A. a bad grade on a test C. drawing water from an aquifer up through a well •</p> <p>B. a low-pressure weather system D. drilling a well into loose sand</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>	<p>Monitoring wells over time allows hydrologists to</p> <p>A. keep their jobs for a long time C. track rainfall over time</p> <p>B. observe changes in water quality and quantity • D. enter the <i>Guinness Book of World Records</i></p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Ground Water Activity: A Grave Mistake</i></p>
<p>The term used to describe a natural underground formation able to store and transmit water is</p> <p>A. aquifer • C. lake</p> <p>B. water cooler D. well</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Ground Water Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>	<p>Why can cemeteries cause arsenic contamination?</p> <p>A. arsenic was used in embalming fluid for many years • C. arsenic is created by decomposing bacteria</p> <p>B. wooden coffins were preserved with arsenic D. many cemeteries are built on former factory sites</p> <p><i>Water History Activity: A Grave Mistake</i></p>
<p>Water moves most quickly through which material?</p> <p>A. coarse sand C. gravel •</p> <p>B. clay D. fine sand</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Ground Water Activity: Get the Ground Water Picture</i></p>	<p>Which of these does NOT describe a contamination plume?</p> <p>A. has a noticeable starting point C. generally stays close to the original source of contamination •</p> <p>B. a noticeable pathway D. may persist even after the source of contamination is removed</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Issues Activity: A Grave Mistake</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>What phenomenon allows you to suspend paper clips on the surface of a cup of water and also makes water drops hold together?</p> <p>A. surface tension• C. rainbow B. steam D. adhesion</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: H₂Olympics</i></p>	<p>Water quality reports do NOT</p> <p>A. provide information about drinking water contamination C. indicate the calorie content of your drinking water• B. result from the 1996 Amendment to the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act D. indicate the source of your drinking water</p> <p><i>Management—Quality</i> <i>Activity: In Water We Trust</i></p>
<p>Which of these is an example of capillary action?</p> <p>A. water sucked up through a straw C. water pumped through a pipe B. water soaked up by a paper towel• D. bleeding</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: H₂Olympics</i></p>	<p>Contaminants that can be found in water include</p> <p>A. arsenic C. fluoride B. <i>E. coli</i> D. all of the above•</p> <p><i>Management—Quality</i> <i>Activity: In Water We Trust</i></p>
<p>A water molecule is made up of how many atoms?</p> <p>A. one C. six B. three• D. four</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: Hangin' Together</i></p>	<p>A water molecule in the ocean is most likely to</p> <p>A. remain in the ocean• C. evaporate and condense into clouds B. go on a cruise D. be taken up by plants</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle</i> <i>Activity: The Incredible Journey</i></p>
<p>The formation of hydrogen bonds causes substances to do what in water?</p> <p>A. freeze C. sink B. explode D. dissolve•</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: Hangin' Together</i></p>	<p>In a water cycle, transpiration is one way that</p> <p>A. water falls to earth C. water flows through the ground B. water travels downstream to the ocean D. water returns to the atmosphere•</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle</i> <i>Activity: The Incredible Journey</i></p>
<p>Because a water molecule has a slight positive charge at one end and a slight negative charge at the other, it is said to be</p> <p>A. polar• C. adhesive B. bipolar D. ionic</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: Hangin' Together</i></p>	<p>Symptoms of lead poisoning include</p> <p>A. fatigue C. abdominal pain B. infertility D. all of the above•</p> <p><i>Health</i> <i>Activity: Leadbusters</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>When are temporary wetlands likely to form?</p> <p>A. during the wet/rainy season • C. during the early morning</p> <p>B. during the dry/drought season D. during the late night hours</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Surface Water Activity: Life in the Fast Lane</i></p>	<p>Which one of these is a pathogen for humans?</p> <p>A. a bike path C. beneficial bacteria</p> <p>B. the influenza virus • D. a water dipper</p> <p><i>Health Activity: No Bellyachers</i></p>
