



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

1. Everything we have, do, or make... everything we need...relies on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ - things that come from the earth.
2. One of the most important natural resources that all living things need to survive is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ % of Earth's surface is covered with water.
5. Only around \_\_\_\_\_ % of Earth's water is surface water and readily available to humans.
6. We live in the \_\_\_\_\_ Desert.
7. Our rainfall is \_\_\_\_\_ inches per year.
8. Based on the Average Annual Rainfall Map of the United States, what can you observe about Arizona's rainfall? \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is water such as rivers and lakes. It is water that is at the Earth's surface and easily accessed by humans.
10. Tucson's three main sources of water are \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is located in the spaces between rocks and gravel underground. Underground places that contain groundwater are called \_\_\_\_\_. Groundwater built up in our aquifers over millions of years, mostly from surface \_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall, \_\_\_\_\_ the soil and \_\_\_\_\_ down to the aquifer. When water percolates all the way down to the aquifer, our groundwater is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Tucson gets very little \_\_\_\_\_ each year. Our climate is very dry and we have a very high \_\_\_\_\_ rate.



13. The movement of water from place to place is called \_\_\_\_\_.

14. When the groundwater level was high, before the early 1900's, Tucsonans got their water from \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

15. As Tucsonans pumped up more and more groundwater, the level of water in the aquifer began to \_\_\_\_\_. We pump up more water than is \_\_\_\_\_ by our limited rainfall.

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ habitat is one that occurs beside wet areas such as rivers, lakes, and ponds.

17. If you were a city planner for Tucson, Arizona, a place with a limited water supply and growing population, what would you do? Where would you get more water?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ River is the largest river in Arizona and runs year round.

19. The Central Arizona Project Canal (or CAP) is \_\_\_\_\_ miles long.

20. Colorado River water must be pumped nearly \_\_\_\_\_ feet uphill during its route to Tucson.

21. The CAP is the single largest user of \_\_\_\_\_ in Arizona.

22. \_\_\_\_\_ states (including Arizona) and \_\_\_\_\_ use Colorado River water.

23. Tucson's third water source is \_\_\_\_\_ water, also called \_\_\_\_\_ water.

24. Recycled water is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

25. Water that we can drink is called \_\_\_\_\_ water.



26. Recycled water is used to water landscapes at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
and \_\_\_\_\_ all around Tucson.

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes humans in the water cycle.

28. We can practice water \_\_\_\_\_ and use water \_\_\_\_\_.

29. People \_\_\_\_\_ by channeling rain from their roofs  
to their landscapes.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is water that is channeled from washing  
machines or sinks and reused to water plants.

**FINAL REVIEW:**

Where does Tucson get its water?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

How can water be recycled?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How can we conserve water? (list at least three things)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_