WORKSHEET 6.1: Definitions

<u>Directions</u>: In the left column are definitions to the *Words to Remember* and in the right column are the words. Match the words with the correct definitions. Place the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of the word.

Another name for wastewater.	A.	absorption field
A wastewater disposal system, used by homes		aeration
not connected to public systems; it usually		cake
consists of a septic tank and absorption field.		digest disinfect
To kill microorganisms, to clean; one method is		grit
to use chlorine.		hydrologic cycle
That next of a gentic greaten variable made up of		impurities
		landfill
		microorganism
		nutrients
5. The process of adding air to water; this increases biological activity.		oxygen
		perforated
A plant which treats wastewater to remove		primary treatment
	O.	scum
released back to the environment.	P.	secondary treatment
The part of a gentic greatern to which wenterwater	Q.	sedimentation tank
	R.	septic system
	S.	septic tank
underground.	T.	sewage
Materials such as sand and gravel which are	U.	sludge
removed from wastewater in the first step called	V.	tertiary treatment
primary treatment.	W.	wastewater
The second stage of treatment in a wastewater	X.	wastewater treatment
		plant
by bacterial action.		
To break down material (such as sludge) into		
waste water and sons.		
Water which has been used by people in homes		
and the second s		
and dissolved impurities.	8	
	not connected to public systems; it usually consists of a septic tank and absorption field. To kill microorganisms, to clean; one method is to use chlorine. That part of a septic system usually made up of perforated pipes; these allow wastewater to drain into the soil for its final treatment. The process of adding air to water; this increases biological activity. A plant which treats wastewater to remove contaminants, so that the water can be safely released back to the environment. The part of a septic system to which wastewater flows from a house; it is a watertight box buried underground. Materials such as sand and gravel which are removed from wastewater in the first step called primary treatment. The second stage of treatment in a wastewater treatment plant which removes wastes primarily by bacterial action. To break down material (such as sludge) into smaller parts; this may be done by bacteria in wastewater and soils. Water which has been used by people in homes, businesses, farms or factories; it carries solid	A wastewater disposal system, used by homes not connected to public systems; it usually consists of a septic tank and absorption field. To kill microorganisms, to clean; one method is to use chlorine. That part of a septic system usually made up of perforated pipes; these allow wastewater to drain into the soil for its final treatment. The process of adding air to water; this increases biological activity. A plant which treats wastewater to remove contaminants, so that the water can be safely released back to the environment. The part of a septic system to which wastewater flows from a house; it is a watertight box buried underground. Materials such as sand and gravel which are removed from wastewater in the first step called primary treatment. The second stage of treatment in a wastewater treatment plant which removes wastes primarily by bacterial action. To break down material (such as sludge) into smaller parts; this may be done by bacteria in wastewater and soils. Water which has been used by people in homes, businesses, farms or factories; it carries solid

12.	The third stage in a wastewater treatment plant which is sometimes used to remove even more impurities from wastewater.
13.	Something which has been pierced by holes; such as the pipes in an absorption field of a septic system.
14.	The first stage of treatment in a wastewater treatment plant in which large pieces of material are removed.
15.	Solid waste material which settles out during wastewater treatment; after it is treated, it may be used as fertilizer.
16.	solid organic material settles out from wastewater to the bottom of the tank; typically there are two of these: a <i>primary</i> and a
17.	secondary tank. Dried sludge material from wastewater; it can be used as fertilizer.
18.	An organism that can only be seen by a microscope, such as a bacteria.
19.	A chemical element that is present in air.
20.	The process by which water is recycled by precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and condensation.
21.	Chemical elements necessary for good plant growth and health.
22.	Substances which, when present, make another substance not pure or clean.
23.	The layer of fats, oils and other materials that float on the liquid in a septic tank.
24.	A disposal site beneath the land surface for solid waste products generated by people; the wastes are packed and covered with earth.