**1. What parameters are usually use to assessment of the water quality?**

1. **pH**
2. dihydrogen monoxide
3. **suspended solids**
4. **color**
5. **turbidity**
6. dissolved sodium chloride
7. **temperature**
8. water reflection
9. **dissolved oxygen concentration**
10. **odour**
11. **conductivity**

**2. What methods are used to determine the smell of the water?**

1. **Organoleptic**
2. Colorimetric
3. Chemical

**3. What is the scale of odour assessment?**

1. no odour – perceptible – putrid
2. **no odour – perceptible – intensive**
3. perceptible – intensive – specific

**4. What does turbidity tell us about water quality?**

1. **medium for the development of microorganisms and bacteria**
2. a lot of dissolved oxygen in the sample
3. **presence of undissolved particles**

**5. What types of water smell do you know?**

1. **plant**
2. aromatic
3. **putrid**
4. **specific**
5. fishy
6. chemical

**6. What types of color of natural waters do you know?**

1. **before filtration**
2. **after filtration**

**7. What pH range natural water have?**

1. 8.0 – 9.0
2. **6.5 – 8.0**
3. 5.0 – 6.5

**8. What are the types of suspended solids?**

1. quarks
2. **mineral**
3. **organic**
4. **specific**
5. elementary particles

**9. What the black color of the suspended can mean?**

1. a lot of carbon monoxide in the water
2. a lot of iron in the water
3. **presence of anaerobic processes, decomposition of organic matter**

**10. What does white sediment mean during dissolved oxygen measurements?**

1. a lot of glucose in the sample
2. **no dissolved oxygen in the sample**
3. high concentrations of N2 in water

**11. What the extended filtration time can tell us about water quality?**

1. very good water quality
2. **large amount of suspended solids in the sample**
3. water has a pH of 9