Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** To say that environmental science is mission oriented means it is

A) a highly organized endeavor.   
 B) essentially an information gathering endeavor.  
 C) oriented toward solving problems.  
 D) designed to understand relationships.

**2)** If everyone in the world lived a lifestyle similar to the average U.S. citizen we would need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more planets to support everyone.

A) two   
 B) four  
 C) six  
 D) eight

**3)** About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world's people currently lack access to clean water, adequate diet, basic sanitation, and other essential needs.

A) 100 million   
 B) 300 million  
 C) 700 million  
 D) 1.4 billion

**4)** Sustainable development means

A) improving people's lives in the present in a way that can continue far into the future.   
 B) providing ever-increasing amounts of adequate housing.  
 C) continued growth indefinitely as long as it can be paid off.  
 D) utilizing an ever-increasing quantity of natural resources.

**5)** The earliest documented recognition that misuse of the natural environment can have nasty consequences was

A) George Perkins Marsh's 1864 publication of *Man and Nature*.   
 B) Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, alerting the public to the dangers of pollution in 1962.  
 C) Roosevelt's warnings about overuse a century ago.  
 D) Plato's writings 2500 years ago.

**6)** Which of the following presently provides 80 percent of the energy used in industrialized countries?

A) Fossil fuels   
 B) Wind  
 C) Hydroelectric power  
 D) Solar

**7)** The position that nature deserves to be protected in its own right is called

A) biocentric preservation.   
 B) utilitarian conservation.  
 C) environmentalism.  
 D) global environmentalism.

**8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutes 4.6 percent of the world's people yet produces about 50 percent of all toxic waste.

A) China   
 B) Germany  
 C) Russia  
 D) The United States

**9)** By 2050, the earth is projected to have a population between

A) 8 and 10 billion.   
 B) 7 and 8 billion.  
 C) 8 and 9 billion.  
 D) 10 and 12 billion.

**10)** The first Nobel Prize for environmental action was awarded

A) in 1912 to John Muir.   
 B) in 1973 to David Brower.  
 C) in 2004 to Wangari Maathai.  
 D) in 1935 to Aldo Leopold.

**11)** There is concern over the continued ability to provide adequate food for our growing population because

A) 2/3 of all agricultural lands show signs of degradation.   
 B) there is little corporate interest in food production.  
 C) agriculture has not benefited from modern technological advancements.  
 D) there is little knowledge about how to farm.

**12)** Critics of sustainable development suggest that we are limited by

A) non-renewable resources.   
 B) the capacity of the biosphere to absorb waste.  
 C) newly developed renewable technologies.  
 D) non-renewable resources and the capacity of the biosphere to absorb waste.

**13)** The word "environment" comes from a French word that means

A) life   
 B) nature  
 C) wildlife  
 D) home  
 E) to surround

**14)** Environmental science is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Narrowly definedset of physical, life, and social sciences   
 B) Theoretical approach in interpreting the environment  
 C) Way to see the world in scientific terms  
 D) Systematic approach in learning about the environment  
 E) Special set of problem-solving skills

**15)** Most environmental problems result from

A) Politicaldifferences   
 B) Complex,interrelated problems  
 C) Technological development problems  
 D) Global warming  
 E) Urban degradation

**16)** The word *environment* as used in environmental science does not include

A) our culture.   
 B) the biosphere.  
 C) our political system.  
 D) solutions to problems.  
 E) understanding relationships between organisms.

**17)** The fundamental basis of environmental science as a discipline is the

A) History of the use of natural resources   
 B) Diversity of lifeon theEarth  
 C) Human impact on the Earth  
 D) Pollution on the Earth  
 E) Future use of natural resources

**18)** Which of the following areas does environmental science **NOT** draw information from to aid in solving problems?

A) Political Science   
 B) Chemistry  
 C) Ecology  
 D) Sociology  
 E) Music and the Arts

**19)** One major difference affecting the scope of environmental issues of the past and present is the

A) Current ability to alter the natural world through technology   
 B) Relatively new emergence of environmentalists  
 C) Historicalignorance of the interconnected nature of environmental issues  
 D) Development of new fields such as environmental science  
 E) Extremely fast transmission of information through the Internet

**20)** In the fourth century B.C., the philosopher Plato wrote of the erosion and deforestation that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Greece.

A) Would one day plague   
 B) Were caused by the excessive population in  
 C) Were prevalent in countries outside of  
 D) Had been a problem that was now resolved in  
 E) Had stripped the fine soils and forests of

**21)** Which of the following is **NOT** a problem being addressed by environmental scientists?

A) Finding resources for a human population growing at almost 80 million people a year.   
 B) Providing clean drinking water.  
 C) Assessing and finding solutions to climate change.  
 D) Creating processes that promote sustainability in everyday life.  
 E) Creating a bettertransportation system for food distribution to the populace.

