***Environmental Science: Toward a Sustainable Future, 13e* (Wright)**

**Chapter 1 Science and the Environment**

1) If current growth projections are accurate, the human population of the planet in 2050 will be about

A) 8 billion.

B) 20 billion.

C) 15 billion.

D) 9 billion.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

2) The increasing global demand for energy is

A) increasing social stability in many countries, as people pull together to solve this challenge.

B) forcing dramatic switches to nuclear and tidal power, which do not contribute to global climate change.

C) renewing interests in preserving and protecting additional lands for conservation.

D) increasing political attention to oil production and global climate change.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

3) Which of the following is not a renewable resource?

A) The sun beating down on a rain forest

B) Plants, such as bamboo and rice, growing in moist environments

C) Oil reserves, buried deep below the surface of the ground

D) Water flowing through a dam

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

4) Rachel Carson was viewed as credible by the scientific community mostly because of her

A) political connections with the Nixon administration.

B) key role in the establishment of the EPA.

C) funding from the companies that produced and distributed DDT.

D) meticulous documentation of the findings reported in her book.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

5) Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* showed that

A) pesticides like DDT were ineffective in killing crop pests.

B) scientific expertise can help shape positive environmental policies.

C) industries producing harmful chemicals welcomed scientific evaluation of their environmental impact.

D) biodiversity could be increased with cautious use of DDT.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

6) Rachel Carson's impact on environmental policy change was aided by support from

A) the American Medical Association.

B) the EPA.

C) industries producing DDT.

D) public opinion.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

7) Rachel Carson was particularly critical of the use of DDT to

A) control the spread of Dutch elm disease.

B) eradicate mosquitoes in wetland areas.

C) control pests in national parks.

D) fertilize large areas of corn and soy crops.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

8) Since 1960, the human population has increased by more than

A) two times.

B) twenty times.

C) ten times.

D) six times.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

9) Since about 1990, the world population has increased about

A) 10%.

B) 40%.

C) 70%.

D) 100%.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

10) The global human population in 2015 is more than

A) 10 billion and is increasing at an annual rate of 5%.

B) 2.2 billion and is no longer growing.

C) 7.3 billion and is growing at a rate of 1.1%.

D) 13 billion and is decreasing by 3% each year in developing nations.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

11) Most of the world's population growth in the near future will be in

A) Europe.

B) North America.

C) developing countries.

D) developed countries.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

12) The Human Development Index

A) measures the rate of population growth in every nation.

B) is an EPA program that measures the effects of pollution on birth defects.

C) is a UNDP program that tracks health, education, and living standards of all nations.

D) has increased for all nations since 1970.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

13) The Millennium Development Goals ended in 2015 with mixed results, but the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals will

A) track only population growth.

B) evaluate more than twice as many progress indicators.

C) seek national legislation for sustainable resource use.

D) monitor the increasing frequency of extreme poverty in developed nations.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

14) Which of the following ecosystem service degradations is not a major environmental concern for sustainable development?

A) overfishing the oceans

B) degrading agricultural soils

C) depleting supplies of coal

D) cutting forests faster than they can regrow

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

15) A store is constructed on a farm field, leading to increased runoff into streams. The increased runoff leads to mudslides in the surrounding region. This construction results in the loss of ecosystem capital in the form of services because it

A) increased erosion in the region.

B) decreased the amount of crops grown in the region.

C) increased the number of cars traveling in the region, to and from the store.

D) All of the above.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

16) Which of the following is the "Environmentalist's Paradox"?

A) As human population decreases, ecosystem health also decreases.

B) As human material and economic prosperity increases, ecosystem health decreases.

C) The more non-renewable resources we use, the more new resources we discover.

D) As biodiversity decreases, ecosystem health increases.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

17) World population growth over the past 500 years has most resembled which letter?

A) The letter M

B) The letter U

C) The letter S

D) The letter J

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

18) Which one of the following ecosystem services has been enhanced most by humans?

