

**Q1. The concept of sustainability as applied to fish species means we will manage fisheries to**

**Correct Answer**

1. maintain viable populations of all fish species
2. maintain only the commercially valuable species
3. maintain only those species having little or no commercial or recreational value
4. maintain only recreationally important species
5. none of the above



**Q2. Environmental racism refers to the placement of waste sites and other hazardous facilities in neighbourhoods, where the majority of the residents are minorities or/of low income.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q3. Carbon dioxide gas is**

**Correct Answer**

1. a greenhouse gas
2. a natural component of the atmosphere
3. the primary carbon source for photosynthesis
4. an essential plant nutrient
5. all of the above



**Q4. Soils are degraded by**

**Correct Answer**

1. conversion to development
2. excessive irrigation
3. overgrazing of livestock
4. erosion
5. all of the above



**Q5. Water evaporates because**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. relative humidity increases
2. kinetic energy increases enough to allow water molecules to breakaway from each other
3. hydrogen bonds continually break and reform
4. kinetic energy is so low that hydrogen bonds keep the water molecules in place
5. relative humidity decreases



**Q6. Water which infiltrates the soil, may move to another location through**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. a seep
2. evapotranspiration
3. an aquifer
4. evaporation
5. a spring



**Q7. Consequences of removing groundwater faster than the natural recharge rate, may include**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. wells going dry
2. water shortages
3. lowered water tables
4. land subsidence
5. all of the above



**Q8. Warm moist air cools, the relative humidity reaches 100 percent and water droplets form and fall. This describes**

**Correct Answer**

1. condensation and precipitation
2. evaporation and precipitation
3. part of the natural purification process of water
4. 1 and 3
5. 1 and 2



**Q9. A keystone species**

**Correct Answer**

1. never goes extinct
2. influences the survival of several other species
3. has the largest population in an ecosystem
4. lives on brick walls
5. all of the above



**Q10. Alteration of habitat can result in the loss of biodiversity.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q11. A species, individual or ecosystem whose existence benefits some other entity (often human), is said to have**

**Correct Answer**

1. intrinsic value
2. fragmented value
3. no value
4. instrumental value
5. none of the above



**Q12. A species of plant that provides nutritional and/or medicinal benefits for humanity, would be referred to as having**

**Correct Answer**

1. intrinsic value
2. individual value
3. species value
4. instrumental value
5. ecological value



**Q13. Destroying natural biota, will seriously undercut our**

**Correct Answer**

1. ability to maintain vigor in agricultural species
2. potential for developing new medicinal drugs
3. potential for developing biological pest control
4. all of the above
5. none of the above



**Q14. Examples of habitat alteration include**

**Correct Answer**

1. breaking up the natural landscape into small patches
2. damming rivers
3. dredging and filling wetlands
4. clearing forests for agriculture
5. all of the above



**Q15. Energy conversions, are 100 percent efficient.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q16. Fossil fuels are formed by**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. the compression of rocks
2. the decay of dead organisms over millions of years
3. the decay of sewage over hundreds of years
4. the decay of dead organisms over many decades
5. volcanoes

**Q17. There is a net energy loss when burning coal to generate electricity.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q18. Flat-plate collectors are used to**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. absorb sunlight and heat water
2. cool water
3. drive photosynthesis
4. store cold water
5. store hot water

**Q19. Which is NOT a renewable source of energy, from the perspective of human life spans?**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. falling water
2. sunlight
3. wind
4. fossil fuel
5. heat from the Earth's interior

**Q20. Light radiation strikes a sandwich of two layers of silicon and dislodges electrons from one layer which are then picked up by the other layer, causing production of an electric current. This best describes**

**Correct Answer**

1. active solar heating systems
2. nuclear fusion
3. photovoltaic cells
4. flat-plate solar collectors
5. power towers



**Q21. Falling water is considered an indirect form of solar energy, because**

**Correct Answer**

1. solar energy causes evaporation of water and thus regulates the water cycle
2. solar energy causes the condensation of water in clouds
3. clouds cause shading
4. solar energy purifies water
5. all of the above



**Q22. Maintaining global biodiversity is important for humans because**

**Correct Answer**

1. many medicines were originally derived from native species
2. wild species provide the genetic basis for improving domestic plants and animals
3. biodiversity is a critical factor in maintaining the stability of natural systems
4. biodiversity provides aesthetic and intellectual enrichment for humans
5. all of the above



