Pool Canvas

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Add Calculated Formula GO | 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.

Add Question Here

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Resources that are called nonrenewable are

Answer
- also called perpetual resources.
- the only resources that are alive.
- ✓ capable of depletion.
- derived from solar capital.
- none of these answers

Add Question Here

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which is the *least effective* way to extend the use of nonrenewable resources?

Answer
- 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

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following is an example of recycling?

Answer
- ✓ 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

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question As part of the path to sustainability, tradeoffs most specifically refer to

Answer
- 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

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures

Answer
- death rates.
- ✓ economic growth.
- economic development.
- wealth of developing countries.
- wealth of developed countries.

Add Question Here

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Which of the following statements about developing countries is *true*?

Answer
- 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

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Point sources of pollution include all of the following *except*

Answer
- 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

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Nonpoint sources of pollution include all of the following *except*

Answer
- 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

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

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The country with the largest per capita ecological footprint is

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

Add Question Here

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

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

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

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

Answer

✓ True
False

Add Question Here

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

Question Environmental science is the same as environmentalism.

Answer

True
✓ False

Add Question Here

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

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

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

Question Natural capital = Natural resources + Natural services

Answer

✓ True
False

Add Question Here

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

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

Answer

✓ True
False

Add Question Here

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

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

Answer

True
✓ False

Add Question Here

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

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

✓ True
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

✓ True
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

True
✓ 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

✓ True
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

True
✓ 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

True
✓ 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

✓ True
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

Add Question Here

Question 75 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question A chemical dumpsite would be an example of a _____ pollutant.
Answer point source

Add Question Here

Question 76 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The consequences of volcanic eruptions and burning coal are _____ and _____.
Answer air pollution; global warming
global warming; air pollution

Add Question Here

Question 77 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Installing runoff curtains in a construction site is an example of _____ pollution control.
Answer output

Add Question Here

Question 78 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Reducing the packaging on manufactured goods is an example of _____.
Answer pollution prevention

Add Question Here

Question 79 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The action of processing plastic or aluminum cans into another usable product is called _____.
Answer recycling

Add Question Here

Question 80 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Old soda bottles that are collected, washed, and refilled are an example of _____.
Answer reuse

Add Question Here

Question 81 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question _____ are not owned by a single person or organization, but are degraded by many people.
Answer Common-property resources
Free-access resources

Add Question Here

Question 82 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

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.
Answer Private ownership

Add Question Here

Question 83 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question One way to deal with degradation of common property is to use shared renewable resources at or below its estimated _____ .
Answer sustainable yield

Add Question Here

Question 84 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Some analysts refer to an eventually unsustainable addiction to buying more and more stuff as _____ .
Answer affluenza

Add Question Here

Question 85 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question The United States, Canada, and Japan are examples of _____ with a high average per capita GDP.
Answer developed countries

Add Question Here

Question 86 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Developing countries have a low _____, which poses a threat to their ability to become environmentally sustainable.
Answer GDP

Add Question Here

Question 87 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Your _____ refers to the set of assumptions and values a person holds with regard to his or her role in the world.
Answer environmental worldview

Add Question Here

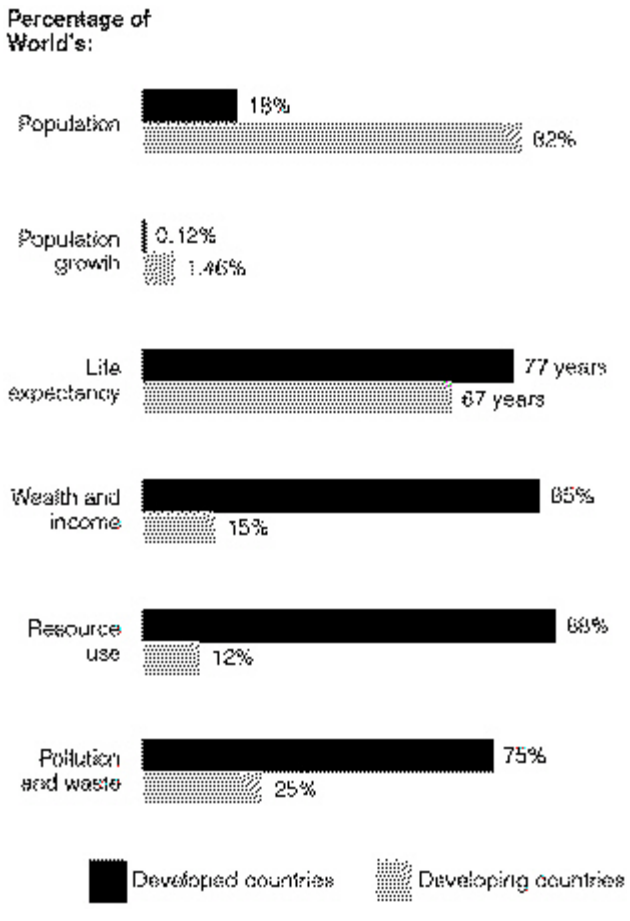
Question 88 **Fill in the Blank** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question _____ is the ability of the environment to function indefinitely in an optimally healthy state.
Answer Environmental sustainability

