

Study guide env. Science

Name _____

1. How can an introduced species damage an ecosystem?

2. What is one benefit of a wind farm sharing land with a ranch or a crop farm?

3. How are ecosystems that recycle matter similar to community programs that

recycle bottles and cans?

4. What are some things that scientists look for during a rapid assessment of an area?

5. How does public transportation help reduce the use of fossil fuels?

Part E Write your answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

Support each answer with facts and examples from the textbook.

6. Both malnutrition and overnutrition are health problems that affect people around the

world. Which do you think has the more negative effect on people? Which do you think

has the more negative effect on the environment? Explain your answers.

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7. Compare and contrast the GPI and GDP. In your opinion, which one is the

best at reflecting actual progress? Explain your answer. (2 points)

Part F Write a paragraph for each topic. Include a topic sentence, body, and conclusion in

the paragraph. Support your answers with facts and examples from the textbook.

8. How are industrialized agriculture and subsistence agriculture similar and

how are they different? When might subsistence agriculture be practiced in

industrialized nations? When might industrialized agriculture be practiced

in developing nations? Explain your answers. (3 points)

9. You have been asked to speak to a local environmental club on ways to reduce solid waste. What

Part b Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

- _____ 1. the energy of motion
- _____ 2. haze that results from vehicle and industry emissions
- _____ 3. a site for disposing of solid waste on land
- _____ 4. waste from the production of iron or other metals
- _____ 5. a substance with a pH higher than 7
- _____ 6. coal and oil are examples
- _____ 7. another word for a principle
- _____ 8. the deepest part of the ocean
- _____ 9. a close relationship between two species
- _____ 10. a regulatory agency created in 1970 to protect the environment.

A base

B kinetic energy

C sanitary landfill

D slag

E smog

F abyss

G EPA

H fossil fuel

I law

J symbiosis

Part B

On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

11. The acronym _____ stands for the five major reasons for biodiversity loss.

12. A(n) _____ is a well-tested hypothesis that explains scientific observations.

13. The _____ of seawater refers to the amount of salt dissolved in it.

14. The largest number of organisms that an area can support is its _____.

15. Corn, rice, and wheat are examples of _____, which are an important part of people's diets.

16. Contaminated water from a dump or landfill is called _____

17. The long-term average of weather conditions in a particular area is its _____.

18. A(n) _____ is an area of land used for grazing livestock.

19. The movement of soil from one place to another is _____.

20. A(n) _____ is a person who hunts wildlife illegally.

21. Examples of _____ include the number of butterfly species in an area and numbers of malnourished people in the world.

22. Unplanned, low-density suburban development called _____ often claims wildlife habitat.

23. Your _____ is the way of living that is usual for you.

24. The _____ includes the parts of the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere where organisms can survive.

25. Producers such as green, leafy plants store the sun's energy as _____, which consumers use to create energy.

Part C Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

26. An oil tanker crashes into a reef and oil spills into the ocean. This is an example of _____.

A point-source pollution C sewage

B eutrophication D nonpoint-source pollution

27. A harmful chemical that enters the air directly is known as a _____.

A particulate C secondary air pollutant

B primary air pollutant D haze

28. In the practice of _____, fish are grown on fish farms.

A longlining B drift netting C aquaculture D subsistence farming

29. A rule enforced by a government agency is a _____.

A regulation B bill C code D policy

30. In _____, plants or animals are raised in zoos, botanical gardens, and aquariums.

A industrial agriculture C captive breeding

B smelting D cross-fertilization

31. The _____ is the total value of goods and services produced by a country.

A genuine progress indicator C economy

B gross domestic product D per capita

32. The _____ view supports protecting diversity for the benefit of people.

A utilitarian B recreational C spiritual D ecological

33. All of the following are problems faced by aquatic ecosystems except _____.

A sewage B reservoirs C siltation D eutrophication

34. A species that no longer exists is _____.

A nonrenewable B well-adapted C endangered D extinct

35. An extremely long period of little rainfall is a _____.

A famine B drought C flood D precipitation

36. Ecosystems experience _____, which is ecological change over long periods of time.

A exponential growth C succession

B carrying capacity D eutrophication

37. The _____ was a large increase in crop yields due to developing new varieties of plants.

A Agricultural Revolution C Aquaculture Revolution

B Industrial Revolution D Green Revolution

38. Integrated waste management includes all of the following practices except _____.

A source reduction B recycling C overconsumption D incineration

39. Nonpoint-source pollution is often carried by _____.

A runoff B sprinkler systems C sedimentary rock D transpiration

40. In the process of _____, a damaged ecosystem is returned to its original condition.

A ecological view C ecosystem service

B ecological restoration D environmental justice