

**1** *This refers to everything that surrounds us and with which we interact, including the natural world and things produced by humans.*

- A Planet
- B Universe
- C Environment
- D Solar system

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**2** *This symbol of America, which was once nearly extinct, is currently making a strong comeback.*

- A Grizzly bear
- B Lone wolf
- C Armadillo
- D Bald eagle

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**3** *Which renewable resource was first used by humans for a source of energy?*

- A Oil
- B Coal
- C Natural gas
- D Wood

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**4** *Natural resources that cannot be replaced when they run out, such as copper, are known as:*

- A Extinct resources
- B Nonrenewable resources
- C Unlimited resources
- D Precious resources

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**5** *These are some of earth's best recyclers; they turn dead organic matter into useable nutrients.*

- A Shrubs
- B Fungi
- C Animals
- D Ferns

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 49

**6** *Which of the following is an example of a primary pollutant?*

- A Photochemical smog
- B Hydrocarbons
- C Acid rain
- D sulfur dioxide

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**7** *All of the following birds are now extinct except the:*

- A Passenger pigeon
- B Dodo
- C Ostrich
- D Great auk

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**8** *The thin layer of life around the surface of the Earth is known as the:*

- A Atmosphere
- B Biosphere
- C Terrarium
- D Core

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

9 **The current world population is approximately:**

- A 2 billion people
- B 4 billion people
- C 6 billion people
- D 8 billion people

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

11 **All of the following would be considered examples of resource depletion except:**

- A Texas oil running out
- B A rain forest in Brazil being burned
- C Plants unable to grow in overused fields
- D A severe drought

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

13 **This term refers to a group of organisms that are able to reproduce together and that share common genes, therefore resembling each other.**

- A Species
- B Population
- C Community
- D Ecosystem

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

15 **Organisms that live in or on another organism and feed on it without immediately killing it are called:**

- A Predators
- B Hosts
- C Parasites
- D Fauna

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

10 **Which of the following is not part of an organism's abiotic environment?**

- A Water
- B Soil
- C Wind
- D Another organism

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

12 **This pesticide, which was banned in the US in 1972, destroyed or poisoned many delicate species in our ecosystem.**

- A Saccharine
- B DDT
- C Roundup
- D PCBs

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

14 **Animals without backbones are called:**

- A Anaerobes
- B Invertebrates
- C Vertebrates
- D Prokaryotes

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 56

16 **The deep valleys in the continental slope and shelf are called:**

- A Continental rise
- B Submarine valleys
- C Continental lows
- D Trenches

**Source**

**17** *About 40% of the ocean floor is covered with a soft, organic sediment called:*

- A Clay
- B Mud
- C Ooze
- D Dirt

**Source**

**19** *These species indicate the overall health of their ecosystem by their size and general vigor.*

- A Umbrella species
- B Extinct species
- C Indicator species
- D Endangered species

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**21** *Herbivores only eat:*

- A Meat
- B Corn
- C Plants
- D Fruit

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**23** *Which of the following is NOT a detritivore?*

- A Wood louse
- B Snail
- C Millipede
- D Robin

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**18** *This term refers to an inherited trait, such as thicker fur, that increases an organism's chance of survival and reproduction in a certain environment.*

- A Adaptation
- B Conservation
- C Extinction
- D Bionics

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**20** *This is an organism that makes its own food.*

- A Producer
- B Predator
- C Consumer
- D Decomposer

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**22** *Animals that eat the meat of other animals are known as:*

- A Predators
- B Carnivores
- C Herbivores
- D Decomposers

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**24** *This is a sequence in which energy is transferred from one organism to the next as one organism eats another.*

- A Transmutation
- B Decomposition
- C Food chain
- D E-cycle

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**25** *One of the factors in the hydrologic cycle that is controlled by gravity is:*

- A** Evaporation
- B** Condensation
- C** Precipitation
- D** Transpiration

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**26** *The process by which vegetation slowly returns to a woodland after it was destroyed by fire is an example of:*

- A** Primary succession
- B** Secondary succession
- C** A climax community
- D** The carbon cycle

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**27** *These are areas, such as deserts and forests, that have distinctive climates and organisms.*

- A** Biomes
- B** Fauna
- C** Species
- D** Habitats

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**28** *Tropical rain forests are primarily found in what area of the Earth?*

- A** Near the Equator
- B** Near the poles
- C** In the Western Hemisphere
- D** In the Horse Latitudes