**Q23. Using solar energy, will change the basic balance of the biosphere.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q24. Natural waters that are normally high in nutrients, are called eutrophic.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q25. Which statement is a feature of sustainable development as envisioned by many environmentalists?**

**Correct Answer**

1. It strengthens economic conditions
2. It protects the resources of future generations
3. It maintains the natural environments
4. It improves social conditions
5. all of the above



**Q26. The amount of power that can be generated by hydroelectric plants, depends on**

**Correct Answer**

1. the height of water behind the dam
2. the volume of water that flows through the dam
3. the temperature of water that flows through the dam
4. 1 and 2 only
5. all of the above



**Q27. This/These is/are methods of utilizing biomass energy:**

**Correct Answer**

1. incineration of municipal waste
2. burning wood in a stove
3. harvesting methane from sewage sludge
4. 1 and 2 only
5. all of the above



**Q28. The two most important nutrients for stimulating eutrophication are**

**Correct Answer**

1. lead and mercury
2. sodium and chlorine
3. carbon and oxygen
4. pesticides and heavy metals
5. nitrogen and phosphorus



**Q30. Lack of nutrients in water, limits the growth of phytoplankton.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q31. Eutrophication refers to the ecosystem changes that occur with the introduction of**

**Correct Answer**

1. waterborne diseases
2. pesticides
3. synthetic organic compounds
4. excess nutrients
5. chemical pollutants



**Q32. Nutrients in excess quantity, shift water quality in ways that favor the growth of phytoplankton at the expense of benthic plants.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q33. The most important types of water pollutants, include**

**Correct Answer**

1. nutrients
2. organic wastes like those from wastewater treatment plants
3. chemical pollutants like those associated with industrial discharges
4. sediments
5. all of the above



**Q34. Examples of non-point source pollutants, include**

**Correct Answer**

1. sediments
2. nutrients from the land
3. industrial discharges
4. 1 and 2
5. none of the above



**Q35. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's), cause the destruction of ozone in the stratosphere.**

**Correct Answer**

True



**Q36. Organic wastes are considered important water pollutants, because**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. they stimulate excessive growth of bacteria
2. they reduce water clarity
3. they stimulate excessive growth of detritus feeders
4. they change the ecology of the water in ways that reduce dissolved oxygen concentrations
5. all of the above



**Q37. The major greenhouse gases are**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. methane, oxygen, nitrogen and neon
2. carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen and water vapor
3. carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane and chlorofluorocarbons
4. oxygen, nitrogen, argon and neon
5. chlorine, fluorine, neon and argon



**Q38. The major source(s) (natural & anthropogenic) of excess methane in the atmosphere, is/are**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. combustion of fossil fuels
2. microbial fermentation of organic matter, oil wells, wetlands and livestock
3. refrigerants, solvents and fire retardants
4. evaporation from the Earth's oceans
5. emissions from automobiles and chemical fertilizers



**Q39. The region of the atmosphere closest to the Earth's surface, is the stratosphere.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q40. Some atmospheric pollutants like sulfur dioxide, cause the atmosphere to cool.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q41. Ozone in the stratosphere**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. blocks 99 percent of the ultraviolet radiation from entering the troposphere
2. is destroyed through reactions with chlorofluorocarbons
3. is a natural constituent
4. all of the above
5. none of the above



**Q42. The troposphere**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. is the atmospheric layer that contains almost all water vapor in the biosphere
2. is involved with the biogeochemical cycling of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, sulfur and water
3. is the layer of the atmosphere that interacts directly with the hydrosphere and lithosphere
4. is the site and source of our weather
5. all of the above



**Q43. Human capital refers to the population and its characteristics in terms of physical, psychological and cultural attributes.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q44. Natural capital of a nation, includes**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. minerals, fossil fuels, forests, soils, fish and wildlife
2. buildings, technology, machinery, equipment and communications
3. human population and their characteristics like age and education
4. all of the above
5. none of the above



**Q45. Rachel Carson's book, Silent Spring, was instrumental in the recognition stage of the problems of air pollution.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q46. Partial reduction in pollution, is generally \_\_\_\_\_ and as you strive to remove greater quantities of pollutant the cost \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Correct Answer**

