**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Freshwater 101 Quiz**

**Water – freshwater, to be exact – is necessary for life. How much do you know about this vital resource?**

1. How much of the Earth’s water is fresh?
2. 2.5 percent
3. 10 percent
4. 30.5 percent
5. 50 percent
6. What accounts for the vast majority of world water use?
7. Industry
8. Farming and ranching
9. Drinking water
10. Electricity generation
11. How much water does the average American directly use at home (indoor and outdoor) every day?
12. 25 gallons (95 liters)
13. 50 gallons (190 liters)
14. 75 gallons (285 liters)
15. 100 gallons (380 liters)
16. A hundred million years ago, the plant had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. More water than it has now
18. Less water than it has now
19. The same amount of water than it has now
20. Of potatoes, rice, poultry, and beef, which uses the most water to provide 500 calories?
21. Potatoes
22. Rice
23. Poultry
24. Beef
25. What country, in 2008, became the first to grant nature (such as rivers and forests) inalienable rights in its constitution?
26. Finland
27. Lesotho
28. Ecuador
29. Vietnam
30. Which of the following groups contains more freshwater?
31. Clouds and water vapor
32. All the world’s rivers
33. What country has nearly half of the world’s large dams?
34. China
35. U.S.
36. India
37. Japan
38. Are freshwater animals disappearing at a faster or slower rate than land and sea animals?
39. Faster
40. Slower
41. How much water does it take to produce a pair of blue jeans?
42. 860 gallons (3,255 liters)
43. 1,100 gallons (4,160 liters)
44. 2,900 gallons (10,980 liters)
45. 4,000 gallons (15,140 liters)

<http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/freshwater/freshwater-101-quiz/>

**Drinking Water and Sanitation Facts**

<http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/freshwater/drinking-water-and-sanitation-quiz/>

Depending on where you are in the world, the water in your facet could be drawn from groundwater, surface water such as lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, or seawater that’s been desalinated.

A staggering one person out of eight – nearly 900 million people in total – lacks access to clean water. According to the World Health Organization, in Africa alone 36 percent of people have no safe drinking water, and 40 percent have no adequate sanitation.

Every day, 4,800 people worldwide die from waterborne diseases, such as cholera, leptospirosis, and botulism. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, most waterborne diseases cause diarrheal illness, which is the second largest killer of children worldwide.

Water can be contaminated by infectious disease, toxic chemicals, radiological hazards, and more. Waste from farms and factories is the usual culprit, and there’s growing concern over the effect medicines and toiletries are having on our water quality.

Dirty water and lack of a toilet and proper hygiene kill 3.3 million people every year. The majority are children.

Every day, the world’s 14,450 desalination plants produce some 16 billion gallons (60 billion liters) of water. Around the globe, 300 million people depend on seawater or brackish groundwater that’s too salty to drink.

The Pacific Institute estimates that producing one liter of bottles water actually takes three liters—the liter of water that goes into the bottle and two more that are used in the production process.

Forty-six percent of people around the world do not have water piped to their homes. Instead they must rely on wells, communal spigots, water trucks, lakes, or even dirty rivers.

Women in developing countries walk 3.7 miles (6 kilometers) on average to reach the nearest well or get water in other ways. In these countries where water is scarcest, getting water is almost always women’s work and can take many hours a day.

Italy leads the pack in consuming bottled water – 184 liters per person in 2004, according to the Beverage Marketing Corporation. That’s nearly twice as much as the United States, which comes in at 91 liters a person. Mexico is in second place, with 169 liters a person.

**Climate Change and Water Quiz**

<http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/freshwater/freshwater-quiz-climate-change/>

Increasing temperatures are already affecting rainfall patterns and melting glaciers, causing too little water in some regions and too much water in others. Later this century, if warming continues, floods and droughts could become more common and less freshwater will be available.

Sometimes called the Third Pole, the Tibetan Plateau has nearly 37,000 glaciers on the Chinese side alone. The plateau—the highest and largest in the world—supplies water to nearly a third of the world’s people. Unprecedented warming is causing 95 percent of the plateau’s monitored glaciers to shed more ice than they’re adding.

Last century, the 20th, was the wettest of the millennium. But that time, during which Americans built a civilization in the desert, has given way to recent drought. While trees in the West die off and burn in wildfires at an unprecedented rate, subdivisions continue to sprout, and water managers are set to face hard times ahead.

Both the world’s most arid inhabited continent and its 15th biggest economy, Australia is confronting the limits of natural resources in an era of climate change. Though Australians have routinely weathered dry spells, years of drought in the last decade have been the most devastating in the country’s 117 years of recorded history.

In just 15 years, 1.8 billion people will live where water is scarce. Today, nearly 900 million people have no access to clean water, and with 83 million more people on Earth each year, water demand will keep going up.

Nearly 70 percent of the planet’s freshwater is frozen in ice sheets, glaciers, permanent snow cover, and permafrost. As ice retreats due to rising temperatures, seasonal water supplies are projected to decrease in mountain regions, home to more than one-sixth of the world’s population.