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**29** *This is one of the richest and most complex biome on earth, partially due to its fairly constant rainfall and temperature.*

- A** Tropical grasslands
- B** Temperate forest
- C** Tropical rain forest
- D** Taiga

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**30** *Some amphibians survive the heat of desert summers by burying themselves in the ground and sleeping through the dry season, a process known as:*

- A** Permafrost
- B** Estivating
- C** Hibernation
- D** Preservation

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**31** *This is a biome without trees, where grasses and shrubs grow in the frozen soil that circles the Earth north of the Arctic Circle.*

- A** Savannah
- B** Tundra
- C** Desert
- D** Temperate rainforest

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**32** *Next to deserts, these are the driest places on Earth.*

- A** Savannahs
- B** Tropical rainforests
- C** Tundras
- D** Taigas

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**33** *Most wetlands in the continental United States can be found in what part of the country?*

- A Northeast
- B Midwest
- C Southeast
- D Southwest

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**34** *Which of the following animals relies on echolocation to gather information about its environment?*

- A Dolphin
- B Screech owl
- C Hyena
- D Woodpecker

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**35** *This unpopular form of harvesting is necessary to regenerate Aspen and other popple species.*

- A Selective harvest
- B Even-age cutting
- C Clear-cutting
- D Parallel-age cutting

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 623

**36** *Wastes that can be broken down by bacteria and fungi are called:*

- A Contaminants
- B Pathogens
- C Blooms
- D Biodegradable

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**37** *The body of water that forms behind a dam is called a/an:*

- A Estuary
- B Delta
- C Reservoir
- D Water table

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**38** *Underground rock formations that store large amounts of water are called:*

- A Reservoirs
- B Aquifers
- C Seascapes
- D Recharge zones

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**39** *The process of removing the salt from ocean water is called:*

- A Destabilization
- B Desalinization
- C Decompression
- D Percolation

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**40** *The largest body of freshwater in the world is:*

- A Lake Michigan
- B The Mediterranean Sea
- C The Ogallala Aquifer
- D The Mississippi River

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**41** *What device in automobiles makes gasoline use more efficient?*

- A** Carbtorator
- B** Catalytic converter
- C** Scrubber
- D** Fuel injector

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**42** *The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill destroyed the ecosystem in Prince William Sound off the coast of this state.*

- A** Hawaii
- B** California
- C** Florida
- D** Alaska

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**43** *The largest sources of air pollution are:*

- A** Factory smokestacks
- B** Automobiles
- C** Large trucks
- D** Lawn mowers

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**44** *If garbage can be broken down by decomposers in the environment, it is considered to be:*

- A** Hazardous
- B** Trash
- C** Biodegradable
- D** Useful

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**45** *This fire-resistant fiber was commonly used in the construction of buildings until it was discovered that exposure to it can scar the lungs and cause cancer.*

- A** Radon
- B** Asbestos
- C** Silicone
- D** Hemp

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**46** *Acid rain, which has destroyed many forests and lakes in the American northeast, is primarily caused by the burning of:*

- A** Fossil fuels
- B** Old tires
- C** Logs
- D** Leaves

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**47** *The pH level of a body of water is a measure of:*

- A** Density
- B** Weight
- C** Acidity
- D** Radioactivity

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**48** *Which one of these disorders would most likely NOT be linked to air pollution?*

- A** Emphysema
- B** Lung cancer
- C** Diabetes
- D** Chronic bronchitis

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**49** *What inert gas, which is colorless, odorless, and radioactive, is produced by ores of uranium and radium?*

- A** Halon
- B** CFCs
- C** Ozone
- D** Radon

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**50** *In weather forecasting, it is generally difficult to accurately predict:*

- A** Wind speed
- B** Amount of precipitation
- C** Wind direction
- D** Temperature

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**51** *The process used by plants for making food from water and carbon dioxide by using sunlight is called:*

- A** Oxidation
- B** Calcification
- C** Photosynthesis
- D** Respiration

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**52** *The phenomenon by which heat is trapped in the Earth's troposphere and therefore warms the surrounding air is an example of:*

- A** Osmosis
- B** The Doppler Effect
- C** The Wind Chill Factor
- D** The Greenhouse Effect

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**53** *Many scientists are concerned that these man-made chemicals are slowing destroying the Earth's ozone layer.*

- A** PCBs
- B** CFCs
- C** DDTs
- D** APBs

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**54** *The Earth's ozone layer is very important to human survival because it absorbs:*

- A** Small to mid-size meteorites
- B** Dangerous ultraviolet (UV) rays
- C** Acid rain
- D** Earth's magnetic lines

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**55** *In 1985, scientists discovered a large hole in the ozone layer over what continent?*

- A** North America
- B** Africa
- C** Asia
- D** Antarctica

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**56** *Today, 99% of the Earth's atmosphere is made up of what two gases?*

- A** Hydrogen and oxygen
- B** Helium and oxygen
- C** Nitrogen and hydrogen
- D** Nitrogen and oxygen

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**57** Which one of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?

