Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Study Guide

MATCHING

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

_____ 1. practice of growing, breeding, and caring for plants and animals used for a variety of purposes

_____ 2. study of how living things interact with each other and with their nonliving environments

_____ 3. conflict between short-term interests of individuals and long-term welfare of society

_____ 4. declining number and variety of the species in an area

_____ 5. field of study involving the physical, biological, and social sciences

_____ 6. law describing the relationship between an item's availability and its value.

_____ 7. characterized by low population growth rate, high life expectancy, and diverse industrial economies

_____ 8. characterized by high population growth rate, low energy use, and very low personal wealth

_____ 9. state in which a human population can survive indefinitely

_____ 10. natural material that can be replaced relatively quickly through natural processes

a. loss of biodiversity
b. supply and demand
c. "The Tragedy of the Commons"
d. agriculture
e. developed nation
f. environmental science
g. ecology
h. developing nation
i. renewable resource
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.

_____ 11. Which of the following sciences contribute to the field of environmental science?

a. physics and chemistry
b. biology and earth science
c. social sciences
d. all of the above

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_____ 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.

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