

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

## Lesson 1 Test Review

**Test Prep Tips for Success:** Review your notes regularly not just the night before the test. Vocabulary is critical to your success in science courses, learn it! Use the Quizlet for this lesson to help you prepare.

Your notes will be a great resource for completing this review!

1. Define sustainability:

**Sustainability** is the capacity of the Earth's natural systems to maintain stability of life (including **human social factors**) indefinitely.

2. Organisms that make food for energy from the sun are known as **Photosynthetic** organisms.

3. What are 3 major factors that influence sustainability?

- Solar energy
- Biodiversity
- Nutrient Cycling

4. List the different of forms of Biodiversity.

species, genes, ecosystems, and environmental interactions.

5. Given an example of how each of the following factors could influence sustainability:

- Economics- Answers may vary. People will make decisions that fit their household budget creations of some goods could damage the environment.
- Political Science- Politics influence which causes get funded.
- Ethics- What seems wrong to one person may be a way of life for another.

6. What is “Full Cost Pricing”? Pricing that also includes the environmental costing into the cost of the product’s price.

7. What is natural capital?

Resources and ecosystem services that keep humans and other organisms alive

8. How is natural capital different than natural resources?

Natural capital is the resources AND ecosystem services that keep humans and other organisms alive whereas natural resources are just the materials and energy sources in nature that are essential or useful to humans.

9. What are the three types of natural resources? Give an example for each.

- Inexhaustible- the Sun
- Renewable- forests, wildlife
- Nonrenewable-fossil fuels,

10. Give three examples of ecosystem services.

- Nutrient cycling
- Air/water purification
- Pest control
- Topsoil renewal
- Pollination

11. When people continually deplete and waste the Earth's natural capital it is known as environmental degradation.

12. Describe the "Tragedy of the Commons."

The conflict between the short-term interests of individuals and the long-term welfare of society. The idea that "the little bit that I use or pollute won't make a difference."

13. What percentage of the Earth's ecosystem services are being overused?

60%

14. Define pollution:

Pollution is the contamination of the environment by any chemical or agent, such as noise or thermal levels considered to be harmful to living organisms.

15. Describe the differences between point source pollution and non-point source pollution.

Point source pollution is any identifiable source of pollution from which a pollutant is discharged like a smokestack, chimney, oil spill whereas non-point sources pollution consists of pollutants that come from many diffuse sources and are hard to pinpoint.

16. Run off, residential areas, construction sites, highways and etc..

17.

18. What is an ecological footprint? An 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.
19. What factors influence an individual's ecological footprint? Availability of resources, location, consumption, daily activities and choices,
20. What country/area has the highest ecological footprint? Lowest? Highest- Luxembourg (15.82), Lowest -Eritrea (.49)
21. How would you describe the growth of the human population this year? Use a vocabulary term here. Exponential Growth
22. According to World Wildlife Fund, how many Earth's will we need by year 2050 to be sustainable? 3 Earth's would be needed but 5 would be needed if everyone lived like an American.
23. How many people on the Earth live in poverty? 900 million
24. How does that number compare to the U.S. population? 3 times
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Worldview is an individual's set of assumptions and values concerning the natural world and what they think their role in managing it should be.
26. What are the three types of environmental worldviews? Briefly summarize each worldview.
- **Human Centered-** sees the natural world as a support system for human life. Humans are separate from and in charge of nature and humans should manage the Earth in a way that is beneficial to humans.
  - **Life Centered-** all species have value in fulfilling their role within the biosphere regardless of their use or value to society. We have a responsibility to protect species.

- **Earth Centered-** people are part of and dependent on nature. The Earth's natural capital exists for all species, not just human.