- A Water vapor
- B Carbon dioxide
- C Methane
- D Nitrogen

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**58** The constant expansion of a city's border into outlying rural areas such as farmland is an example of:

- A Technological pollution
- B Sprawl
- C Commuting
- D Desalinization

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**59** Most of the U.S. public land (land owned by the federal government) can be found in what part of the U.S.A.?

- A North
- B South
- C East
- D West

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**60** This is an area in which the land and the ecosystems it supports are protected from all development.

- A Forest
- B Wilderness
- C Grassland
- D Open field

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**61** This became our nation's first national park in the 1870s.

- A Grand Canyon
- B Yellowstone
- C Yosemite
- D Crater lake

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**62** The eye of a hurricane is a region of:

- A Hailstorms
- B Torrential rainfall
- C Calm, clear air
- D Strong winds

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**63** A food shortage so widespread that it causes malnutrition in many people is called a:

- A Dry spell
- B Famine
- C Drought
- D Zero crop

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**64** Arable land is land on which:

- A People live
- B Nothing can grow
- C Crops can grow
- D Animals thrive

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**65** *The wearing away of topsoil by wind and water is called:*

- A Desertification
- B Fertility
- C Erosion
- D Drought

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**66** *The process by which land deteriorates to the point where no plants are left is known as:*

- A Degradation
- B Erosion
- C Desertification
- D Drought

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**67** *The impenetrable layer of rock below the soil is called:*

- A Subsoil
- B The zone of leaching
- C Rock particles
- D Bedrock

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**68** *This term refers to the number and variety of species on Earth.*

- A Population
- B Biodiversity
- C Tableau
- D Habitat

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**69** *Which of the following has the largest number of different species (approximately 750,000) included in its ranks on Earth?*

- A Insects
- B Plants
- C Animals
- D Fungi

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**70** *What is "poaching" as it pertains to wildlife?*

- A Fencing in wild animals
- B Illegal hunting of animals
- C Tracking of animals
- D Capturing animals and putting them on display

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**71** *If a species is not native to the particular region where it is found, it is considered to be:*

- A Wild
- B Tame
- C Exotic
- D Domesticated

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**72** *A species of animal that is likely to become extinct if it is not protected is considered to be:*

- A Domesticated
- B Exotic
- C Feral
- D Threatened

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**73** *Some species are so important to the functioning of an ecosystem that they are called:*

- A Threatened species
- B Keystone species
- C Endangered species
- D Extinct species

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**74** *These can be built alongside hydroelectric dams to help salmon and other fish spawn.*

- A Fish ponds
- B Fish canals
- C Fish holes
- D Fish ladders

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**75** *Animals are often classified as “specialists” or “generalists” depending on the variety of foods they can use. The best example of a “specialist” listed here is the:*

- A Koala
- B Coyote
- C White-tailed deer
- D Wild turkey

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 61

**76** *In which nation did the Chernobyl nuclear power plant explode in 1986, sending tons of radioactive material over thousands of miles of populated land?*

- A Germany
- B Mexico
- C Soviet Union
- D Greece

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**77** *The most serious nuclear accident in the history of the United States occurred at this power plant in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in March, 1979.*

- A Diablo Canyon
- B Shoreham
- C Three Mile Island
- D Braidwood

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**78** *This inert gas is colorless, odorless, and radioactive. It is produced by ores of radium and uranium.*

- A Halon
- B CFCs
- C Ozone
- D Radon

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**79** *Hydroelectric power plants use this as their source of energy.*

- A Sun
- B Wind
- C Coal
- D Water

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**80** *Geothermal energy is energy that comes from:*

- A Water
- B Heat inside the Earth
- C Sun
- D Fossil fuels

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**81** *The vast majority (80%) of the trash that humans generate ends up being:*