**22)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tabulation of the demands placed on nature by individuals or nations.

A) ecological footprint   
 B) quantitative analysis value  
 C) world biocapacity  
 D) land area resource ratio

**23)** Most of the early scientific studies of environmental damage were done by

A) Colonialadministrators who were oftentrained scientists   
 B) Native people ofNorth America  
 C) European peasant farmers who understood the connection between deforestation and local climate change  
 D) Industrial leaders of the nineteenth century who were worried about the degradation caused by factories  
 E) Scientists inEurope who were worried about deforestation and erosion in their countries

**24)** The history of conservation and environmentalism is

A) Based in the Industrial Revolution   
 B) Largely unrecorded  
 C) A relatively new movement  
 D) Based in the 1970s environmental movement  
 E) Traceable well back into human history

**25)** Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, is a model for balancing nature and human needs because in the eighteenth century a French governor

A) Declared the island a nature sanctuary   
 B) Ordered sensitive areas such as steep slopes to be preserved in forests  
 C) Bought the island as a private sanctuary for the government of France  
 D) Supported an extensive environmental education campaign  
 E) Enforced strict punishment for people who damaged any natural resources

**26)** Pragmatic conservationists, including Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt, supported forest conservation in order to protect

A) Wildlife habitats in forested areas   
 B) Untouched, unvisited wilderness areas  
 C) Jobs and homes for people  
 D) The scenic beauty found in natural areas  
 E) Resources such as natural habitats for future generations

**27)** Utilitarian conservationists tend to believe that resources should be saved because they are important

A) As a home for wildlife   
 B) In the conservation of aesthetic values  
 C) To our understanding of the biosphere  
 D) For a strong economic system  
 E) And used by all living things

**28)** The approach that reflects the philosophy that there is waste in neglecting the development and use of certain natural resources (such as dead trees in old growth forests) would best be described as

A) Moral and aesthetic preservation   
 B) Global environmental citizenship  
 C) Pragmaticutilitarian conservation  
 D) A cornucopian worldview

**29)** Biocentric preservationists, first led by John Muir, advocate saving natural areas for their

A) Aesthetic andspiritual valuesand wildlife habitat   
 B) Hunting and fishing value  
 C) Wood and mineral resources for the future  
 D) Tourism and recreation potential  
 E) Economic value in cleaning the air and preventing soil erosion

**30)** Biocentric preservation is a philosophy that supports the belief that

A) The biosphere is a central resource for humans   
 B) Humans must manage resources for maximum productivity  
 C) Preservation of wildlife is needed for human survival  
 D) All living thingshave a fundamental right to exist and pursue their own interests  
 E) All living things have value for humans

**31)** The National Park Service reflects a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach while the Forest Service reflects a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.

A) Biocentricpreservationist; pragmatic utilitarian conservationist   
 B) Global environmentalist; cornucopian  
 C) Pragmatic resource conservationist; moral and aesthetic preservationist  
 D) Cornucopian; global environmentalist  
 E) Pragmatic utilitarian conservation; biocentric preservation

**32)** Pollution problems

A) Are relatively new concerns   
 B) Identify the era of global environmentalism  
 C) Were recognized atleast as early asthe eleventh century  
 D) Are the main issues for technological optimists

**33)** Environmentalism stemming from the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* differed from earlier North American conservation perspectives by

A) Focusing on human population growth   
 B) Placing more emphasis on pollution problems  
 C) Emphasizing international problems  
 D) Encouraging energy efficiency  
 E) Emphasizing the value of natural resources

**34)** Modern environmentalism is becoming well established in the United States. One of the main reasons for this is probably the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the modern movement.

A) emphasis on technological remedies   
 B) interconnected nature of our global village  
 C) combination of activism and research  
 D) emphasis on impending doom  
 E) greatly expanded international communications

**35)** At the end of the twentieth century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has/have been added to environmental thinking.

A) Global concerns   
 B) Urban problems  
 C) Water supply and pollution problems  
 D) Human population growth  
 E) Air pollution problems

**36)** Some of today's leading environmental thinkers, such as Dr. Wangari Maathai of Kenya

A) Have denounced theuse of technology   
 B) Have shown that aslight decrease in human welfare must accompany environmental protection  
 C) Have focused onlyon local environmental issues  
 D) Are linkingimproved environmental quality with social progress  
 E) Treat humans as anentity separate from the environment in which they live

**37)** The world's population is now more than

A) 70 million   
 B) 70 billion  
 C) 7 billion  
 D) 700 million  
 E) 20 million

**38)** Which country uses the most coal to produce electricity?

A) China   
 B) India  
 C) United States  
 D) Russia

**39)** Supplies of fossil fuels are

A) Continually expanding in nature   
 B) Being renewed as fast as we use them  
 C) Being steadily depleted  
 D) Almost entirely depleted  
 E) Easily found through better technology

