Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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