<p>Which of the following would most likely NOT be found in temporary wetlands?</p> <p>A. mosquitoes C. fairy shrimp</p> <p>B. frogs D. catfish •</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Surface Water Activity: Life in the Fast Lane</i></p>	<p>Which of these is NOT an example of how pathogens can be spread by water?</p> <p>A. using a pencil that someone has chewed C. sharing drinking glasses</p> <p>B. sneezing D. borrowing someone's gym shoes •</p> <p><i>Health Activity: No Bellyachers</i></p>
<p>Today, most of the water used in the United States for showering, washing, and cooking is brought into the home by</p> <p>A. septic systems C. the water delivery service</p> <p>B. canal systems D. a system of pipes and plumbing •</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses Activity: The Long Haul</i></p>	<p>Which of these is NOT a preventive measure that can help your body resist disease?</p> <p>A. drinking eight glasses of water each day C. wearing weather-appropriate clothing</p> <p>B. using a magnifying glass to identify harmful bacteria • D. eating three balanced meals a day</p> <p><i>Health Activity: No Bellyachers</i></p>
<p>In some places today and in most places as recently as 100 years ago, water was not readily available at the turn of a tap. How did most people get their water?</p> <p>A. from a well • C. from a local stream</p> <p>B. from glaciers D. from rainwater</p> <p><i>Water History Activity: The Long Haul</i></p>	<p>When water resource issues involve conflicting values</p> <p>A. there is usually only one right solution C. people usually get along well</p> <p>B. arriving at solutions is usually difficult • D. an economist can usually solve the problem</p> <p><i>Management—General Activity: Perspectives</i></p>
<p>How much water will a faucet that drips 160 drops per minute lose in one day?</p> <p>A. 2 cups C. more than 6 gallons •</p> <p>B. about 15,000 gallons D. 33 tablespoons</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses Activity: Money Down the Drain</i></p>	<p>How is cholera spread?</p> <p>A. by eating undercooked meat C. by drinking unfiltered, contaminated water •</p> <p>B. by breathing airborne dust particles D. by sneezing without covering the mouth</p> <p><i>Health Activity: Poison Pump</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>An epidemiologist</p> <p>A. treats skin conditions C. designs water treatment plants</p> <p>B. studies how diseases are transmitted and controlled • D. treats patients suffering from widespread diseases</p> <p><i>Health</i> <i>Activity: Super Sleuths</i></p>	<p>Water enters a plant from the soil through the plant's</p> <p>A. branches C. roots •</p> <p>B. leaves D. ears</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle</i> <i>Activity: Thirsty Plants</i></p>
<p>Which of these is NOT a symptom of a common waterborne disease?</p> <p>A. high fever C. mental confusion</p> <p>B. dehydration D. numbness in extremities •</p> <p><i>Health</i> <i>Activity: Super Sleuths</i></p>	<p>Although sometimes frightening or destructive, thunderstorms are important mostly because</p> <p>A. they can be very loud C. they are a source of water •</p> <p>B. they generate electricity D. they don't happen every day</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses</i> <i>Activity: The Thunderstorm</i></p>
<p>Which of the following does NOT help in the transport of water through a plant from roots to leaves?</p> <p>A. evaporation C. cohesion</p> <p>B. transpiration D. gravity •</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: Thirsty Plants</i></p>	<p>Why do watershed managers monitor the amount of rainfall associated with thunderstorms?</p> <p>A. to predict droughts or floods • C. to keep people and property safe from lightning</p> <p>B. to determine if it is acidic precipitation D. to predict tornadoes</p> <p><i>Management—General</i> <i>Activity: The Thunderstorm</i></p>
<p>When plants lose water through transpiration and animals lose water through perspiration, the water travels to the next step in the water cycle in what state?</p> <p>A. liquid C. solution</p> <p>B. gas • D. solid</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle</i> <i>Activities: Thirsty Plants</i></p>	<p>What does an isohyetal line on a map show?</p> <p>A. an isolated area C. elevation above sea level</p> <p>B. points that receive equal amounts of precipitation • D. a place where no rain falls</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate</i> <i>Activity: The Thunderstorm</i></p>
<p>The movement of water through an ecosystem is referred to as the</p> <p>A. water transport system C. water movement</p> <p>B. water cycle • D. water-go-round</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle</i> <i>Activity: Thirsty Plants</i></p>	<p>Water sources for urban wildlife do NOT include</p> <p>A. dew on leaves C. candy wrappers •</p> <p>B. rain puddles along streets D. bird baths</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses</i> <i>Activity: Urban Water Safari</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>Which of the following is NOT a water quality parameter?</p> <p>A. temperature C. pH B. dissolved oxygen D. humidity•</p> <p><i>Management—Quality Activity: Urban Waterway Checkup</i></p>	<p>Which of the following is an example of indirect water use?</p> <p>A. making ice cubes C. listening to a CD• B. watering the lawn D. making spaghetti</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses Activity: Water Meter</i></p>