**40)** Which of the following factors will not lead to violent conflicts?

A) Racial antagonisms   
 B) Access to water  
 C) Natural resource degradation  
 D) Religious conflicts  
 E) All of these are factors that can lead to violent conflicts

**41)** According to the U.N. Environment Programme how many species have gone extinct in the past century?

A) Almost 100   
 B) Over 250  
 C) 563  
 D) More than 800  
 E) Nearly 1,700

**42)** The United Nations estimates that at least 3 million people die each year from diseases triggered by

A) water pollution.   
 B) air pollution.  
 C) exposure to radiation.  
 D) cigarette smoking.  
 E) mosquito-borne illnesses.

**43)** Evidence of progress in reducing overpopulation and the increased strain on the environment it causes is best illustrated by

A) The currentevidence of a stable population in the developing and developed world   
 B) A decrease in the average number of children born to each woman  
 C) The currentevidence of a globally stable population growth  
 D) The decreasing population growth rate in the United States  
 E) The currentevidence of a stable population in the developing world

**44)** If everybody in the world used resources at the rate that people in the United States do,

A) People would be healthier and happier worldwide   
 B) Our current resources would run out quickly  
 C) Violent conflicts would decrease because basic needs would be met  
 D) Economies would prosper  
 E) More people would experience health problems because people in more prosperous countries experience more stress

**45)** One way to decrease the size of our ecological footprint is to

A) Decrease consumption rates   
 B) Increase consumption rates  
 C) Increase the development in the region  
 D) Reduce the size of a biologically productive area in the region  
 E) None of these; itis not possible to change the size of an ecological footprint

**46)** The world's poorest people typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environmental degradation.

A) Cause the most   
 B) Are victims and causes of  
 C) Are unaffected by  
 D) Don't really care about  
 E) Are ignorant of

**47)** Poverty is usually passed on from one generation to the next through

A) The lack of available opportunities   
 B) Genetic conditions  
 C) Improper care of natural resources  
 D) Illnesses spread by viruses

**48)** In general, as per capita GDP (gross domestic product) rises both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

A) infant mortality; life expectancy   
 B) percentage of safe drinking water; rate of infectious diseases  
 C) infant mortality; adult literacy  
 D) percentage of safe drinking water; adult literacy  
 E) total fertility rate; percentage of safe drinking water

**49)** Which country listed is not in the top 5 with respect to sustainable development?

A) The United States   
 B) Sweden  
 C) Finland  
 D) New Zealand  
 E) They are all in the top 5

**50)** Proponents of sustainable development argue that

A) All development has environmental costs   
 B) Development is less important than the environment  
 C) Development can proceed with minimal costs to the environment  
 D) The environment is less important than development  
 E) Development does not cause environmental damage

**51)** Sustainable development, ideally, improves living conditions

A) For a few decades into the future   
 B) For the entire current political administration  
 C) As long as resources last  
 D) For generations in the future  
 E) For the present generation

**52)** Sustainable development differs from traditional economic development in that it emphasizes economic development in the

A) Short term   
 B) Long term  
 C) Present  
 D) Past  
 E) Present and past

**53)** Which of the following is **NOT** an ecosystem service?

A) Providing fuel toburn   
 B) High biodiversity  
 C) Waterpurification  
 D) Production offood  
 E) Decomposition ofwaste

**54)** The branch of philosophy concerned with the distinction between right and wrong and the ultimate worth of actions of things is

A) Values   
 B) Ethics  
 C) Morals  
 D) Attitudes  
 E) Characters

**55)** Ethics should guide decisions made regarding

A) Environmentalissues   
 B) Economicissues  
 C) Developmentissues  
 D) Social justiceissues  
 E) All of the aboveissues

**56)** The Mineral King Valley court case is important inenvironmental history because it was a case that argued for the

A) Inherent value oftrees, rocks, and wildlife   
 B) Instrumentalvalue of trees, rocks, and wildlife  
 C) Status of moralagents for trees, rocks, and wildlife   
  
 D) Sustainabledevelopment of the area  
 E) Moralconsideration of sentient things

**57)** Another word for "steward" is

A) Organizer   
 B) Caretaker  
 C) Participant  
 D) Consumer  
 E) Leader

**58)** The idea of stewardship is that humans have a/the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A) Privilege ofusing   
 B) Technology toshape  
 C) Duty to carefor  
 D) Opportunity todegrade  
 E) Responsibility to use resources in

**59)** Environmental justice can be seen as

A) the power to make laws for a just society.   
 B) an issue that is of special interest to the global community.  
 C) teaching the values of the environment to improve living standards for people.  
 D) a local issue central to the middle-class citizens in the United States.  
 E) both a local and an international issue.

