



Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add [Creation Settings](#)

Name Chapter 1--Environmental Problems, Their Causes, and Sustainability

Description

Instructions

[Modify](#)

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The goal of environmental science includes

- Answer**
- learning how nature works.
 - understanding how we interact with the environment.
 - finding ways to deal with environmental problems.
 - finding ways to live more sustainably.
 - all of the above.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The three principles of sustainability are

- Answer**
- reliance on solar energy, biological diversity and nutrient cycling
 - environmentalism, ecosystems, and solar energy.
 - natural resources, natural services and water resources.
 - nutrient cycling, water resources, and environmentalism.
 - solar energy, ecosystems, and natural capital.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Meeting current and future basic resource needs without compromising future generation's basic needs is considered a(n)

- Answer**
- natural income.
 - trade-offs.
 - scientific solutions.
 - environmentally sustainable society.
 - natural capital degradation.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following does *not* describe a sustainable society?

- Answer**
- lives off of income without depleting its natural capital
 - meets the needs of its people without jeopardizing the needs of future generations
 - manages its economy and population size without exceeding the carrying capacity of the environment
 - utilizes nonrenewable resources for maximum benefit of the current generation
 - protects the prospects of future generations of humans and other species

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Use of a natural resource based on sustainable yield applies to

- Answer**
- renewable resources.
 - nonrenewable resources.
 - perpetual resources.
 - amenity resources.
 - all of these answers

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question On the outskirts of a municipality lies a forest on public property. A person applying sustainable resource-use principles might suggest

- Answer**
- clear-cutting the forest to provide taxes for the town.
 - converting the natural woods to tree farms.
 - harvesting trees at their estimated sustainable yield.
 - harvesting trees below their estimated sustainable yield.
 - none of these answers

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question All of the following are potentially renewable resources *except*

- Answer**
- groundwater.
 - trees in a forest.
 - fertile soil.
 - crude oil.
 - animals.

Question 8	Multiple Choice	0 points	Add Question Here
	Question Resources that are called nonrenewable are		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> also called perpetual resources. the only resources that are alive. ✓ capable of depletion. derived from solar capital. none of these answers 		Modify Remove
			Add Question Here
Question 9	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Which is the <i>least effective</i> way to extend the use of nonrenewable resources?		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing direct consumption of the resource reusing the same form of a particular resource many times recycling a resource into new products ✓ reducing the efficiency of resource use finding substitutes for a resource 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 10	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Which of the following is an example of recycling?		
	Answer ✓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collecting and remelting aluminum beer cans cleaning and refilling soft-drink bottles selling used clothing at a garage sale saving leftovers in a peanut butter jar donating furniture to a charity 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 11	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question As part of the path to sustainability, tradeoffs most specifically refer to		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trading environmental quality for economic growth. trading quality of life issues for ecological enhancements. ✓ resolving conflicts through compromise. solving environmental conflicts. recognizing that human activities degrade natural capital. 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 12	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> death rates. ✓ economic growth. economic development. wealth of developing countries. wealth of developed countries. 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 13	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Which of the following statements about developing countries is <i>true</i> ?		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are highly industrialized. They have high average GNPs per person. The United States, Canada, and Japan are developing countries. ✓ Most of the projected increase in the world's population is expected to take place there. Their populations are projected to dwindling. 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 14	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Point sources of pollution include all of the following <i>except</i>		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an automobile tailpipe. a factory smokestack. a drainpipe from a power plant. ✓ runoff from cropland. an oil leak from a home furnace. 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 15	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question Nonpoint sources of pollution include all of the following <i>except</i>		
	Answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pesticides dispersed by airplane and wind onto a crop. beach litter from fishing boats. ✓ a smokestack from a power plant. fertilizer runoff from neighborhood lawns. runoff from cropland. 		Add Question Here
			Modify Remove
Question 16	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove

Question The effects of pollutants include all of the following *except*

- Answer**
- disruption of the health, survival or activities of humans and other organisms.
 - degradation of life support systems for humans and other organisms.
 - creation of unpleasant noise and scents.
 - damage to property.
 - ✓ increasing forests and agricultural land.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Examples of the effects of pollution might include

- Answer**
- inability to see the top of skyscrapers because of the smog.
 - acid rain-induced destruction of a statue in your city park.
 - spread of disease from an open dump.
 - fish kills in lakes and streams.
 - ✓ all of these answers

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following is *not* associated with the pollution cleanup approach?

- Answer**
- It may be overwhelmed by continuing population growth.
 - It often transfers pollutants between different parts of the ecosystem.
 - It may be very costly once pollutants are dispersed in the environment.
 - ✓ It is the most economical in the long run.
 - all of these answers

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which of the following statements *best* illustrates the "tragedy of the commons?"

- Answer** ✓
- A factory pollutes a river as much as the law allows.
 - Some levels of pollution are life threatening.
 - Some activities harm the environment, but others do not.
 - Irrigated cropland can be ruined by salinization.
 - Cropland can decrease biodiversity.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question New efforts to prevent the "tragedy of the commons" could include

- Answer**
- using common-property resources at or above their sustainable yields.
 - ✓ using shared resources at rates below their estimated sustainable yields.
 - moving from a *users pay* approach to a *taxpayers pay* approach.
 - deregulating industries that use common-property resources.
 - increasing public availability to resources.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question An ecological footprint may best be defined as the

- Answer**
- amount of land and water needed to supply people in a particular area with an indefinite supply of renewable resources.
 - amount of land and water needed to absorb and recycle the waste and pollution produced by resource use.
 - the environmental impact of people in less developed countries.
 - ✓ a and b
 - none of the above

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question An ecological deficit is created when

- Answer**
- a country's ecological footprint is smaller than its biological capacity to replenish its renewable resources and absorb the resulting wastes.
 - a country overestimates its spending in the current fiscal year.
 - a country depletes its annual budget faster than its biological capacity to replenish its renewable resources.
 - a country depletes its natural capital slower than its biological capacity to replenish its renewable resources and absorb the resulting wastes.
 - ✓ a country depletes its natural capital faster than its biological capacity to replenish its renewable resources and absorb the resulting wastes.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The country with the largest per capita ecological footprint is

- Answer**
- USA.
 - India.
 - Mexico.
 - Australia.
 - ✓ United Arab Emirates.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question The country with the second largest per capita ecological footprint is

- Answer**
- USA.
 - India.
 - Mexico.
 - Australia.
 - United Arab Emirates.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The country with the world's largest population is

- Answer**
- USA.
 - India.
 - Mexico.
 - China.
 - United Arab Emirates.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Time delays in the harmful effects of living unsustainably often cause environmental degradation to build slowly until it reaches a(n)

- Answer**
- sustainable yield.
 - ecological tipping point.
 - exponential growth.
 - ecological footprint.
 - environmental worldview.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Ecological tipping point(s), which could result in an irreversible shift in natural systems include(s)

- Answer**
- collapse of fish populations due to overfishing.
 - accelerated species extinction due to overhunting.
 - pre-mature species extinction due to habitat loss.
 - climate disruption due to burning of fossil fuels.
 - all of the above.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following characterizes cultural revolutions?

- Answer**
- decreased food supplies
 - increased resource consumption and pollution
 - worsening living standards
 - shorter life spans
 - lower average per capita GNP

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following characterizes sustainability revolutions?

- Answer**
- decreased food supplies
 - increased resource consumption and pollution
 - worsening living standards
 - reducing our ecological footprint
 - rejecting the principles of sustainability

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following major cultural changes to *Homo sapiens* has not intensified environmental degradation?

- Answer**
- Hunter-gatherer civilization
 - Agricultural revolution
 - Industrial-medical revolution
 - Information-globalization revolution
 - All of these cultural changes have led us to intensify environmental degradation.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The human population currently totals

- Answer**
- 87 million.
 - 3.8 billion.
 - 4 billion.
 - 6.9 billion.
 - 10 billion.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to a number of environmental and social scientists, four basic causes of environmental degradation are

Answer non-existent.

- poverty, population decline, unsustainable resource use, failure to include environmental costs in market prices.
- ✓ poverty, population growth, unsustainable resource use, failure to include environmental costs in market prices.
- poverty, population growth, unsustainable resource use, including environmental costs in market prices.
- poverty, population decline, unsustainable resource use, including environmental costs in market prices.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Underlying root causes of unsustainable resource use include all of the following *except*

Answer poverty.

