

Apes Review Questions #2

- ___ 1. Minerals are an example of a (an)
a. exhaustible resource b. renewable resource c. human resource
d. intangible resource
- ___ 2. Making manufacturers take into account the cost of dealing with their waste products is an example of
a. internalizing costs b. externalizing costs c. cost/benefit analysis
- ___ 3. Which of the following would **not** be a goal of sustainable development?
a. a demographic transition to a stable world population of low birth and death rates
b. an increasing reliance upon renewable energy
c. a resource transition to reliance on nature's "income" without depleting its "capital"
d. a transition to more efficient use of energy and resources
e. an attempt to simplify ecosystems
- ___ 4. What is the relationship between supply and demand?
a. supply increases, demand increases
b. supply increases, demand decreases
c. supply decreases, demand decreases
d. supply decreases, demand increases
e. both b and d
f. both a and c
- ___ 5. Which of the following is **not** a market-based incentive?
a. pollution fines
b. SO₂ gas emissions trading
c. "gas-guzzler" tax on cars
d. government subsidies for water
6. Match the health hazard with the example
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| ___ 1. asphyxiant | a. coal dust |
| ___ 2. allergen | b. carbon monoxide |
| ___ 3. infectious organism | c. mercury |
| ___ 4. toxin | d. sulfuric acid |
| ___ 5. irritant | e. formaldehyde |
| ___ 6. respiratory irritant | f. Giardia |
| ___ 7. carcinogen | g. radiation |
- ___ 7. What organism if an aquatic food chain is most likely to have the highest level of a toxin sprayed upon the water?
a. phytoplankton b. humans c. small fish d. large fish
e. zooplankton
- ___ 8. What does LD₅₀ mean?
a. the dosage needed to kill half of a population
b. half of the dosage needed to kill an entire population
c. the lethal dosage for a population

- ___ 9. If the lethal dose of parathion, an insecticide, is 1.5 mg/kg, how much would kill a 10 kg dog?
a. 0.15 mg b. 1.5 mg c. 15 mg d. 150 mg
- ___ 10. Which of the following characteristics of a risk would make the risk seem worse than it actually is to the public?
a. voluntary b. equitably distributed c. observable d. new technology
e. low risk to future generation
- ___ 11. Which of the following is perceived by the public as a greater risk than is actually is?
a. skiing b. smoking c. auto accidents d. nuclear radiation e. alcohol
- ___ 12. What has happened to total world agricultural production over the last century?
a. it has increased b. it has decreased c. it has remained the same
- ___ 13. Which of the following was **not** associated the Green Revolution?
a. new breeds of high-yielding crops
b. greater use of fertilizers
c. use of machinery to carry out high-intensity farming
d. use of a greater variety of crops
e. increased food production
- ___ 14. Which of the following is a cash crop?
a. corn b. coffee c. apples d. oats e. beans
- ___ 15. What is the relationship between soil formation and soil depletion at the present time?
a. soil is being formed slightly faster than it is being depleted
b. soil is being formed at the same rate than it is being depleted
c. soil is being formed slightly slower than it is being depleted
d. soil is being formed much slower than it is being depleted
- ___ 16. Which is the smallest sized component of soil?
a. silt b. clay c. sand
- ___ 17. Which soil component has the fastest infiltration rate?
a. silt b. clay c. sand
- ___ 18. Which soil horizon contains the most organic material?
a. A (topsoil) b. B (subsoil) c. C (parent material)
- ___ 19. What is leached from the A-horizon to the B-horizon
a. iron b. aluminum c. clay
d. all of the above
e. none of the above
- ___ 20. Which of the following agricultural practices reduce the rate of soil erosion?
a. long row planting b. herbicide applications c. leaving a field bare all winter
d. mulching e. using large harvesting machines
- ___ 21. Which term includes the others

- a. insecticide b. pesticide c. herbicide d. fungicide
- ___ 22. When did synthetic pesticides become widely used?
- a. at the beginning of the 20th century
 - b. at the onset of the agricultural revolution
 - c. at the onset of the industrial revolution
 - d. during World War II
 - e. during the late 70s
- ___ 23. Which statement is true
- a. almost all of a pesticide reaches its intended target
 - b. about 75% of a pesticide reaches its intended target
 - c. about 50% of a pesticide reaches its intended target
 - d. about 25 % of a pesticide reaches its intended target
 - e. about 10% of a pesticide reaches its intended target
- ___ 25. Which of the following processes are responsible for the **pesticide treadmill**?
- a. pests develop a resistance to pesticides
 - b. larger doses are eventually needed for the same result
 - c. new pesticides must continuously be developed
 - d. pesticides kill the predators or competitors of the pests
 - e. all of the above
- ___ 26. Which of the following is **not** true about DDT?
- a. it is a chlorinated hydrocarbon
 - b. it is a broad-spectrum pesticide
 - c. it has been banned world-wide
 - d. it is concentrated in the food chain
 - e. its residue can be found throughout the world
- ___ 27. Who is more likely to use more pesticides than needed?
- a. homeowners
 - b. farmers
- ___ 28. Which of the following is **not** a part of integrated pest management (IPM)
- a. abolishing all chemical pesticides
 - b. vacuuming bugs off crops
 - c. using biological controls such as ladybugs
 - d. using cultivation techniques that minimize the spread of pests
 - e. using pest-resistant crops
- ___ 29. Which of the following is the most damaging?
- a. decrease in abundance of a once-plentiful species
 - b. local extinction of a species
 - c. extinction of a keystone species
- ___ 30. Which of the following has caused the greatest amount of species extinction
- a. habitat destruction
 - b. over hunting/harvesting
 - c. pollution
 - d. competition by exotic species

- ___ 31. How does the current rate of extinction compare to past rates of extinction
- it is slightly greater than the normal rates of the past
 - it is much greater than any time in the past
 - it is greater than all but the most catastrophic extinction events of the past
 - it is not significantly different from normal rates of the past
- ___ 32. What caused the ivory trade to collapse?
- the CITES treaty
 - the U.S. Endangered Species Act
 - the decline of the Elephant population due to competition of alien species
 - the Montreal Protocol
 - the Koyoto Conference Treaty
- ___ 33. Which of the following is an advantage of monoculture forests over mixed species forests?
- high biodiversity
 - fewer opportunities for pest infestation
 - less need for fertilizers
 - more efficient lumber production
 - more ecological stability
- ___ 34. Which method of harvesting lumber results in the most soil erosion?
- clear-cutting
 - selective cutting
- ___ 35. Which process is most responsible for soil degradation world-wide?
- deforestation
 - agriculture
 - industry
 - overgrazing
- ___ 36. What United States agency controls the most public land?
- U.S. Forest Service
 - U.S. Park Service
 - Army Corps of Engineers
 - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- ___ 37. What is the relationship between the size of an island and the biodiversity on the island?
- no relationship, a large and a small island are likely to have about the same number of species
 - slight relationship, a large island is likely to have slightly more biodiversity
 - great, a large island will have considerably more biodiversity than a small island

Questions:

- Define "wilderness".
- Give three reasons for protecting wetlands.