1. inexpensive, increases
2. inexpensive, decreases
3. very expensive, decreases
4. very expensive, is even more expensive
5. none of the above



**Q47. Environmental protection, is implemented by governments through**

**Correct Answer**

1. passage of laws
2. adoption of rules and regulations
3. funding environmental initiatives
4. establishment of various agencies
5. all of the above



**Q48. The process of photosynthesis does NOT include**

**Correct Answer**

1. using light energy
2. consuming organic food
3. using carbon dioxide and water
4. producing sugar (glucose)
5. producing organic matter from inorganic raw materials



**Q49. An ecosystem is best defined as**

**Correct Answer**

1. a grouping of plants and animals which interact with each other and their environment in such a way that the entire grouping is perpetuated
2. any grouping of plants and animals
3. plants, animals and environmental factors
4. all the plants, animals and microbes in a given area
5. abiotic factors affecting plants and animals

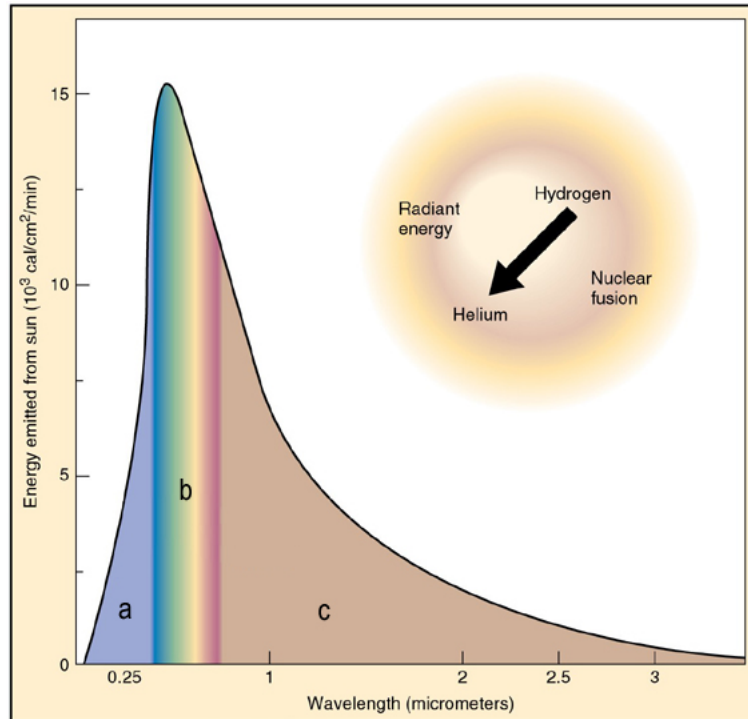


**Q50. Detritivores are very important for nutrient cycling among all trophic levels.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q51. Match the term with the correct letter**



- a Ultraviolet
- b Visible
- c Infrared

**Q52. Large organisms like eagles, lions or salmon are primary consumers of energy, while small organisms like mice, rabbits and sparrows are secondary consumers.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q53. Consumers are always heterotrophic.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q54. The three major BIOTIC components of ecosystem structure, are**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. temperature, moisture and light
2. producers, herbivores, carnivores
3. plants, animals and climate
4. consumers, detritus feeders and decomposers
5. producers, consumers, detritus feeders and decomposers



**Q55. Crude death rate for a given country, is a statistic of**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. murders committed with blunt instruments
2. the total number of deaths per year
3. the number of deaths per 1000 people per year
4. accidental deaths per year
5. premature deaths per year



**Q56. When the fertility rate exceeds 2.0, a population is always growing.**

**Correct Answer**

True

**Q57. A human population profile shows the**

**Correct  
Answer**

1. standard of living of a group of people
2. causes of death
3. total fertility of a group of people
4. numbers of people in each age group
5. all of the above



**Q58. A relative humidity of 75 percent, means that only 75 percent of the moisture in the air will fall as precipitation.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q59. The relative humidity is independent of the air temperature.**

**Correct Answer**

False

**Q60. If relative humidity goes over 100 percent,**

1. water vapor will condense
2. water will boil
3. water will turn to ice
4. the system will explode
5. more water will evaporate

**Correct  
Answer**

