Environmental Science

Chapter 1 Study Guide

ame:	Period Date
1.	Name three factors or measures used to compare developing and developed countries.
2.	Explain why species are being lost to extinction.
	Describe the key habits of mind in science and be able to identify those habits of mind when given a scenario.
4.	Interaction among living things, predator prey relationships, and the influence of humans on the environment are all part of, one of the focus areas for environmental science.
5.	When you consider whether a nature preserve will protect our water resources, you are considering which type of value?
	When you consider the number of jobs generated by building a dam, you are considering a(n)value.
7.	The number and variety of species that live in an area is known as
8.	Listing the merits and expenses involved in implementing a particular environmental solution is an example of a(n) analysis.
9.	Using economic considerations of resource use, the law of supply and demand describes the relationship between the
10.	Most of today's environmental problems began during which period in human history?
11.	has the largest ecological footprint in the world.
12.	Low health standards, fast-growing populations, and lower power consumption are characteristics of nations.
	According to the law of supply and demand, if the supply of oil plummeted and the demand remained the same, oil prices would
	The indefinite existence of human populations in a healthy and prosperous condition is the goal of a
15.	Hardin's "Tragedy of the Commons" essay describes the conflict between and
16.	 The intensive cultivation of farmland that exhausts soil nutrients is an example of the depletion of a resource.
17.	is a biodegradable material that becomes a pollutant if
	allowed to accumulate more rapidly than it can decompose.
	Plants and animals were domesticated during the
	Name two reasons that the world's loss of biodiversity should be a source of concern.
20.	A country that has high population growth is most likely a nation.
21.	Biology, earth sciences, social sciences, physics, and chemistry all contribute to the study of science.