A) Capture fisheries

B) Pollination

C) Crops

D) Wood fuel

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

19) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment primarily characterized human impact on

A) atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.

B) degradation of the ozone layer.

C) ecosystem services.

D) plate tectonics.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

20) The 2013-2014 Assessment Report concluded that global climate change is caused at least in part by the

A) human use of fossil fuels to generate electricity and power engines.

B) human use of chlorofluorocarbons in refrigeration systems.

C) harvesting of millions of acres of corn, wheat, and soybeans around the world every year.

D) depletion of groundwater supplies.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

21) Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere contributes to global warming by

A) transmitting visible light and absorbing infrared radiation.

B) transmitting infrared radiation and absorbing visible light.

C) transmitting infrared radiation and visible light.

D) absorbing infrared radiation and visible light.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

22) If atmospheric carbon dioxide were eliminated from Earth's atmosphere, which of the following would be true?

A) The Earth would cool considerably, and photosynthesis would dramatically increase.

B) The Earth would cool considerably, and photosynthesis would dramatically decrease.

C) The Earth would heat up considerably, and photosynthesis would dramatically increase.

D) The Earth would heat up considerably, and photosynthesis would dramatically decrease.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

23) Which of the following is causing widespread concern?

A) As atmospheric oxygen levels decline, the ozone layer is being destroyed.

B) As atmospheric carbon dioxide levels decline, the ozone layer is being destroyed.

C) As levels of methane decline, average global temperatures are increasing.

D) As levels of carbon dioxide increase, average global temperatures are increasing.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

24) Which of the following relationships is most likely to occur if global climate change policies are not enacted soon?

A) The wealthiest nations will contribute most to global climate change, yet the poorest people of the world will suffer most.

B) The wealthiest nations will contribute most to global climate change, and they will in turn suffer the most.

C) The poorest nations will contribute most to global climate change, yet the wealthiest nations will suffer most.

D) The poorest nations will contribute most to global climate change, and they in turn will suffer most.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

25) Using Figure 1-3 in your textbook, examine the historical changes in carbon dioxide levels and global temperatures. Although carbon dioxide levels have climbed steadily over the past 50 years, global temperatures for the same period have been more erratic, increasing and decreasing yet climbing overall. Which is the most reasonable hypothesis explaining why global temperatures are more erratic than carbon dioxide levels?

A) Carbon dioxide accumulates in the atmosphere, but many factors affect global temperatures.

B) Carbon dioxide steadily escapes from the atmosphere into space, but global temperatures rise irregularly.

C) Carbon dioxide levels are produced at a constant rate, but clouds may cool Earth unevenly.

D) Carbon dioxide levels increase temperature until the heat destroys some of the carbon dioxide, lowering temperatures irregularly.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

26) Which of the following is an example of the greatest cause of biodiversity loss in the world today?

A) In the United States, the Army Corps of Engineers reroutes major rivers to improve the waterways for commercial navigation.

B) In Brazil, ranchers cut and burn rain forest to clear fields for grazing cattle.

C) In the United States, large fields once used to plant corn and soybeans are being converted for housing developments and commercial properties.

D) In northern Canada, native people continue to hunt seals and harvest fish from arctic seas.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

27) In 2013, most species in the world go extinct because

A) of new diseases spread by human contact.

B) humans harvest them or kill them as pests.

C) of loss of habitat.

D) global climate change is causing their environments to rapidly change.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

28) Biodiversity is important because

A) it is necessary to maintain stability of ecosystems.

B) humans can use new sources of food.

C) if certain species decline, photosynthesis may not be possible.

D) if certain species decline, there would be too much oxygen in the atmosphere.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

29) The source of the acidity blamed for killing Oregon oyster larvae was

A) dissolved atmospheric carbon dioxide from fossil fuel combustion.

B) acidic runoff from nearby industries.

C) acidic precipitation from nearby coal-burning industries.