- A Stored in landfills
- B Recycled
- C Converted to energy
- D Incinerated

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**82** *What substance makes up the largest percentage of municipal solid waste?*

- A Paper
- B Glass
- C Plastics
- D Metals

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**83** *An example of a material that is considered to be garbage is:*

- A Wire hangers
- B Plastic grocery bags
- C Steak bones
- D Styrofoam packing

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**84** *The solid part of treated sewage is called:*

- A Refuse
- B Sludge
- C Toxins
- D Hazardous wastes

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**85** *A floating layer of ice that completely covers the ocean surface is called:*

- A Icebergs
- B Pack ice
- C Ice mounts
- D Icicles

**Source**

**86** *Most of the solid litter that pollutes the oceans is composed of:*

- A Dioxin
- B Paper
- C Glass
- D Plastic

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**87** *This federal program has spent billions of dollars cleaning up hazardous waste sites throughout the US.*

- A FEMA
- B NASA
- C Superfund
- D Safe Neighborhoods

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**88** *This federal agency is charged with protecting our nation's environment.*

- A OSHA
- B FEMA
- C BATF
- D EPA

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**89** *This little town near Niagara Falls, NY was the site of a massive environmental cleanup in the late 1970s.*

- A** Bedford Falls
- B** Springfield
- C** Love Canal
- D** Waterloo

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**90** *The cloudiness of water is referred to as:*

- A** Acidity
- B** Turbidity
- C** Basicity
- D** Salinity

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**91** *The amount of marine pollution that originates in land-based activities is about:*

- A** 20%
- B** 40%
- C** 60%
- D** 80%

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**92** *Examples of hazardous wastes include all of the following EXCEPT:*

- A** Battery acid
- B** Paint
- C** Yard clippings
- D** Motor oil

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**93** *What is the most populous country on Earth?*

- A** The United States
- B** Russia
- C** China
- D** India

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**94** *What term is applied to a smaller area of the ocean that are partially surrounded by land?*

- A** Lake
- B** Basin
- C** Estuary
- D** Sea

**Source**

**95** *It took 130 years for the Earth's population to double from 1 billion to 2 billion. How long did it take for the Earth's population to double from 3 billion to 6 billion?*

- A** 100 years
- B** 75 years
- C** 38 years
- D** 22 years

**Source** Environmental Science, Karen Arms

**96** *What is the term used for the dark organic material found in the upper layers of soil?*

- A** Strata
- B** Crust
- C** Humus
- D** Junge Layer

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1998 p.461

**97** *What is the approximate age of the Earth in years?*

- A 4,500
- B 4.5 million
- C 4.5 billion
- D 4.5 trillion

**Source** Lunine, J., *Earth: Evolution of a Habitable World*, 1999, Chapter 5

**99** *The natural nutrient cycle most closely connected to legumes is the:*

- A Water cycle
- B Nitrogen cycle
- C Hydrogen cycle
- D Carbon cycle

**Source** *Environmental Science*, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 87

**101** *This Pacific paradise was the site of nuclear arms testing by the USA in the 1950s. The area remains highly contaminated with radiation today.*

- A Guam
- B American Samoa
- C Bikini Atoll
- D Hawaii

**Source** Rhodes, R., *Dark Sun*, 1995, pp. 261-263

**103** *Which of the following is NOT an ecosystem "growth factor"?*

- A Reproductive rate
- B Ability to compete
- C Ability to defend
- D Lack of food

**Source** *Environmental Science*, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 94

**98** *Destruction of rainforests is a particularly prevalent problem on which continent?*

- A North America
- B South America
- C Europe
- D Australia

**Source** Pickering, K., & Owen, L., *Global Environment Issues*, 1994, p. 253

**100** *The water cycle consists of all the following processes EXCEPT:*

- A Transpiration
- B Evaporation
- C Precipitation
- D Ammonification

**Source** *Environmental Science*, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 89

**102** *Which of the pH values below might be realistically expected for acid rain?*

- A 1.2
- B 5.6
- C 7.0
- D 9.1

**Source** Mackenzie, F., *Our Changing Planet*, 1998 pp. 313-334

**104** *The world population is growing at a rate of 1.8% per year. At this rate, the "doubling time" for the world population would be about:*

