Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. As we start to learn about environmental science it can be quite discouraging at times. What is “good news” for humans as we work towards a sustainable future?

Creative thinking, **scientific research**, political pressure by citizens and regulatory laws have improved the quality of life for many people on Earth….especially in developed countries.

We have learned how to harness amazing amounts of sustainable energy from the **sun**, **wind**, **geothermal energy and** **nuclear energy**.

1. Define **and** give three examples of each type of pollution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Point Source Pollution-**any identifiable source of pollution from which a pollutant is discharged.**  | Nonpoint Source Pollution-**Source**- consists of pollutants that come from many diffuse sources and are hard to pinpoint.  |
| * Smokestack
* Chimney
* Oil Spill
 | * Run-off
* Residential Areas
* Highways
 |

1. Define ecological footprint: is the amount of land and water needed to supply an individual or population with renewable resources and to absorb and recycle the wastes and pollution produced.
2. What type of countries tend to have larger ecological footprints? Developed Countries tend to have higher ecological footprints because they have more available resources.