D) acids released by natural decomposition of organic wastes.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

30) The destruction of oyster larvae in Oregon aquaculture tanks was caused by

A) pathogenic bacteria.

B) minute predators accidentally imported in sea water.

C) temperatures too warm for larval survival.

D) increase in the acidity of sea water in which the larvae were incubated.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

31) Which of the following is the most useful for analysis by environmental scientists of the impact of humans?

A) A farmhouse, plowed fields, and a stand of old growth forest nearby

B) A stadium packed with 50,000 people there to watch a football game

C) A remote region in Yellowstone National Park with restricted access

D) The student center building of a large university, busy with students at lunchtime

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

32) Which one of the following actions by scientists is least applicable to the field of environmental science?

A) Scientists determine the best fuel to generate electricity for a growing city in Arizona.

B) Scientists help a rancher determine the best ways to rotate herds of cattle to reduce erosion.

C) Scientists study X-ray emissions for evidence of black holes.

D) Scientists at NASA launch satellites to monitor changes in carbon dioxide production on Earth.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

33) Which of the following terms best describes the practice of environmental science?

A) Highly specialized

B) Integrative and interdisciplinary

C) Abstract

D) Theoretical

Answer: B

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

34) The census of 1890 highlighted the "closing of the frontier," which coincided with

A) John Muir's conservation activities.

B) Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*.

C) the greenbelt movement.

D) the Dust Bowl.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

35) During the Great Depression, conservation

A) was simply a luxury that could not be afforded.

B) efforts were opposed by millions of people who had no time to go to parks.

C) provided work and helped restore land.

D) was devalued as most national parks and national forests were harvested for timber and coal.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

36) The greatest environmental problem of the 1950s was

A) the increasing level of ultraviolet radiation as the ozone layer was destroyed.

B) global climate change illustrated by the worldwide decline of thousands of glaciers.

C) widespread and easily detected water and air pollution.

D) thousands of nuclear power plants that spread radiation across the globe.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

37) The Cuyahoga River in Ohio had been so polluted that it caught fire repeatedly from 1868-1969, including a 1952 fire that resulted in nearly $1.5 million in damages. Amazingly, other rivers in the United States also caught fire during this period.

In 1962, Rachel Carson published her book *Silent Spring*. Seven years later, in 1969, the Cuyahoga River again caught fire and gained national attention. Based upon the concerns Carson expressed in *Silent Spring*, which of the following would have been her most likely reaction to learning of the 1969 Cuyahoga River fire?

A) The river fires illustrate one of the many ways humans are polluting our environment.

B) If humans used more solar photocells and windmills, the fires would not happen.

C) The industries responsible for the pollution should be investigated by the EPA.

D) These fires are a perfect example of what happens when humans use rivers for transportation.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

38) If rivers were catching fire in 2015, what group would most likely be involved to investigate the situation and apply federal laws?

A) Environmental Defense Fund

B) Natural Resources Defense Council

C) Union of Concerned Scientists

D) Environmental Protection Agency

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

39) The environmental movement was a grassroots initiative that

A) primarily addressed the increasing pollution of the environment.

B) has remained focused on issues related to renewable energy.

C) directly led to the green revolution.

D) has focused on efforts to control infectious diseases throughout the world.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

40) Because of the modern environmental movement,

A) the world population has remained stable.

B) coal power plants are the main source of our electricity.

C) the federal government is less involved in environmental policy than it had been in the past.

D) the average life expectancy for humans is longer and quality of health is higher than they had been in the past.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

41) Which of the following is a recent political response to efforts of the environmental movement?

A) Increased conflict over access to publicly owned resources

B) Increased attention to sources of radiation

C) Increased reliance upon fossil fuels

D) Decreased reliance upon technology

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

42) Which of the following statements is true?

A) Environmental policy debates are almost always politically divisive.

B) Deregulation efforts typically lead to more effective policy.

C) National elections rarely influence environmental policy.

