A. The percent- age of the earth's water that is fresh water.	A. The source of energy for the hydrologic or water cycle.	A. Two possible sources of groundwater con- tamination.	A. The chemical symbol for water.	A. The name for a smaller stream that flows into a larger stream.	A. The three largest oceans.
Q. What is 3?	Q, What is the sun?	What are landfills and septic tanks? (other acceptable answers include; feed lots, human wastes, animal wastes, fertilizers, and aban- doned wells.)	Q, What is H₂O?	Q. What is a tributary?	Q. What are the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian?
A. The five Great Lakes. Q. What are the Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior?	A. The process by which a vapor becomes a liquid or a solid. Q. What is con- densation?	A. The wearing down or washing away of soil and land by the action of water, wind or ice. Q. What is ero- sion?	 A. The constant circulation of water from the atmosphere to the land and the oceans and back again. Q. What is the water (hydrologic) cycle? 	A. The act of adding water to crops. Q. What is irri- gation?	A. The move- ment of water down through the earth's surface. Q. What is infil- tration? (Percolation would also be an acceptable answer.)
A. The capacity of porous materials, such as sand and gravel, to transmit water. Q. What is per- meability?	A. A term used to describe the area drained by a river and its trib- utaries. Q. What is a river basin? (Watershed would also be an acceptable answer.)	A. Tanks used to hold waste from homes when a sewer line is not available. Q. What are septic tanks?	A. A pit, hole, or shaft sunk into the earth to tap an underground source of water. Q. What is a well?	A. A change in the quality of water that makes it unsuitable for cer- tain uses. Q. What is pol- lution? (Contamination would also be an acceptable answer.)	A. Water-satu- rated lands where aquatic plants and animals live. Q. What are wetlands?

