





NAME: _____
 DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: Examine each source. Determine whether or not the source is reliable. Explain your answer in the space below.

<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 
<p>ANSWER:</p>	<p>ANSWER:</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>4.</p> 
<p>ANSWER:</p>	<p>ANSWER:</p>

5.



News: Law enforcement seizures of pills containing fentanyl increased dramatically between 2018-2021



nih.gov
Law enforcement seizures of pills containing fentanyl increased
NIH-supported research highlights growing, dangerous trend, particularly for people new to drug use.

ANSWER:

6.



WAMU 88.5

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RACE

Read Martin Luther King Jr.'s 'I Have a Dream' speech in its entirety

Updated January 14, 2022 - 1:53 PM ET
Heard on Talk of the Nation

17-Minute Listen

PLAYLIST

ANSWER:

7.



Water Pollution and Fish Physiology

By Alan G. Heath

Edition 2nd Edition
First Published 1995
eBook Published 29 November 2019
Pub. Location Boca Raton
Imprint CRC Press
DOI <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780203718896>
Pages 384
eBook ISBN 9780203718896
Subjects Bioscience, Engineering & Technology, Environment & Agriculture

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Citation

ABSTRACT

This book provides a concise synthesis of how toxic chemical pollutants affect physiological processes in teleost fish. This Second Edition of the well-received Water Pollution and Fish Physiology has been completely updated, and chapters have been added on immunology and acid toxicity. The emphasis, as in the first edition, is on understanding mechanisms of sublethal effects on fish and their responses to these environmental stressors.

The first chapter covers the basic principles involved in understanding how fish respond, in general, to environmental alterations. Each subsequent chapter is devoted to a particular organ system or physiological function and begins with a short overview of normal physiology of that system/function. This is followed by a review of how various toxic chemicals may alter normal conditions in fish. Chapters covering environmental hypoxia, behavior, cellular enzymes, and acid toxicity are also included. The book closes with a discussion on the practical application of physiological and biochemical measurements of fish in water pollution control in research and regulatory settings.

ANSWER:

8.

Headline: "Can we trust climate models?"

Simple Climate

Welcome!
Welcome to Simple Climate! The site designed to provide you with straightforward explanations about climate change, letting you read, react and then get on with your life. Useful links from the blog include:
The ultimate simple explanation of climate change, as voted for by readers
Picture explaining climate change
Online climate science resources anyone can play with
What we can do about climate change
What climate change might cost us
Can we trust climate models?
Links to and reviews of CO2 footprint calculators

Recent Posts:

Can we trust climate models?
December 15, 2021 - antjeblanco
Computers crash, freeze, corrupt documents, and otherwise make us swear at them every day. At such moments I briefly blow my own fuse, and my computer becomes my enemy - until I remember it's revolutionized how I work, communicate and access information. But knowing how easily they can go wrong - and how easily a small, overlooked, mistake in a piece of software can cause unexpected problems later - makes me cautious. That extends to writing this blog, when I often wonder just how much we can rely on the computer models used so widely by scientists studying global warming. So this year I've been asking researchers questions like: Why even use models? How can we trust that they're accurate? How should we understand what they come up with?
These questions go deep into how science works, using evidence from what people see, or experiments we conduct, to build or knock down ideas. The best evidence is directly measured, in as much detail as possible. Today that's available in some cases, but not all, and we can't go back in time to get data over the long time periods that might be ideal. For example, this previously limited our understanding of global warming's effect on tropical cyclones. Stone-Chalmers from the Global Change and Vulnerability Unit at the United Nations Environment Program in Geneva, Switzerland told me in February, "Normal detection of trends in the existing records is challenged by data quality issues and record length," he told me. "Model projections suffer less from this, but have other challenges, such as whether they are accurately representing all of the relevant physical processes."
And while there are a lot of processes to represent, researchers have worked hard to establish them, underlined Xuefeng Cui from Beijing Normal University, China, in July. "Climate models have been developed by groups of scientists to include atmosphere, oceanography, land, biology, chemistry, physics, computing science for about 40 years," he said. "They have a solid scientific foundation and model the climate system in reasonable resolution."
This kind of model's not about beauty - or is it?

Can we trust climate models?
Scientists use models like the Community Climate System Model (CCSM, shown here) to increase their understanding of the world's climate patterns and learn how they may affect regions around the globe. Credit: PNNL

ANSWER: