

Student: _____

1. An area of land in which there is little or no human development is referred to as a
 - A. tract development.
 - B. reserve.
 - C. wilderness.
 - D. multiple land use.
2. Environmental science is an interdisciplinary area of study that deals with all of the following except
 - A. politics.
 - B. economics.
 - C. ethics.
 - D. All of these are correct.
3. An ecosystem is
 - A. the transition zone between grassland and desert.
 - B. a group of interactive species and their environment.
 - C. a body of freshwater.
 - D. the lowland area on either side of a river.
4. The major benefit of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Management Plan is
 - A. the creation of large regions of wilderness for animals such as bison and grizzly.
 - B. the increase of cattle grazing on park land.
 - C. the increase of mining and old-growth logging on park land.
 - D. None of these are correct.
5. In the wilderness North much of the land
 - A. is owned by individuals.
 - B. has little economic value.
 - C. is characterized by a long growing season.
 - D. is owned by the government.
6. In which region has the original, natural ecosystem been replaced by agriculture?
 - A. the Middle U.S.
 - B. Northeastern Canada
 - C. the Southwest U.S.
 - D. the Pacific Northwest
7. Before 1993, the U.S. Forest Service sold timber-cutting rights
 - A. only to foreign investors.
 - B. at below cost.
 - C. at a high profit.
 - D. only in old-growth forests.

8. One of the major resources of the Great Lakes and Northeast is
- A. coal mining.
 - B. old-growth.
 - C. water transport.
 - D. cash crops.
9. There a conflict between the desire to preserve wilderness and livestock management in the _____.
- A. diverse South
 - B. forested West
 - C. Great Lakes
 - D. dry West
10. In the southern United States, _____ creates a climate that encourages industrial development at the expense of environmental and aesthetic values.
- A. lack of water transport
 - B. poor soil
 - C. overgrazed land
 - D. long-term poverty
11. The Earth Summit was
- A. the first worldwide meeting dealing with environmental concerns.
 - B. formerly known as the UNCED.
 - C. held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
 - D. All of these are correct.
12. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was
- A. initiated by the United Nations to assess four broad ecosystem services.
 - B. first held in 1995.
 - C. located in Kyoto, Japan.
 - D. None of these are correct.
13. When dealing with environmental regulations, the United States government can
- A. infringe on personal property rights.
 - B. force land owners to modify the use of their land.
 - C. enforce environmental regulations without regard to personal property.
 - D. All of these are correct.
14. Economics factors should be considered when
- A. reducing the number of oil spills.
 - B. increasing the amount of waste in logging.
 - C. making any environmental decisions.
 - D. None of these are correct.

15. The result of the 1997 Kyoto Summit was an international commitment to
- A. reduce the amount rainforest logging.
 - B. increase the amount of land placed in conservation easement.
 - C. reduce emissions of greenhouses gases.
 - D. reduce the number of oil spills.
16. Second growth timber refers to
- A. trees which come in to a site after fire.
 - B. trees which have regenerated after logging.
 - C. ancient redwood trees.
 - D. None of these are correct.
17. Agenda 21 was an agreement by
- A. seven nations to halt CFC production in 1987.
 - B. 90 nations to enhance global biodiversity in 2000.
 - C. 178 nations for comprehensive sustainable development in 1992.
 - D. 300 nations to limit trade in endangered species in 1985.
18. Which region of the country has serious water contamination problems from toxic chemicals that bioaccumulate in fatty tissue of fish, birds, and top predators?
- A. the dry West
 - B. the diverse South
 - C. the forested West
 - D. the Great Lakes and industrial Northeast
19. The organization of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada that promotes sustainability in higher education is called
- A. UNCED.
 - B. UNESCO.
 - C. AASHE.
 - D. STARS.
- Which of the following best matches the description?
20. Severe climate with areas that take a long time to repair.
- A. wilderness North
 - B. industrial Northeast
 - C. agricultural Middle
 - D. diverse South
 - E. dry West
 - F. forested West

21. Water is an extremely valuable resource.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
- F. forested West

22. Dominated by large metropolitan complexes.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
- F. forested West

23. Native American culture is changed through government policy and technology.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
- F. forested West

24. Timber companies maintain that they must have access to old-growth forests.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
- F. forested West

25. Ranching and raising livestock is common.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
- F. forested West

26. Fertilizers and pesticides enter the ground water.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
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- F. forested West

27. Consumption advisories for some fish and shellfish in contaminated water.

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28. Unwise development of barrier islands.

- A. wilderness North
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29. Grizzly bear habitat is altered by logging.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
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- E. dry West
- F. forested West

30. Environmental science is a narrowly defined field of physical and biological sciences.

True False

31. The reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park did not have an impact on the ecosystem.

True False

32. The scientific community can advise governments but cannot insist that certain policies be adopted.

True False

33. Ecosystem boundaries are usually defined by easily identifiable demarcations.

True False

34. The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 provides Native American fishing rights off the coast of Alaska.

True False

35. The ecosystem approach requires scientists to recognize and understand natural interactions and to integrate this with human needs for natural resources.