- overpopulation.
- ✓ over reliance on renewable energy resources.
- prices that do not include environmental and social costs of products.
- wastefulness.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question We can face the challenge of slowing population growth through

- Answer** ✓ promoting family planning and elevating the status of women.
- slowing economic development.
 - legislation that applies only in less developed countries.
 - overexploiting shared resources.
 - decreasing the educational status of women.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is *not* a result of being an affluent country?

- Answer**
- They can lead to people to become more concerned about environmental quality.
 - They provide financial incentives to develop technologies that reduce pollution.
 - ✓ The ecological health in the country usually degrades as wealth increases.
 - It allows for better education about topics concerning environmental quality.
 - It allows the affluent to obtain resources they need and want from almost anywhere in the world without seeing the negative impacts of their consumptive lifestyles.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Poverty is defined as

- Answer**
- the inability to live a healthy and productive life.
 - a life focused on gathering enough food and water for survival.
 - affluence.
 - the inability to meet basic survival needs.
 - ✓ the inability to meet one's basic survival and education needs.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question According to World Bank estimates, how many people live on less than US \$1.25 per day?

- Answer**
- 6.9 billion
 - ✓ 1.4 billion
 - 9.3 billion
 - 0.25 billion
 - 2.0 million

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Your environmental worldview describes

- Answer**
- your environmental ethic.
 - whether you are a creationist or evolutionist.
 - your perception of the role of *Homo sapiens* in the universe.
 - ✓ your assumptions and values about how the world works and what one's role in the world should be.
 - your political ideology that defines one's perception of the health of the planet.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question An environmental worldview that holds that we can and should manage the Earth for our benefit, but that we have an ethical responsibility to be caring and responsible managers of the Earth, is

- Answer**
- planetary management.
 - ✓ stewardship.
 - environmental wisdom.
 - national origin.
 - technological.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question An environmental worldview that holds that we are dependent on nature and our success is dependent on learning how the earth sustains itself and integrating this knowledge into the way we think and act, is

Answer

- planetary management.
- stewardship.
- ✓ environmental wisdom.
- national origin.
- technological.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Which worldview is most consistent with the status quo in the United States?

Answer

- ✓ Planetary Management
- Biocentric
- Stewardship
- Humility
- Environmental Wisdom

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Of the following behaviors, the one that runs counter to the three principles of sustainability is

Answer

- recycling of materials.
- reusing materials.
- ✓ producing and consuming anything people are willing to buy.
- initiating a tree planting drive in your community.
- relying more on renewable sources of energy.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question Of the following actions, the one that does the *least* to sustain the Earth is

Answer

- protecting Earth's biodiversity.
- controlling human population growth.
- utilizing renewable resources wherever possible.
- ✓ increasing our dependence on nonrenewable resources.
- decreasing our dependence on nonrenewable resources.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 44 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Environmental science is an interdisciplinary study that integrates the humanities and natural sciences.

Answer

- ✓ True
- False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 45 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Environmental science is the same as environmentalism.

Answer

- True
- ✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 46 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Life on earth has sustained itself over billions of years even during long periods of cooling and warming of the earth's surface.

Answer

- ✓ True
- False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 47 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Natural capital = Natural resources + Natural services

Answer

- ✓ True
- False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 48 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Natural capital degradation is a by-product of economic development.

Answer

- ✓ True
- False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 49 **True/False** **0 points**

Question When a nonrenewable resource is completely exhausted, it is referred to as economically depleted.

Answer

- True
- ✓ False

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 50 **True/False** **0 points**

Question Reusing involves collecting waste materials and processing them into new materials.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 51 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Sustainability begins at a personal level.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 52 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Forests, aluminum deposits and natural gas are all examples of renewable resources.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 53 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Pollution cleanup is considered a short-term solution if population and consumption levels grow without corresponding improvement in pollution control technology.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The per capita ecological footprint is the availability of productive land and usable water to support the population with no consideration for environmental impact.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The world's more developed countries contain relatively small populations, use large proportions of resources and produce the largest proportions of waste.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Rapid population growth and poverty are reflective of developing countries and have little impact on pollution.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Population growth has declined since the 1960's.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Decreasing population growth in developed countries will decrease resource consumption.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 83 million people were added to the earth in the year 2010. This is an average of 1.6 million new people on earth each month.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question An environmentally sustainable society must be based on policies which provide for economic growth and development.

