

The “greenhouse effect” refers to:

- The response of the Earth’s climate to gases in the atmosphere that trap heat
- The protection provided by the Ozone layer
- Effects of pollution that cause rain acidity
- When the northern hemisphere experiences spring and summer, more oxygen is released by vegetation

An ecosystem’s “carrying capacity” refers to:

- The amount of land currently in agricultural production
- The number of living things the system can sustain indefinitely
- The minimum number of species an ecosystem needs to survive
- The amount of nutrients water at a certain temperature can hold

"Sustainability" with regard to natural resources means:

- Using natural resources as slowly as possible.
- Only using as much as is replaced by natural processes.
- Not introducing new technology too quickly.
- Discovering new resources to allow maximum economic growth.

Which one of the conditions below is a potential effect of climate change?

- Increase in solar wind
- Less severe weather
- Expansion of deserts
- Decrease in sea level

Ozone forms a protective layer in the earth's upper atmosphere. What does ozone protect us from?

- Acid rain
- Climate change
- Sudden changes in temperature
- Harmful UV rays

Climate change is caused by increasing global average temperatures. How will this “global warming” affect places around the world in the near future?

- Earth will no longer have cold winters as it will be too hot
- The added heat into the atmosphere will cause varying effects on climate systems
- Nothing will change; the heat will dissipate into space
- The entire world will evenly heat to a pleasant, livable temperature

What is the most common reason that an animal species becomes extinct?

- Pesticides are killing them
- Their habitats are being destroyed by humans
- There is too much hunting
- There are climate changes that affect them

Which of the following is an example of environmental justice?

- Urban citizens win a bill to have toxic wastes taken to rural communities
- The government dams a river, flooding Native American tribal lands to create hydro-power for large cities
- All stakeholders from an indigenous community are involved in setting quota for the amount of wood they can take from a protected forest next to their village
- Multi-national corporations build factories in developing countries where environmental laws are less strict

Which of the following is NOT an effect of buying products that are Fair Trade certified?

- Helps ensure farmers and producers have sustainable livelihoods
- Fair trade supports environmentally friendly production practices
- Working conditions are better for those involved in Fair Trade
- Communities are forced into working for Fair Trade companies as it is their only viable option for making money

Per capita emissions, the emissions produced by the average individual, are highest in which country?

- China
- USA
- India
- Japan

Which of the following is the most effective habit to reduce creating waste?

- Refusing: not buying products that create waste
- Reducing: buying less products that create waste
- Reusing: repurposing products to divert them from landfills
- Recycling: recycling the products to divert them from landfills

Approximately what percentage of waste in the US is recycled?

- 5%
- 30%
- 55%
- 80%

What sector does the majority of America's freshwater usage go toward?

- Household use (showering, washing clothes and dishes, watering gardens, etc.)
- Clothing industries
- Livestock
- Golf courses and other recreation industries

Like carbon dioxide, methane is a greenhouse gas. Which of the following behaviors will reduce an individual's methane output?

- Composting food scraps instead of throwing them away
- Biking instead of driving a car
- Turning off lights and unplugging electronics not in use
- Using a gas-burning stove instead of an electric powered stove

Which of the following is the current approximate distribution of energy sources for electricity generation in the US? (Note: Hydropower is one source of renewable energy; "other renewables" include solar, wind, and geothermal energy.)

- Coal 50%, Natural gas 27%, Hydropower 10%, Other renewables 9%, other 4%
- Coal 33%, Natural gas 33%, Hydropower 6%, Other renewables 7%, other 2%
- Natural gas 48%, Coal 40%, Hydropower 10%, Other renewables 1%, other 1%
- Hydropower 32%, Coal 28%, Natural gas 25%, Other renewables 10%, other 5%

Environmental science and economics can converge.

- False: Economics will never take the environment into account.
- False: It is impossible to have sustainable businesses that generate profit.
- True: The US is developing a green economy that is limited by the resources of ecosystems
- True: Environmental economics recognizes the need for sustainable growth, which uses minimal resources, controls pollution by input control, and relies on renewable resources

The best way to support a local economy is to buy goods (groceries, clothing, toiletries, etc):

- At a large chain store that may employ workers from the local community
- At farmer's markets and stores that sell locally produced goods
- At locally owned franchise restaurants
- On the internet

Imagine that we had to pay for all of the costs associated with the goods that we use everyday. What would go into calculating the true costs of a product? (Also known as internalizing externalities)

- The cost of raw materials to make the product
- The cost of environmental damage caused by the production
- The cost of healthcare for employees who manufacture the product
- All of the above

What is the name of the primary federal agency that oversees environmental regulation?

- Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA)
- Department of Health, Environment, and Safety (the DHES)
- National Environmental Agency (the NEA)
- Federal Pollution Control Agency (the FPCA)

One barrier to policy progress on the issue of climate change is that:

- The impacts will likely be negligible
- Climate change is only occurring in isolated regions of the world
- Only 50% of climate scientists agree that climate change is occurring
- Most of the negative effects will occur in the distant future

Using resources, like fossil fuels, can create economic growth. However, future generations may be disadvantaged if the current generation overuses these resources. Which of the following principles can we follow if we do not want to disadvantage the next generation?

- Renewable resources such as fish, soil, and groundwater must be used no faster than the rate at which they regenerate
- Nonrenewable resources such as minerals and fossil fuels must be used up quickly to encourage the development of renewable substitutes
- Pollution must be emitted at current levels so that natural systems can maintain the ability to absorb them, recycle them, or render them harmless
- None of the above are true