- A 21 years
- B 42 years
- C 64 years
- D 86 years

**Source** *Environmental Science*, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 117

**105 Which type of marine biome exhibits the greatest diversity of life?**

- A Estuaries
- B Coral reefs
- C Open ocean
- D Continental shelf

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1998 pp.141-143

**106 Which term refers to the snow and ice that exist at Earth's surface?**

- A Crystalshpere
- B Exosphere
- C Tundra
- D Cryosphere

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1998 p.91

**107 If a country has a crude birth rate of 25 (per thousand) and crude death rate of 10 (per thousand), at what rate is its population growing?**

- A 0.15%
- B 1.5%
- C 15%
- D 150%

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 120

**108 Which of the following will contribute to a decrease in a country's population?**

- A Immigration
- B Emigration
- C High life expectancy
- D High total fertility rate

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 123

**109 This is the process by which nutrients added to a lake result in its becoming overly productive.**

- A Desalination
- B Biomagnification
- C Eutrophication
- D Toxification

**Source** Pickering, K., and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 146

**110 This term refers to the process in which some toxins, such as heavy metals and PCBs, collect in the body of an organism.**

- A Metabolism
- B Biodegradation
- C Biodisruption
- D Bioaccumulation

**Source** Ohio Sea Grant Publications, Great Lakes Environmental Issues

**111 In part as a result of its smaller total water volume, this was the first Great Lake to clearly exhibit the devastating effects of environmental assault in the 1970s.**

- A Michigan
- B Superior
- C Erie
- D Huron

**Source** Ashworth, W., The Late, Great Lakes, 1987, p.123.

**112 Which planet offers the best example of a run-away greenhouse effect?**

- A Mercury
- B Venus
- C Mars
- D Saturn

**Source** Ashworth, W., The Late, Great Lakes, 1987, p.123.

**113 Without population controls (both natural and human-introduced) world population growth would be classified as:**

- A Static
- B Linear
- C Parabolic
- D Exponential

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 117

**115 All of the following are considered exotic species in the Great Lakes EXCEPT:**

- A Zebra mussel
- B Sea Lamprey
- C Carp
- D Walleye

**Source** Ashworth, W., The Late Great Lakes, 1987, pp.112-122.

**117 Minerals from which metals are derived are called:**

- A Biotites
- B Amphiboles
- C Alloys
- D Ores

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, p. 195.

**119 Most of the world's fresh water is found in:**

- A Lakes
- B Rivers
- C Aquifers
- D Polar Ice Sheets

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 104-106.

**114 This species of fish was almost driven to extinction by overharvesting that resulted from ignorance about the animal's life cycle.**

- A Salmon
- B Herring
- C Lamprey
- D Orange Roughy

**Source** Broad, W., The Universe Below, 1997, p. 288-293.

**116 This is the name given to any substance with the potential to cause cancer in animals or humans.**

- A Carcinogen
- B Teratogen
- C Heavy metal
- D Endocrine disruptor

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p.365.

**118 This river had its flow reversed in the early 1900s to prevent pollution of one of the Great Lakes. What river and what lake was involved in this project?**

- A Mississippi River - Lake Superior
- B Chicago River - Lake Michigan
- C Kamiknistrickwia River - Lake Superior
- D Cuyahoga River - Lake Erie

**Source** Ashworth, W., The Late Great Lakes, 1987, p. 63-64.

**120 A poisonous product of the incomplete combustion of fossil fuel is:**

- A Carbon dioxide
- B Carbon monoxide
- C Nitrogen dioxide
- D Methane

**Source** Mackenzie, F. Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 128.

**121** *Biomass is the highest for which of the following trophic levels in an ecological pyramid?*

- A** Producers
- B** Primary consumers
- C** Scavengers
- D** Secondary consumers

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 133.

**122** *The area of the world with the SMALLEST rate of population growth is:*

- A** South America
- B** North America
- C** Northern Europe
- D** Asia

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 147

**123** *The demand and consumption of water is greatest for what purpose?*

- A** Agriculture
- B** Industry
- C** Hydroelectricity
- D** Municipal

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 289.r

**124** *Which of the following is the most abundant of the fossil fuels?*

- A** Coal
- B** Oil
- C** Natural gas
- D** Wood

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 231.

**125** *Which metal has the highest world-wide demand on a yearly basis?*

- A** Aluminum
- B** Copper
- C** Iron
- D** Zinc

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 237.

**126** *Which of the following is NOT a predicted consequence of global warming?*

- A** Higher sea levels
- B** Increased incidence of severe weather
- C** Increased population of termites
- D** Increased volcanic activity

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p.351.