Answer True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Developing countries have a significant negative effect on the environment because of the consumption per person and technological impact per unit of consumption.

Answer True
 False

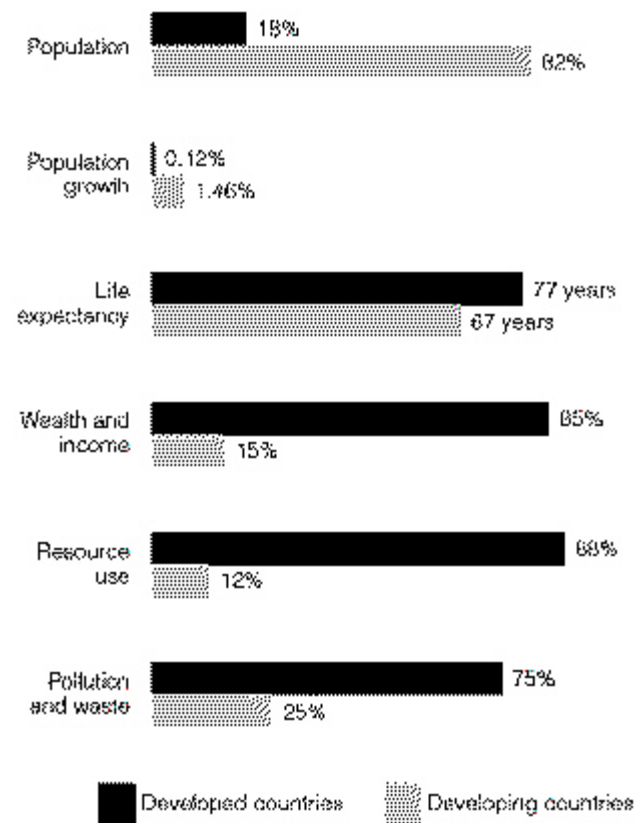
[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 62	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	Developed countries have a significant negative effect on the environment because of the consumption per person and technological impact per unit of consumption.	
	Answer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 63	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	Economic growth provides more goods and services whereas economic development uses economic growth to improve living standards.	
	Answer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 64	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	The "tragedy of the commons" refers to lack of agricultural sustenance available for the common (poor) people in a country.	
	Answer	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 65	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	An environmentally sustainable society will require most middle income American workers to decrease their consumption of products.	
	Answer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 66	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	In the United States the air quality is poorer and drinking water more polluted today than in the 1970s.	
	Answer	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 67	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	When a country's GDP decreases, the per capita GDP must also decrease.	
	Answer	<input type="checkbox"/> True <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 68	True/False	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	There are a number of strategies and tools available to conserve rather than degrade or destroy the planet's capital	
	Answer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	
			Add Question Here
Question 69	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	The three principles of sustainability are _____, _____ and _____.	
	Answer	relying on solar energy, biodiversity, nutrient cycling relying on solar energy, nutrient cycling, biodiversity biodiversity, relying on solar energy, nutrient cycling biodiversity, nutrient cycling,	
			Add Question Here
Question 70	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	Dealing with conflicts between scientific solutions and political solutions usually involves _____.	
	Answer	making trade-offs	
			Add Question Here
Question 71	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	A social movement dedicated to protecting Earth's life support system for all living things is called _____.	
	Answer	environmentalism	
			Add Question Here
Question 72	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	The highest rate at which we can use a renewable resource indefinitely without reducing its available supply is called its _____.	
	Answer	sustainable yield	
			Add Question Here
Question 73	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	A resource such as water that is renewed continuously is called a(n) _____.	
	Answer	renewable resource	
			Add Question Here
Question 74	Fill in the Blank	0 points	Modify Remove
	Question	Non-renewable resources include _____ sources such as oil and natural gas that cannot be recycled.	
	Answer	energy	