True False

36. The wilderness North is characterized by contamination of its waterways, severe industrialization, and urban development.
- True False
37. In the diverse South, state and local governments encourage industrial development at the expense of environmental values to help offset poverty.
- True False
38. Environmental decisions involve economic considerations because often one group of people is receiving income from the resource being used.
- True False
39. The agricultural Middle is characterized by large areas of land with minimal human influence.
- True False
40. Biodiversity is fundamental to human welfare and economic development and plays a critical role in meeting human needs by maintaining the ecological processes upon which our survival depends.
- True False
41. One of the first individuals to provide a formalized, contemporary description of ecosystems was A. G. Tansley in 1935.
- True False
42. The word *environment* is usually understood to mean the surrounding conditions that affect organisms, but a broader definition would include everything that affects an organism during its lifetime.
- True False
43. Some ecosystems have easily recognized boundaries, such as lakes, islands, or floodplains.
- True False
44. The freshwater resources of the Great Lakes are shared resources of 8 U.S. states and 5 Canadian Provinces.
- True False
45. UNCED was the former name for the Earth Summit.
- True False
46. Economic considerations are not involved with environmental decisions.
- True False
47. Fertilizers and pesticides do not easily enter the ground water.
- True False

48. The bioaccumulation of contaminants is greatest in the top predators of an ecosystem.

True False

1 Key

1. An area of land in which there is little or no human development is referred to as a
- A. tract development.
 - B. reserve.
 - C.** wilderness.
 - D. multiple land use.

Enger - Chapter 01 #1

2. Environmental science is an interdisciplinary area of study that deals with all of the following except
- A. politics.
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Enger - Chapter 01 #2

3. An ecosystem is
- A. the transition zone between grassland and desert.
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Enger - Chapter 01 #3

4. The major benefit of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Management Plan is
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Enger - Chapter 01 #4

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Enger - Chapter 01 #5

6. In which region has the original, natural ecosystem been replaced by agriculture?

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- B. Northeastern Canada
- C. the Southwest U.S.
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Enger - Chapter 01 #6

7. Before 1993, the U.S. Forest Service sold timber-cutting rights

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Enger - Chapter 01 #7

8. One of the major resources of the Great Lakes and Northeast is

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Enger - Chapter 01 #8

9. There a conflict between the desire to preserve wilderness and livestock management in the _____.

- A. diverse South
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Enger - Chapter 01 #9

10. In the southern United States, _____ creates a climate that encourages industrial development at the expense of environmental and aesthetic values.

- A. lack of water transport
- B. poor soil
- C. overgrazed land
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Enger - Chapter 01 #10

11. The Earth Summit was

- A. the first worldwide meeting dealing with environmental concerns.
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Enger - Chapter 01 #11

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Enger - Chapter 01 #12

Enger - Chapter 01 #13

Enger - Chapter 01 #14

Enger - Chapter 01 #15

Enger - Chapter 01 #16

Enger - Chapter 01 #17

18. Which region of the country has serious water contamination problems from toxic chemicals that bioaccumulate in fatty tissue of fish, birds, and top predators?
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 - B. the diverse South
 - C. the forested West
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Enger - Chapter 01 #18

19. The organization of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada that promotes sustainability in higher education is called
- A. UNCED.
 - B. UNESCO.
 - C. AASHE.**
 - D. STARS.

Enger - Chapter 01 #19

Which of the following best matches the description?

Enger - Chapter 01

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 - E. dry West
 - F. forested West

Enger - Chapter 01 #20

21. Water is an extremely valuable resource.
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Enger - Chapter 01 #21

22. Dominated by large metropolitan complexes.
- A. wilderness North
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 - C. agricultural Middle
 - D. diverse South
 - E. dry West
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Enger - Chapter 01 #22

23. Native American culture is changed through government policy and technology.

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Enger - Chapter 01 #23

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Enger - Chapter 01 #24

25. Ranching and raising livestock is common.

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Enger - Chapter 01 #25

26. Fertilizers and pesticides enter the ground water.

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- E. dry West
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Enger - Chapter 01 #26

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Enger - Chapter 01 #27

28. Unwise development of barrier islands.

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- C. agricultural Middle
- D.** diverse South
- E. dry West
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Enger - Chapter 01 #28

29. Grizzly bear habitat is altered by logging.

- A. wilderness North
- B. industrial Northeast
- C. agricultural Middle
- D. diverse South
- E. dry West
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Enger - Chapter 01 #29

30. Environmental science is a narrowly defined field of physical and biological sciences.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #30

31. The reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park did not have an impact on the ecosystem.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #31

32. The scientific community can advise governments but cannot insist that certain policies be adopted.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #32

33. Ecosystem boundaries are usually defined by easily identifiable demarcations.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #33

34. The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 provides Native American fishing rights off the coast of Alaska.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #34

35. The ecosystem approach requires scientists to recognize and understand natural interactions and to integrate this with human needs for natural resources.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #35

36. The wilderness North is characterized by contamination of its waterways, severe industrialization, and urban development.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #36

37. In the diverse South, state and local governments encourage industrial development at the expense of environmental values to help offset poverty.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #37

38. Environmental decisions involve economic considerations because often one group of people is receiving income from the resource being used.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #38

39. The agricultural Middle is characterized by large areas of land with minimal human influence.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #39

40. Biodiversity is fundamental to human welfare and economic development and plays a critical role in meeting human needs by maintaining the ecological processes upon which our survival depends.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #40

41. One of the first individuals to provide a formalized, contemporary description of ecosystems was A. G. Tansley in 1935.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #41

42. The word *environment* is usually understood to mean the surrounding conditions that affect organisms, but a broader definition would include everything that affects an organism during its lifetime.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #42

43. Some ecosystems have easily recognized boundaries, such as lakes, islands, or floodplains.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #43

44. The freshwater resources of the Great Lakes are shared resources of 8 U.S. states and 5 Canadian Provinces.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #44

45. UNCED was the former name for the Earth Summit.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #45

46. Economic considerations are not involved with environmental decisions.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #46

47. Fertilizers and pesticides do not easily enter the ground water.

FALSE

Enger - Chapter 01 #47

48. The bioaccumulation of contaminants is greatest in the top predators of an ecosystem.

TRUE

Enger - Chapter 01 #48

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Enger - Chapter 01	49