Add Question Here

Question 89 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Critical Thinking



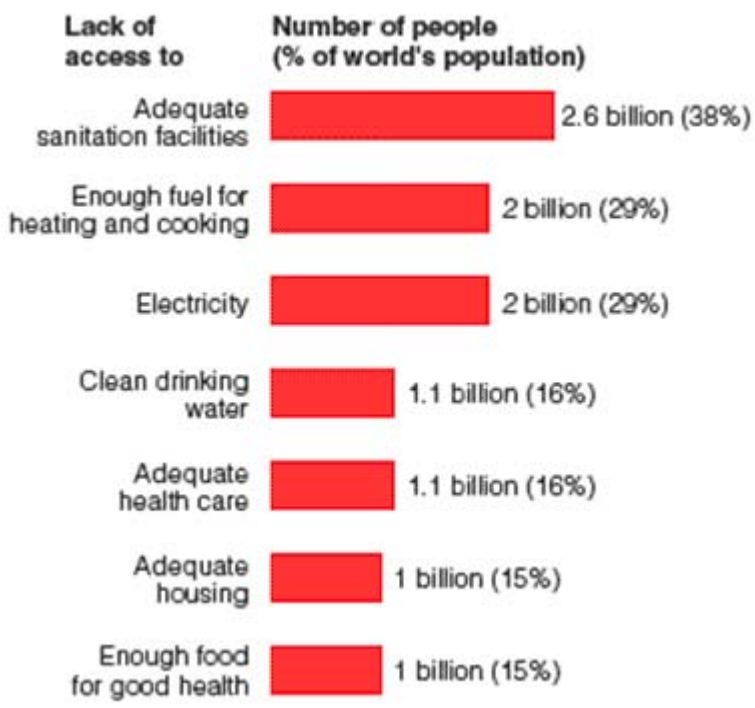
What does this graph say about the world's percentage of resource-use in developed countries?

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



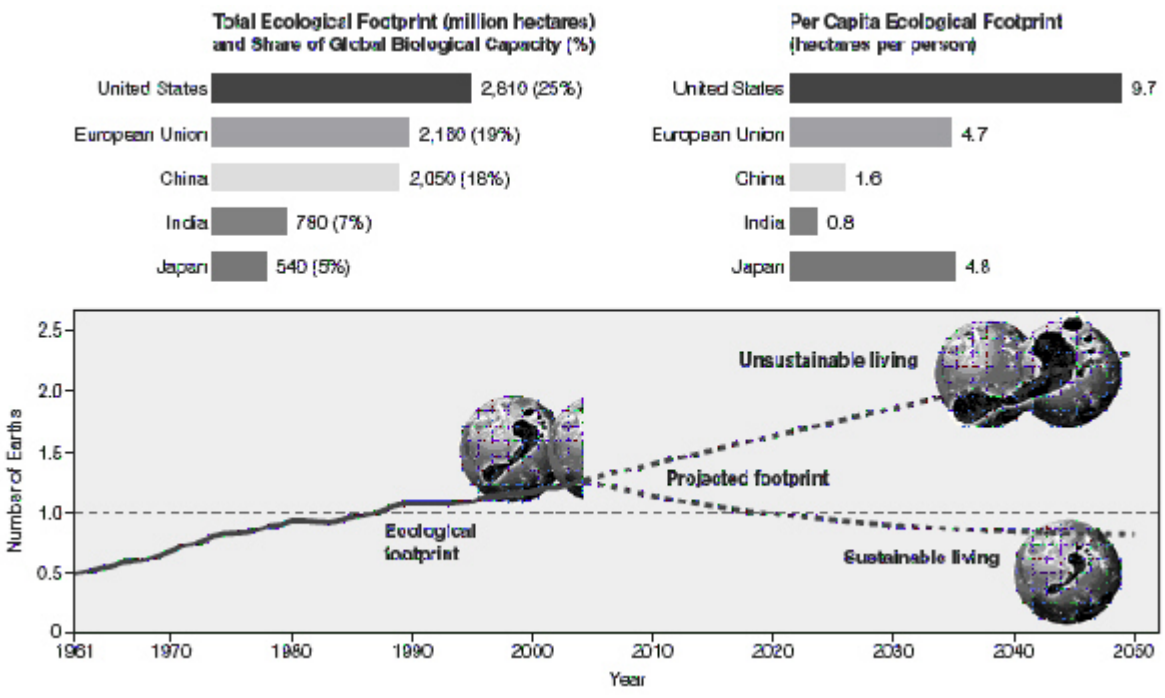
Do you think that the numbers overlap in the graph of the percentage of the world's population who lack access to basic amenities? Why?