Question 75	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question A chemical dumpsite would be an example of a _____ pollutant.</p> <p>Answer point source</p>
Question 76	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question The consequences of volcanic eruptions and burning coal are _____ and _____.</p> <p>Answer air pollution; global warming global warming; air pollution</p>
Question 77	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Installing runoff curtains in a construction site is an example of _____ pollution control.</p> <p>Answer output</p>
Question 78	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Reducing the packaging on manufactured goods is an example of _____.</p> <p>Answer pollution prevention</p>
Question 79	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question The action of processing plastic or aluminum cans into another usable product is called _____.</p> <p>Answer recycling</p>
Question 80	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Old soda bottles that are collected, washed, and refilled are an example of _____.</p> <p>Answer reuse</p>
Question 81	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question _____ are not owned by a single person or organization, but are degraded by many people.</p> <p>Answer Common-property resources Free-access resources</p>
Question 82	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question _____ is a possible solution to the problem of people exploiting a free-access resource, but it may not be practical for global common resources.</p> <p>Answer Private ownership</p>
Question 83	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question One way to deal with degradation of common property is to use shared renewable resources at or below its estimated _____.</p> <p>Answer sustainable yield</p>
Question 84	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Some analysts refer to an eventually unsustainable addiction to buying more and more stuff as _____.</p> <p>Answer affluenza</p>
Question 85	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question The United States, Canada, and Japan are examples of _____ with a high average per capita GDP.</p> <p>Answer developed countries</p>
Question 86	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Developing countries have a low _____, which poses a threat to their ability to become environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Answer GDP</p>
Question 87	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question Your _____ refers to the set of assumptions and values a person holds with regard to his or her role in the world.</p> <p>Answer environmental worldview</p>
Question 88	Fill in the Blank	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p> <p>Question _____ is the ability of the environment to function indefinitely in an optimally healthy state.</p> <p>Answer Environmental sustainability</p>
Question 89	Essay	0 points	<p>Add Question Here</p> <p>Modify Remove</p>

Question Critical Thinking

Percentage of World's:



What does this graph say about the world's percentage of resource-use in developed countries?
Answer Developed countries' populations use about 88% of the world's resources.

[Add Question Here](#)

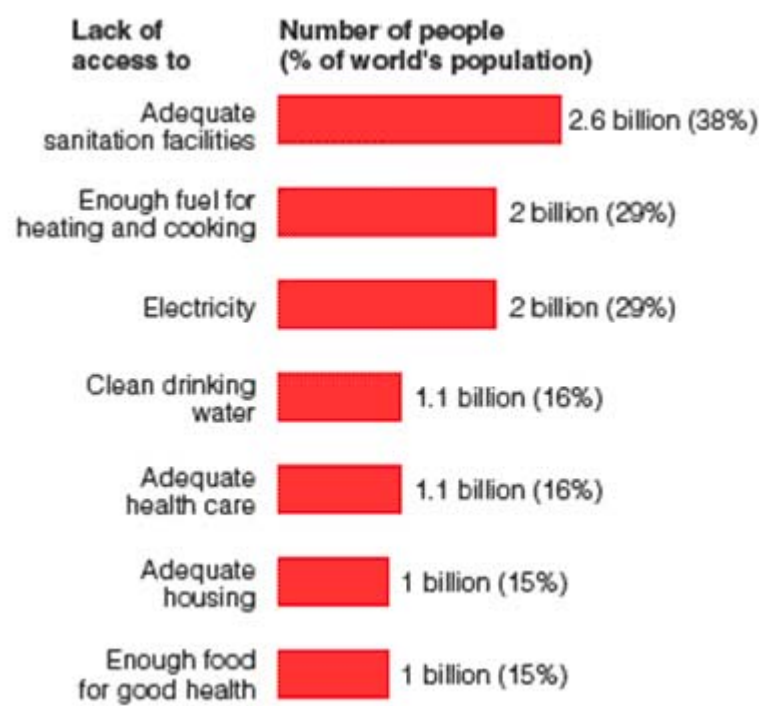
Question 90

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Critical Thinking



Do you think that the numbers overlap in the graph of the percentage of the world's population who lack access to basic amenities? Why?

Answer Often times the effects of poverty are not isolated. Also, the total percentage of the world's population without access to these amenities is greater than 100%.

