

Skills Worksheet

Study Guide**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

<input type="text"/> 1.	practice of growing, breeding, and caring for plants and animals used for a variety of purposes	a. loss of biodiversity
<input type="text"/> 2.	study of how living things interact with each other and with their nonliving environments	b. supply and demand
<input type="text"/> 3.	conflict between short-term interests of individuals and long-term welfare of society	c. "The Tragedy of the Commons"
<input type="text"/> 4.	declining number and variety of the species in an area	d. agriculture
<input type="text"/> 5.	field of study involving the physical, biological, and social sciences	e. developed nation
<input type="text"/> 6.	law describing the relationship between an item's availability and its value.	f. environmental science
<input type="text"/> 7.	characterized by low population growth rate, high life expectancy, and diverse industrial economies	g. ecology
<input type="text"/> 8.	characterized by high population growth rate, low energy use, and very low personal wealth	h. developing nation
<input type="text"/> 9.	state in which a human population can survive indefinitely	i. renewable resource
<input type="text"/> 10.	natural material that can be replaced relatively quickly through natural processes	j. sustainability

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

<input type="text"/> 11.	Which of the following sciences contribute to the field of environmental science?	c. social sciences
<input type="text"/> a.	physics and chemistry	d. all of the above
<input type="text"/> b.	biology and earth science	

12. All of the following make up the three major categories of environmental problems *except*

- a. loss of biodiversity.
- b. overpopulation.
- c. resource depletion.
- d. pollution.

13. During the period of human history known as the _____, human populations grew rapidly because of advances in farming methods.

- a. Industrial Revolution
- b. agricultural revolution
- c. "Tragedy of the Commons"
- d. hunter-gatherer period

14. Which major changes in human society and the environment occurred during the Industrial Revolution?

- a. People lived in small tribes; many mammals went extinct.
- b. Domesticated plants were altered; forest was replaced with farmland.
- c. Fossil fuel consumption, technological efficiency, and environmental pollution increased.
- d. Common grazing areas were replaced with closed fields.

15. What did hunter-gatherers do to alter the environment?

- a. introduce plants to new regions
- b. over hunt large mammals
- c. burn prairie to maintain grassland
- d. all of the above

16. Developed nations make up about _____ percent of the world's population and consume about _____ percent of its resources.

- a. 20, 75
- b. 50, 75
- c. 75, 20
- d. 75, 50

17. Hardin's "Tragedy of the Commons" essay addressed the conflicts associated with which environmental challenge?

- a. preventing pollution
- b. preserving biodiversity
- c. curbing overpopulation
- d. protecting shared resources

18. The ecological footprint for a person in a particular country takes into account what requirements of supporting that individual?

- a. land used for crops
- b. land taken up by housing
- c. forest area that absorbs pollution
- d. all of the above

19. Attempts to create a sustainable society strive to achieve what?

- a. greater resource consumption
- b. stable resource consumption
- c. negative population growth
- d. restrictions on technology

20. A cost-benefit analysis balances the cost of an action against

- a. those who benefit from the action.
- b. those who perform the analysis.
- c. what consumers and taxpayers are willing to pay.
- d. the benefits one expects to receive.