

About what percentage of the world's commercial nonrenewable energy sources are from fossil fuels?

a 29%

b 50%

c 62%

d 78%

The United States uses less _____ energy than the world average.

a coal

2
b biomass

c natural gas

d nuclear power

Which of the following energy sources is the United States *not* expected to increase its dependence on in the next 15 years?

a natural gas

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b oil

c coal

d solar

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• Which of the following questions should we *not* ask when deciding which energy alternative to use?

a How much of the energy resource is likely to be

- . available in the near future and the long term?
 - b What government research and development
. subsidies will be available?
 - c How vulnerable is the resource to
. terrorism?
 - d How much will it cost the consumer to purchase this
. energy resource?
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- 5 True or false? Producing tar sands from oil sand reserves is cheaper and less damaging to the environment than extraction and refining of conventional crude oil.
- . True
 - False
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- 6 At current consumption rates, Saudi Arabia, with the world's largest crude oil reserves, could supply world oil needs for _____ years.
- a 20
.
 - b 50
.
 - c 75
.

d 10
.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

a contains enough oil to supply U.S. needs for 5-10
years.

b would bring more oil-related jobs to Alaska.
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c is not likely to have an impact on wildlife, most of
which do not live in the area.

d is an inexpensive way to get more oil for the U.S.
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One of the disadvantages of natural gas is

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a it has a relatively low net energy yield.
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- b it is very difficult to transport from one country to another.
- c it produces more air pollution than other fossil fuels.
- d supplies are very low.

Which of the following is *not* a pollutant released by the burning of coal?

- a arsenic
- b mercury
- c iron
- d sulfur dioxide

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Which is the world's most abundant fossil fuel?

- a coal
 - .
 - b oil
 - .
 - c natural gas
 - .
 - d shale oil
 - .
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An advantage of synthetic natural gas and other synfuels is:

- a No need for coal mining.
- .
- b Doesn't require a lot of water for extraction.
- .
- c Lower air pollution than coal.
- .
- d Lower carbon dioxide emissions.
- .

At a _____, plates slide past one another as they move in opposite directions.

a divergent plate boundary
.

b convergent plate boundary
.

2 c transform fault
.

d subduction zone
.

A trench normally forms at a

3 a transform fault.
.

b convergent plate boundary.
.

c divergent plate boundary.
.

d mantle plume.
.

Which of the following causes physical or mechanical weathering?

a frost wedging
.

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b lichen
.

c roots
.

d carbon dioxide
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Which kind of rock is formed by cooling lava?

a igneous

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b metamorphic

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c sedimentary

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d shale

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Which of the following classifications of mineral resources describes mineral deposit known to exist in a certain place, quantity, and quality?

a identified resources

.

b reserves

.

c undiscovered resources
.

d extractable reserves
.

7 True or false? A nonrenewable mineral resource is so defined only if it is a material that can be processed at an affordable cost.

True
False

Which of the following is *not* considered to be a mineral resource?

a coal
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8 b sand
.

c barium
.

d aluminum
.

In the United States, about 90% of the mineral resources are extracted by

- a surface mining.
- b subsurface mining.
- c mountaintop removal.
- d open-pit mining.

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Compared to surface mining, subsurface mining

- a produces more waste material.
- b removes more resources from the ground.
- c is safer and less expensive.
- d disturbs less land surface.

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Which of the following is *not* a result of extracting, processing, and using mineral resources?

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a large amounts of solid waste
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b soil buildup
.

c increase in water pollution
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d disturbance of land
.

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True or false? Nonrenewable mineral resources are priced according to the rules of competitive free market.

True
False

The _____ depletion time assumes no recycling or reuse of a mineral and no increase in reserves.

- 1
3.
- a . shortest
 - b . longest

Secondary sewage treatment

- a . removes about 60% of suspended solids from sewage.
- b . does not remove any phosphorous or nitrogen from sewage.
- c . utilizes aerobic bacteria.
- d . is a mechanical process.

About _____% of sewage sludge is dumped in conventional landfills.

- 1**
- 1.**
- a 35
 - .
 - b 45
 - .
 - c 55
 - .
 - d 65
 - .

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- 1** Using _____ would reduce the amount of sewage output from homes and businesses
- 2.**

- a tertiary sewage treatment
- .
- b composting toilet systems

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c sludge digesters

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d anaerobic digesters

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Compared to highway travel, mass transit systems

a produce more air pollution.

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b are more energy-efficient.

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c cause more injuries and deaths.

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d require more land area.

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Which of the following is *not* a tool of smart growth?

- a Greenbelts
 - b High-density housing clusters
 - c Buying open space
 - d Increasing funds for highway construction
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Which country has taken the strongest stand against urban sprawl?

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- a China
- b The United States
- c Denmark

d Japan
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True or false? The world's urban population is increasing.

- 1 True
- 1. False

True or false? When people migrate from rural to urban areas, they tend to increase their socioeconomic status.

- 1 True
 - 2. False
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Which of the following is *not* a cause of urban sprawl?

a higher price of gasoline
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b affordable land
.

c increased prosperity
.

d poor urban planning
.

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4. Which of the following is a disadvantage of urbanization?

- a Urban residents consume a disproportionate amount of the world's resources.
 - b Urban residents have shorter life spans than rural people do.
 - c The high population of urban centers is more stressful on wildlife habitats than low population rural living.
 - d Urban residents have higher infant mortality.
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- 1 True or false? Motor vehicles are the world's largest source of air pollutants.
5. True
False
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Which is a cause of urban sprawl?

- 1
- 6.
- a motor vehicles
 - b air travel
 - c rural poverty

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d all of the choices
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_____ is/are a way of encouraging environmentally sustainable development.

a All of the choices
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b Purchasing new open space
.

c Greenbelt laws
.

d Tax breaks for cleaning up brownfields
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