[Add Question Here](#)

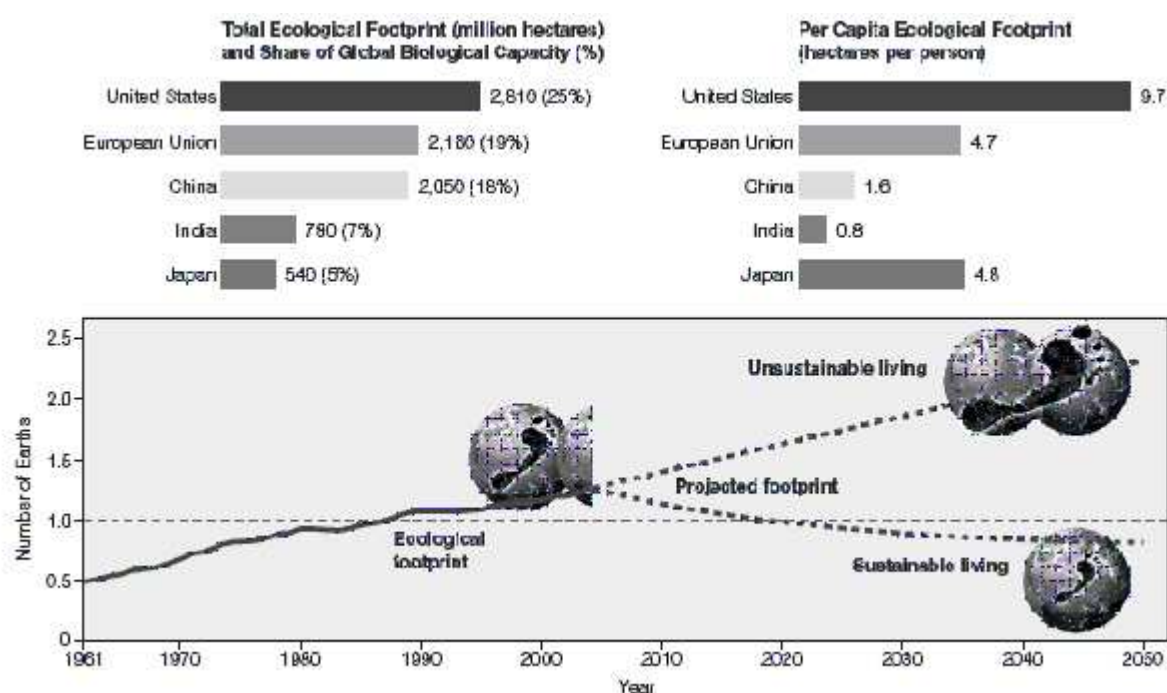
Question 91

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Critical Thinking



How many Earths are we currently using compared to Earth's ecological capacity?

Answer 1.25

[Add Question Here](#)