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



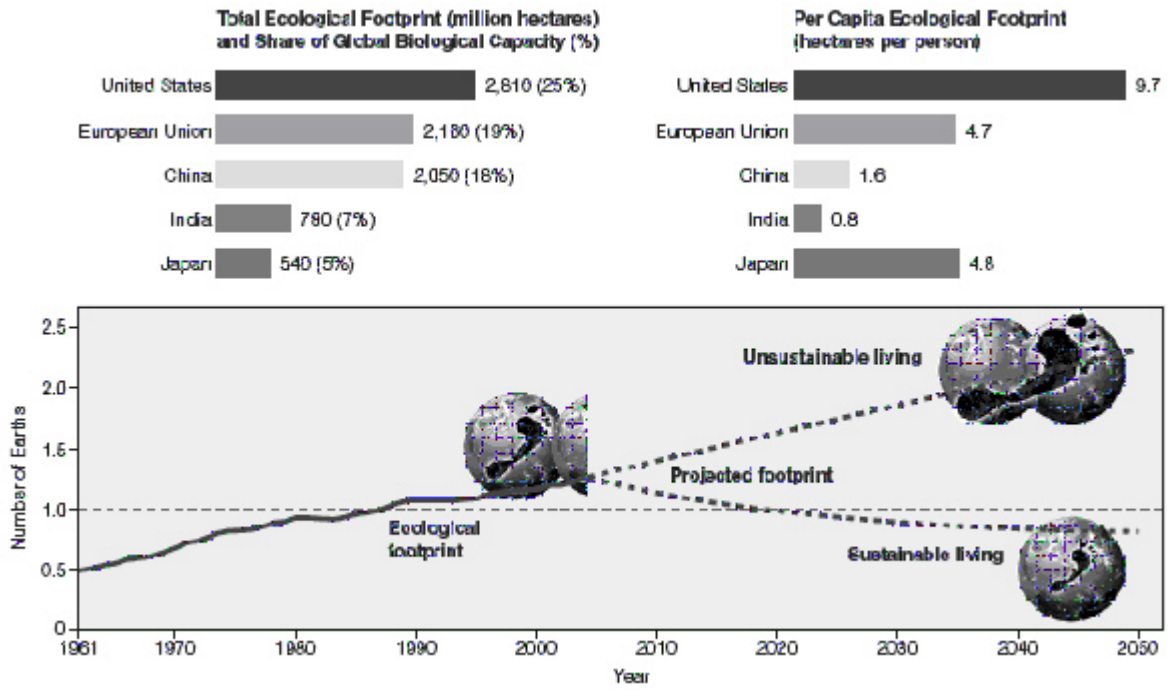
How many Earths are we currently using compared to Earth's ecological capacity?

Answer 1.25

Add Question Here

Question 92 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question Critical Thinking