<p>As waterway conditions deteriorate</p> <p>A. species diversity increases C. species diversity stays the same B. species diversity decreases• D. species diversity disappears instantly</p> <p><i>Management—Quality Activity: Urban Waterway Checkup</i></p>	<p>In which climate, often described as hot and humid, do most rain forests occur?</p> <p>A. temperate climate C. soggy climate B. desert climate D. tropical climate•</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate Activity: Water Models</i></p>
<p>Ice cubes are an example of water in which state?</p> <p>A. liquid C. solid• B. gas D. solution</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water Activity: Water Match</i></p>	<p>When solar energy heats liquid water, what happens?</p> <p>A. evaporation• C. contraction B. condensation D. sunburn</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle Activity: Water Models</i></p>
<p>Which of the following terms describes water changing from a gas to a liquid?</p> <p>A. abracadabra C. evaporation B. condensation• D. sublimation</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water Activity: Water Match</i></p>	<p>In which of Earth’s major climates is water most likely to remain frozen?</p> <p>A. tropical C. temperate B. polar• D. cool</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate Activity: Water Models</i></p>
<p>Which of the following household activities uses the most water?</p> <p>A. drinking 8 glasses of water a day C. running the dishwasher B. taking a 20-minute shower• D. brushing teeth, without leaving the water running</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses Activity: Water Meter</i></p>	<p>When solar energy heats liquid water, what happens?</p> <p>A. evaporation• C. contraction B. condensation D. sunburn</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Water Cycle Activity: Water Models</i></p>



Question and Answer Cards

<p>Which of the following is one of the three largest water uses in our society?</p> <p>A. power production • C. car washes B. swimming pools D. bottled water</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses</i> <i>Activity: Water Works</i></p>	<p>Which of the following careers is NOT involved in ensuring adequate safe, clean drinking water?</p> <p>A. municipal planner C. petroleum geologist • B. microbiologist D. watershed planners</p> <p><i>Management—Career</i> <i>Activity: Water Work Shuffle</i></p>
<p>Which takes the most water to produce?</p> <p>A. 40 sheets of paper C. a pair of cotton jeans B. a pound of hamburger • D. a 2-pound loaf of bread</p> <p><i>Natural Resource—Uses</i> <i>Activity: Water Works</i></p>	<p>Which of the following people is involved in cleaning up water after it is used in your home?</p> <p>A. hydrologist C. wastewater engineer • B. meteorologist D. hydrogeologist</p> <p><i>Management—Career</i> <i>Activity: Water Work Shuffle</i></p>
<p>Scientists designate a region’s climate based on its</p> <p>A. long-term weather conditions • C. weather balloon data B. tallest mountain D. amount of snowfall</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate</i> <i>Activity: Wet Vacation</i></p>	<p>Which of the following is NOT characteristic of a solution?</p> <p>A. the solution is transparent C. the solute will settle out • B. the solute is evenly dispersed D. the solute and solvent are indistinguishable</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: What’s the Solution?</i></p>
<p>Which of the following does NOT affect local climate conditions?</p> <p>A. presence of mountains C. presence of a lake B. latitude D. all of the above affect local climate conditions •</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate</i> <i>Activity: Wet Vacation</i></p>	<p>Which of the following is a solution?</p> <p>A. milk C. sugar water • B. mud D. oil and vinegar salad dressing</p> <p><i>Physical Properties of Water</i> <i>Activity: What’s the Solution?</i></p>
<p>Which of the following climates does NOT occur in the United States?</p> <p>A. temperate C. subtropical B. arctic D. all of the above occur in the United States •</p> <p><i>Earth Systems—Weather and Climate</i> <i>Activity: Wet Vacation</i></p>	<p>Fly fishing is a water sport that</p> <p>A. was recently invented C. is restricted to fresh water streams and lakes B. is reported to have been practiced by early Romans • D. involves fishing from airplanes</p> <p><i>Water History</i> <i>Activity: Wish Book</i></p>