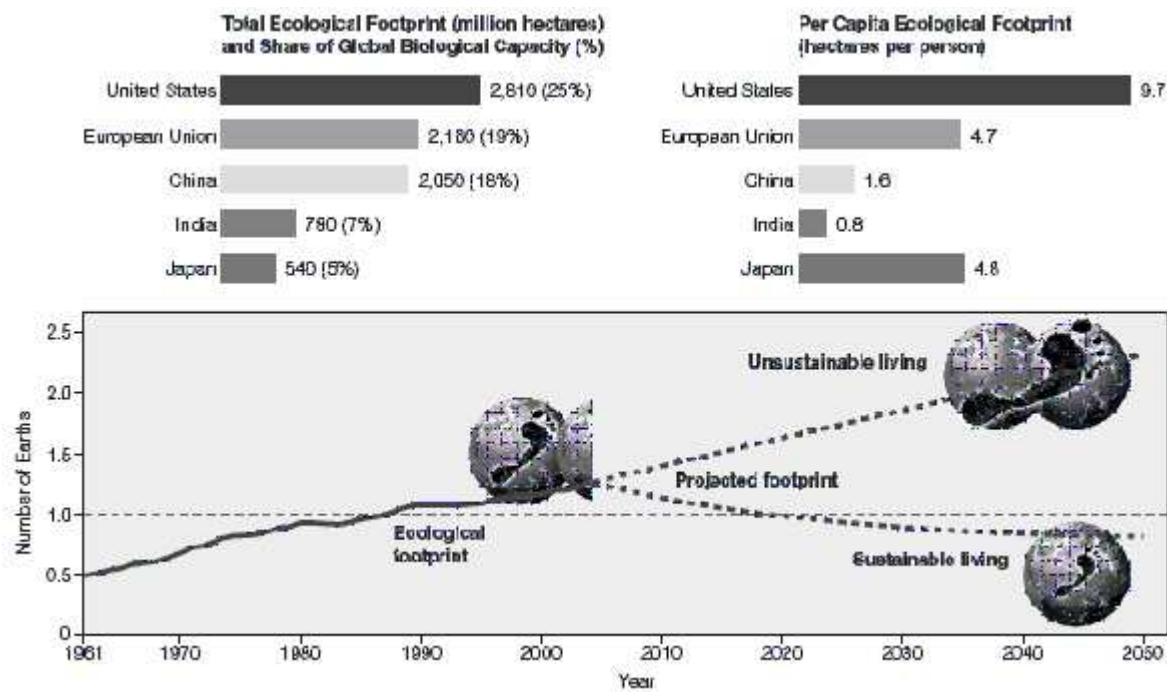
Question 92

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Critical Thinking



What will happen if humanity's ecological footprint continues to be greater than Earth's ecological capacity?

Answer Humans will destroy their environment, more and more animal and plant species will be lost, poverty and disease will increase, etc.

[Add Question Here](#)

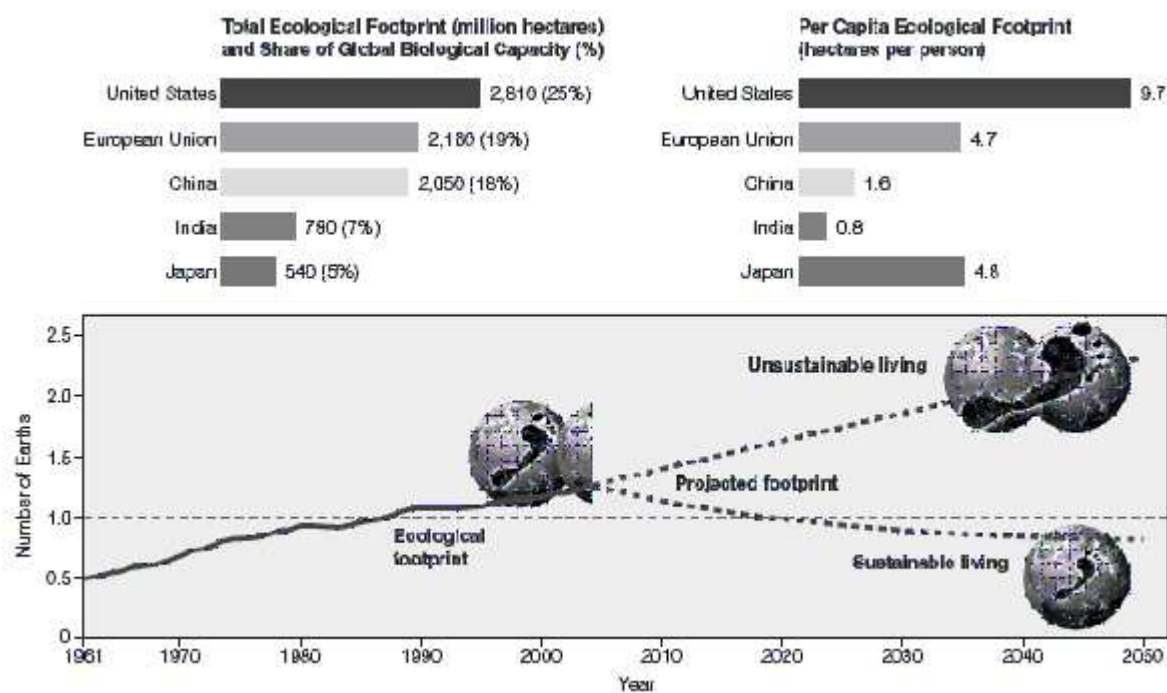
Question 93

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Critical Thinking



Is China's total ecological footprint greater than that of India's?