**60)** The issue that racial and ethnic minorities face unusually high exposure to environmental hazards is a central argument to

A) Sustainabledevelopment   
 B) Environmentaljustice  
 C) Economicdevelopment  
 D) Urban renewal  
 E) Interpretive science

**61)** Lead poisoning in children is an example that exemplifies the problem of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for minority children in the United States.

A) Environmentalracism   
 B) Inadequatenutrition  
 C) Poverty  
 D) Sanitaryconditions  
 E) Inadequate healthcare

**62)** The term "toxic colonialism" has been used in describing

A) Lax environmentalregulations for toxic wastes   
 B) The exportation oftoxic wastes to poor communities  
 C) Rulings thattoxins must not be exported to wealthy nations  
 D) The high level oftoxic waste production by wealthy nations  
 E) The high level of toxic pesticide useby wealthy nations

**63)** The human development index (HDI)

A) uses multiple factors including health, education, and poverty to compare the development of countries.   
 B) considers GDP per person as a measure of wealth of the country and its development.  
 C) is a measurement of environmental degradation of a country.  
 D) only considers resource use and income from trade to describe development.  
 E) with a score of zero means no problems in health, education, or other quality of life indicators.

**64)** Protecting fisheries and regulating fishing to protect fish stocks would be a component of which sustainable development goal?

A) Life below water   
 B) Affordable and clean energy  
 C) Industry, innovation, and infrastructure  
 D) Clean water and sanitation  
 E) Climate action

**65)** Which of the following is the best short description of the sustainable development goals?

A) A set of international goals to protect the environment and also promote a good and productive life for people   
 B) A set of international goals to protect the environment  
 C) A plan to increase the wealth of all people by increasing industry  
 D) A set of international goals focused on reversing climate change  
 E) A set of international goals to combat poverty, but not address the environment

**66)** Salt marshes along the coast serve as a nursery site for juvenile fish including those that are important to the fishing industry. It is a natural habitat where these fish can develop before they move out to the ocean habitats. The salt marsh in this example is

A) an ecosystem service.   
 B) the tragedy of the commons.  
 C) sustainable development.  
 D) biodiversity.  
 E) throughput.

**67)** Your friend explains that she believes water in rivers should be protected from pollution because that is where many people get their drinking water. In this case, your friend assigns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the rivers.

A) instrumental value   
 B) intrinsic value  
 C) moral value  
 D) ethical value  
 E) moral extensionism

**68)** Which of the following is incorrect regarding quality of life indicators for the most-developed countries?

A) Lower carbon dioxide emissions per capita   
 B) Lower infant mortality  
 C) Lower total fertility  
 D) Higher life expectancy  
 E) Higher female secondary education

**69)** Which of the following is a correct pattern for environmental indicators?

A) As wealth increases, greenhouse gas emissions increase.   
 B) As wealth increases, water contamination increases.  
 C) As wealth increases air pollution decreases.  
 D) As wealth increases air pollution is not a factor.  
 E) As wealth increases, the environment is less affected.

**70)** Sustainable development is most similar to

A) utilitarian conservation.   
 B) biocentric preservation.  
 C) industrialization.  
 D) environmentalism.  
 E) economic development.

**71)** John Muir believed that nature had intrinsic value because it was part of God’s creation not because it could be useful to man. This is an example of

A) biocentric preservation.   
 B) utilitarian conservation.  
 C) industrialization.  
 D) environmentalism.  
 E) economic development.

**72)** The text suggests there is not a strong connection between poverty and environmental degradation.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**73)** Most people agree that global climate change is not a real environmental threat.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**74)** Loss of indigenous cultures is accompanied by loss of unique understanding of nature.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**75)** An important reason for determining the size of a society's ecological footprint is to determine the sustainability of its lifestyle.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**76)** One of the earliest models for conservation in the United States was based on utilitarian conservation, for which nature was conserved not to protect biodiversity, but to provide jobs and resources.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**77)** The ecological footprint of countries like Madagascar and the United States are very similar.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Answer Key**Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank: Understanding Our Environment

1) C

2) B

3) D

4) A

5) D

6) A

7) A

8) D

9) A

10) C

11) A

12) D

13) E

14) D

15) B

16) D

17) C

18) E

19) A

20) E

21) E

22) A

23) A

24) E

25) B

26) C

27) D

28) C

29) A

30) D

31) A

32) C

33) B

34) C

35) A

36) D

37) C

38) A

39) C

40) E

41) D

42) B

43) B

44) B

45) A

46) B

47) A

48) D

49) A

50) C

51) D

52) B

53) B

54) B

55) E

56) A

57) B

58) C

59) E

60) B

61) A

62) B

63) A

64) A

65) A

66) A

67) A

68) A

69) A

70) A

71) A

72) FALSE

73) FALSE

74) TRUE

75) TRUE

76) TRUE

77) FALSE