D) Environmental policy springs mostly from science and not election results.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 1: The State of the Planet

43) Which of the following best illustrates the spirit of stewardship?

A) Lobbying government officials to increase the drilling for offshore oil

B) Selecting a source of energy based upon the maximum yield of tax dollars

C) Converting automobiles from gasoline to natural gas as a new source of fuel

D) Promoting the recycling of paper and aluminum on university campuses

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 4: Stewardship

44) Which of the following best illustrates sustainability?

A) Constructing coal mines that do not require extensive surface excavations

B) Increasing our reliance upon renewable sources of energy

C) Upgrading or replacing computers every few years to improve performance

D) Converting automobiles from gasoline to natural gas as a new source of fuel

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2: Sustainability

45) Which of the following best illustrates sound science?

A) Asking voters to determine if windmills should be placed in their community

B) Measuring wind velocities to determine the cost-effectiveness of windmills in a region

C) Selecting a source of energy based upon profitability and yield of tax dollars

D) Lobbying government officials to increase drilling for offshore oil

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

46) Which one of the following terms least applies to the practice of sound science?

A) Profitable

B) Objective

C) Repeatable

D) Skepticism

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

47) If seven students tell a zoologist that they saw Bigfoot while hiking in an Idaho forest the previous weekend, an interested zoologist would most likely

A) return to that region to look for evidence of a Bigfoot.

B) report the students' experience in a scientific journal.

C) conduct experiments to show that the students were probably mistaken.

D) ask the students to explain how they felt during the encounter.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 3: Sound Science

48) Which of the following statements does not describe sound science?

A) A scientist collects data and describes the characteristics of a particular type of lung cancer.

B) A scientist attends a scientific meeting to reveal the effectiveness of a new lung cancer treatment.

C) A scientist accepts funding from an industry and tries to generate data to support their products for treating lung cancer.

D) A scientist conducts experiments to determine if a new drug is effective against a certain type of lung cancer.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

49) Thousands of cases of lung cancer occur in a two-year period in a city outside of Kentucky, at rates that are double that seen in other cities in the United States. Scientists working in that region assume that

A) there is something unique to the region that causing these unusually high rates.

B) the medical reports from the area are incorrect.

C) government policies and regulations are most likely the cause of this increase in cancer.

D) this is most likely just an unlucky occurrence.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 3: Sound Science

50) All scientific investigations are initially founded upon

A) good observations.

B) good experiments.

C) multiple hypotheses, some of which are unanswerable.

D) an already accepted theory.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

51) Which of the following best embodies the qualities of a scientific theory?

A) Squirrels in central Illinois prefer to build their nests in oak trees instead of hickory trees.

B) All matter in the universe, including gases, liquids and solids, consists of atoms.

C) Prairies that have large herds of bison show greater plant diversity than prairies without bison.

D) Dangerous wildfires in California could be avoided by better fire prevention strategies.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

52) A pharmaceutical company runs an advertisement on TV, providing data that describe the way in which their own customer preference survey places their product ahead of their competitors' products. This claim is most likely

A) peer-reviewed sound science.

B) junk science.

C) somewhat biased but accurate science.

D) raw data that need to be submitted to a scientific journal for evaluation.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

LO: 3: Sound Science

53) Which of the following best describes natural laws?

A) They are assumed by scientists to operate in the same way throughout the universe.

B) They have gradually and spontaneously changed over long periods of time.

C) They have been changed several times as the result of experimental data.

D) They apply to matter but not to energy.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

Use the following information to answer the question(s) below.

THE EXPERIMENT

Researchers wanted to determine if pesticide Z was effective at killing grasshoppers that typically invade cornfields. Two ten-acre cornfields located 1 mile apart were chosen. The cornfield to the west was sprayed only with water. The cornfield on the east received the same amount of water with a 10% solution of pesticide Z. Samples of the numbers of grasshoppers in the field were made every week for 10 weeks.

RESULTS

West field treated only with water:

The number of grasshoppers in the west field doubled after ten weeks.