Answer yes

[Add Question Here](#)

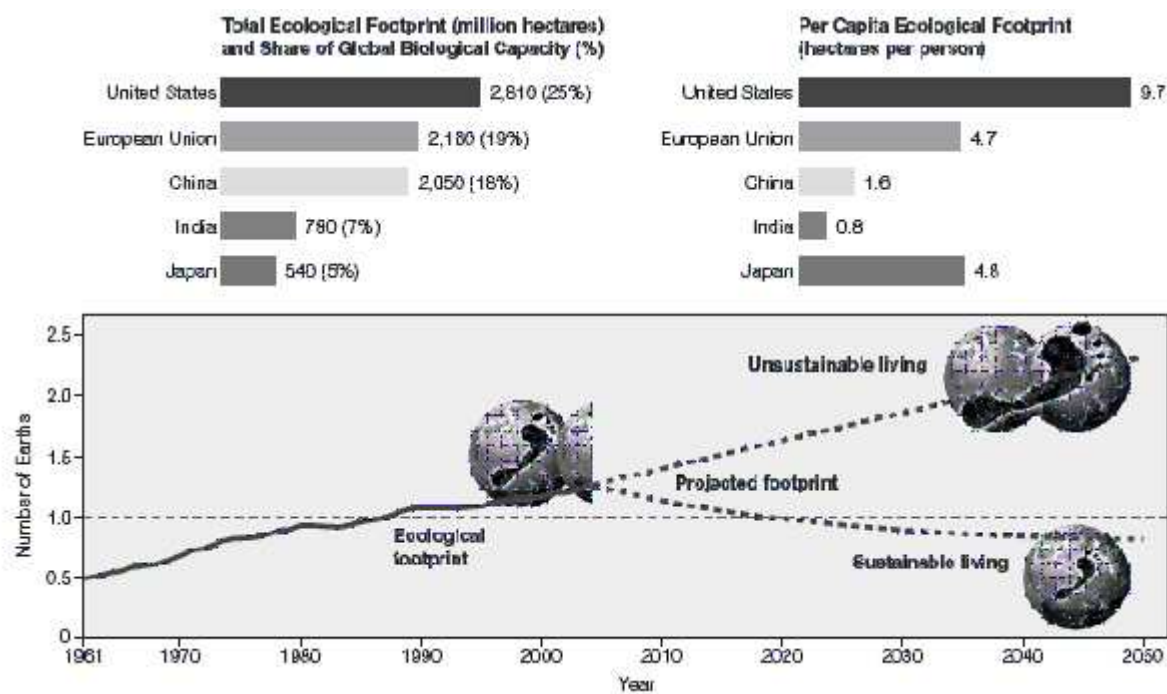
Question 94

Essay

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[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Critical Thinking



What does the difference in ecological footprint between China and India mean?

Answer China's overall effect on the environment is more severe than that of India's.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 95 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question What are the four (4) basic causes of environmental problems?

Answer population growth, wasteful and unsustainable resource use, poverty, and failure to include the environmental costs of goods and services in their market prices

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 96 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Describe the environmental wisdom worldview and provide an example.

Answer "we are part of and totally dependent upon nature and that nature exists for all species, not just us. It also calls for encouraging environmentally friendly forms of economic growth and development and discouraging Earth-degrading forms. Our success depends on learning how life on Earth sustains itself and on integrating *environmental wisdom* into the ways we think and act." Examples will vary.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 97 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question List the three scientific principles of sustainability and give an example of each.

Answer Reliance on solar energy, biodiversity and nutrient cycling. Examples will vary.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 98 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question How does environmentalism differ from environmental science or ecology?

Answer Environmentalism is a social movement toward protecting earth's life systems that is practiced more in the political and ethical arenas whereas environmental science practiced in the science arena.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 99 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Why does the search for scientific solutions to sustainability problems often involve conflicts?

Answer Scientific solutions most times do not involve political solutions. Trade-offs or compromises become necessary in order to implement scientific solutions through political processes.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 100 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Make an argument supporting the statement that *individuals matter in making the shift toward environmental sustainability?*

Answer Sustainability begins with our daily choices. It only takes 5-10% of the population in a community to bring about major change in a relatively short time frame.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 101 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Although the poor have limited access to resources, they still have an overall high environmental impact. Explain why this statement is true.

Answer The large number of poor that are preoccupied with daily sustenance do not focus on long term environmental issues, which leads to environmental degradation.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 **Essay** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Poverty can increase environmental degradation; however, environmental degradation can increase poverty. Why is this so?

Answer Poor people may be less concerned about environmental issues since they are preoccupied with daily existence. However, the poor are severely impacted by environmental degradation since they have less access to adequate sanitation and health care facilities.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

OK