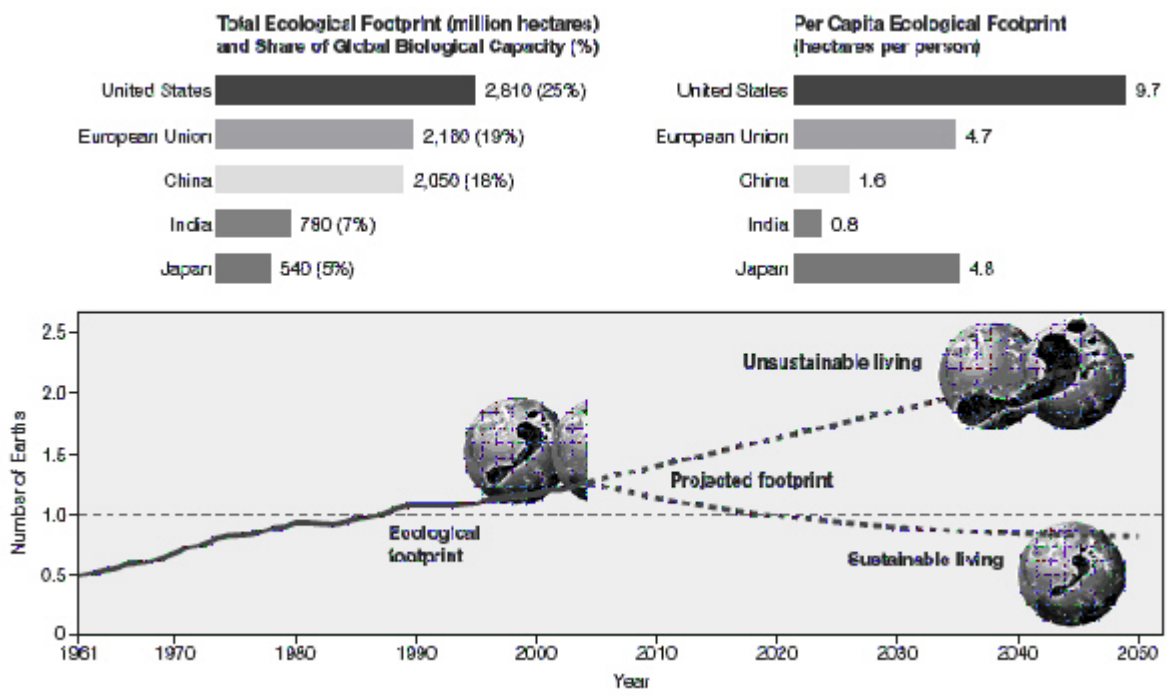
What will happen if humanity's ecological footprint continues to be greater than Earth's ecological capacity?

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



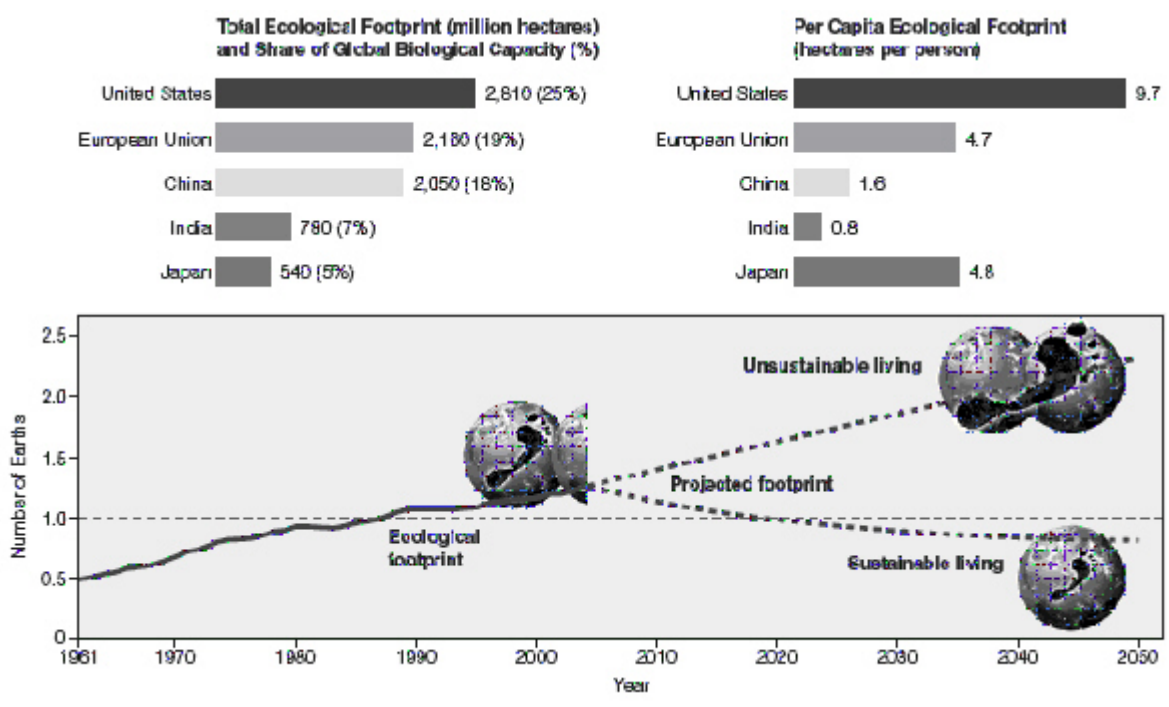
Is China's total ecological footprint greater than that of India's?

Answer yes

Add Question Here

Question 94 **Essay** **0 points** 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