East field treated with water and pesticide Z:

The number of grasshoppers in the east field declined by 50% after 10 weeks.

54) What was the experimental variable in the experiment?

A) Pesticide Z

B) The number of grasshoppers receiving the pesticide

C) The location of the fields

D) The water sprayed on the fields

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 3: Sound Science

55) Which field was the control group?

A) The west field was the control group.

B) The east field was the control group.

C) Both fields were controls for one another.

D) There were no controls in this experiment.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 3: Sound Science

56) Based on the result of the experiment, which of the following is the most accurate conclusion?

A) East fields are more likely than west fields to have problems with grasshoppers eating corn crops.

B) If a cornfield is sprayed with pesticide Z, it will have fewer grasshoppers 10 weeks later.

C) Pesticide Z is unable to kill grasshoppers and is not suitable for the use in modern agriculture.

D) Pesticide Z is a good way to control most insect infestations on fields of corn, wheat, or oats.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

57) Some students on a biology field trip were sitting around watching honey bees. Some of the students noticed that bees spent more time on some flowers than on other flowers. As they talked about this behavior, the students offered various explanations. Some thought that the bees were avoiding predators on some flowers. Other students suggested that some flowers may have sweeter nectar. These speculations about bee behavior are examples of

A) data.

B) bias.

C) theories.

D) hypotheses.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

58) The confidence in a scientific theory is most related to

A) the number of grants received to study the subject.

B) the reputation of the investigating scientists and their related universities.

C) the amount of unbiased supporting evidence.

D) the number of publications that discuss the subject in question.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

59) Every scientific observation and test has demonstrated that

A) supernatural explanations should be included in our explanations.

B) if theories are repeatedly tested, they can become hypotheses.

C) the universe functions according to certain basic principles and laws.

D) every scientific investigation requires the inclusion of proper control groups.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

60) The scientific peer-review process ensures that

A) scientific studies have proper design and methods and are free from bias.

B) all scientific studies receive publication despite the level of bias.

C) the results of scientific studies are permanent and certain.

D) all published scientific studies have clearly defined control groups.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

61) Microscopes and telescopes are most commonly used to do which of the following?

A) Extend our senses

B) Help control experimental environments

C) Quickly measure great quantities

D) Manipulate large quantities of materials

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 3: Sound Science

62) Justice and equity in regulating environmental quality are components of

A) natural law.

B) ecosystem goods and services.

C) stewardship.

D) sound science.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 4: Stewardship

63) Which of the following best illustrates bias in scientific investigations?

A) Investigations of the cause of AIDS are limited by our inability to see viruses.

B) Investigations of the health effects of smoking are funded and published by a tobacco company.

C) Researchers studying heron nests notice that some baby herons fall out of nests and are killed.

D) An experiment testing the effect of a new drug has only one control group.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 3: Sound Science

64) Subjective judgments about complex environmental phenomena often lead to

A) the generation of new theories and groups of protestors.

B) the generation of new laws.

C) controversies and unclear conclusions and public confusion.

D) government policies.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 3: Sound Science

65) Compared to sound science, junk science

A) is anything that threatens or contradicts your point of view.

B) is anything that confirms your point of view.

C) does not conform to the established rigors of sound science.

D) does not include bias or subjective values.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

LO: 3: Sound Science

66) Which of the following best illustrates the sustainable use of a resource?

A) Coal mines in West Virginia remove the tops of mountains to extract large amounts of coal.

B) Fishing industries improve their methods and now remove more than 90% of the fish in a region.

C) Huge windmills in Texas are able to capture 50% of the wind energy in a specific region.

D) Corporations are converting their company automobiles from gasoline to cheaper natural gas.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

67) Which one of the following sources of energy is both renewable and sustainable?

A) Natural gas used to heat homes

B) Gasoline used to run cars

C) Hydroelectric dams

D) A coal-fired electrical power plant

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

68) The concept of sustainable development includes

A) the needs of future generations.

B) growth in profits from international trade.

C) the importance of developing the arts.

D) the fastest ways to economic prosperity.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

69) Sustainable solutions should

A) incorporate the concerns of economists, ecologists, and sociologists.

B) emphasize ecology over all other fields.

C) emphasize economics over all other fields.

D) emphasize ecological and social issues over economic concerns.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

70) Which one of the following is least likely to be a product of a transition to a sustainable civilization?

A) A stable human population

B) Increased reliance upon recycled materials

C) Larger cities with extensive suburbs

D) Greater reliance upon renewable energy resources

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

71) The statement, "The Earth was not given to you by your parents, it was lent to you from your children" best reflects

A) junk science.

B) higher rates of consumption of non-renewable materials.

C) stewardship.

D) the need for a strong central or military government.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

LO: 4: Stewardship

72) The examples of the Snoqualmie, Ramesh Agrawal, Wangari Maathai, and the advice of Rachel Carson in *Silent Spring* all inspire us to become which of the following?

A) Better stewards of the planet

B) Better environmental economists

C) Better environmental scientists

D) Better proponents of world trade

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 4: Stewardship

73) In 1910, President Theodore Roosevelt said "I recognize the right and duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land; but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us." His message best reflects

A) an argument for economic growth.

B) a plea for good stewardship.

C) an argument against sustainable agriculture.

D) a philosophy in conflict with Rachel Carson's.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 4: Stewardship

74) A disproportionately high placement of toxic waste sites in regions of the United States populated by minorities most likely indicates

A) urban "smart growth."

B) environmental racism and justice.

C) sustainable development.

D) a demographic transition.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 4: Stewardship

75) Discriminatory trade practices that favor industrialized countries over developing countries are

A) rare and are gradually being eliminated.

B) not issues of concern to environmental scientists.

C) ways that industrialized countries support sustainable resource management.

D) the number one issue at every meeting of the World Trade Organization.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 4: Stewardship

76) According to many scientists, which of the following needs the most attention from globalization efforts?

A) The exchange of information

B) Agricultural practices

C) Public-health practices

D) Local cultures' religious and dietary traditions

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

77) Globalization is largely the result of

A) new forms of ground transportation.

B) worldwide electronic communication.

C) increased exploration into unpopulated regions of the world.

D) major new discoveries of natural resources.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

78) The greatest impact of globalization is seen in the

A) increased access of natural resources to poor developing nations.

B) economic reorganization and interdependency of the world.

C) move toward sustainable development throughout the world.

D) general shift in populations from cities to rural life.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

79) Globalization via the Internet and social media has been most effective addressing which of the following problems?

A) The dispersion of exotic species to new locations in the world

B) The spread of infectious organisms

C) The challenges of producing and distributing enough food for the people of the world

D) Global climate change

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

80) In general, the movement toward sustainability is

A) declining as interest in sustainable environmental policy declines.

B) a distant philosophical goal of the environmental movement.

C) faced with growing opposition from economic interests.

D) growing with greater interest from governments and businesses.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

81) In the past, most Western ethics concerning the human relationship to the natural environment have been based on

A) the utility of the environment to humans.

B) conserving natural ecosystems without alteration.

C) the aesthetic value of natural systems.

D) reverence and respect for the spiritual aspects of the natural world.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 5: Moving Toward a Sustainable Future

82) The investigation of the causes of the sudden death of larval oysters in Oregon reveals

A) the dangers of the introduction of exotic species into remote locations.

B) the importance of understanding the local ethics of a community.

C) the role of sound science in addressing environmental issues.

D) the dangers of sustainable environmental practices resulting from globalization.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

LO: 3: Sound Science

83) The lessons learned from Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* reveal the importance of

A) sustainability and stewardship.

B) junk science and the influence of politics in government.

C) global communication and equity in trade with other cultures.

D) the need to establish more state and national parks.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 4: Stewardship