**127** *The condition known as kwashiorkor affects millions of children in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Kwashiorkor is caused by:*

- A** Water borne pathogens.
- B** Genetic deficiency.
- C** Mosquito-borne virus.
- D** Malnutrition.

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 167

**128** *Ferns would represent which vegetation level in a tropical rainforest?*

- A** Canopy
- B** Ground floor
- C** Emergent area
- D** Understory

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 251

129 *What was the title of the important environmental book written by Rachel Carson in 1962 warning about the dangers of pesticides?*

- A Silent Spring                      B Chemicals of Death  
C Dust and Ashes                      D Brown Harvest

**Source** Mackenzie, F. Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 271.

131 *The pungent, red-brown gas associated with smog is composed of which of the following chemicals?*

- A Carbon monoxide                      B Nitric oxide  
C Sulfur dioxide                      D Argon

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 316.

133 *The composition of asteroids suggests that they are:*

- A Small moons                      B Fragments of planetesimals  
C The nuclei of comets                      D Environments that possibly could support life

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, pp.364-365.

135 *What is the name of the landmark international agreement that resulted in the phase-out and banning of ozone depleting compounds?*

- A Camp McMurdo Protocol                      B Kyoto Protocol  
C Madrid Protocol                      D Montreal Protocol

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, pl 430.

130 *Which of the following is an example of a non-point source of water pollution?*

- A Toxic waste emission from a paint factory                      B Pesticide run-off from fields  
C Illegal dumping of oil into a river by an individual                      D Sewage release from a treatment plant

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 292.

132 *What is the term used for substances naturally found in some soils and lakes that act to neutralize acids and bases and prevent wide swings in pH?*

- A Activated complexes                      B Titrates  
C Buffers                      D Osmotic agents

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 326.

134 *Which country leads the world in the emission of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide?*

- A USA                      B China  
C Canada                      D Japan

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 389.

136 *What is the name of the promising form of energy that mimics reactions that occur in the Sun?*

- A Nuclear fusion                      B Nuclear fission  
C Oxidation-reduction                      D Combustion

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 194.

**137 Heightened volcanic activity would tend to have what effect on the planet?**

- A More precipitation
- B Less precipitation
- C Warmer temperatures
- D Cooler temperatures

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, pp. 25-27.

**138 Which of the following diseases would NOT generally be expected to be related to organic waste dumping in water?**

- A Cholera
- B Typhoid
- C Diarrhea
- D Arthritis

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 137.

**139 Which of the following is a potential consequence of chemical pollution of rivers or lakes with nitrates?**

- A Water temperature increase
- B Algal blooms
- C Increased sedimentation rate
- D Faster rate of water evaporation

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 145.

**140 Which of the following would NOT be considered a water conservation technique?**

- A Using warm water discharged from power
- B Reducing evaporation in irrigation
- C Washing the car and leaving the water running
- D Taking a shower instead of a bath

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 147.

**141 Which heavy metal was removed from gasoline additives and paints because it was discovered to be a neurotoxin?**

- A Chlorine
- B Cadmium
- C Lead
- D Strontium

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 148.

**142 Which of the following is NOT generally viewed as a negative aspect of nuclear power (fission) production?**

- A Potential accidents
- B Dangerous waste products
- C Non-renewable fuel source
- D Carbon dioxide emissions

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 161-181

**143 Factors that are present in the shortest supply and that tend to control population sizes and productivity are called:**

- A Inhibitors
- B Catalysts
- C Reagents
- D Limiting factors

**Source** Pickering, K. and Owen, L., An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues, 1994, p. 469.

**144 Which of the following is a common unit used to measure the level of dangerous chemicals in air, water, or living tissue?**

- A Farads
- B Parts per million
- C Angstroms
- D Parasites

**Source** Ohio Sea Grant Publications, Great Lakes Environmental Issues, 1997, p. 45.

**145 Which two government agencies are responsible for monitoring the level of pesticides and other contaminants in foods sold in the USA?**

- A UN and FEMA
- B NOAA and NASA
- C FDA and USDA
- D FOIA and OSHA

**Source** Ohio Sea Grant Publications, Great Lakes Environmental Issues, 1997, p, 61.

**147 Population histograms (population percent versus age) that look like pyramids are illustrations of populations that are:**

- A Expansive
- B Constrictive
- C Static
- D Linear

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 120

**149 A front that is completely lifted off the ground by cold air is called:**

- A Cold
- B Occluded
- C Polar
- D Warm

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 470.

**151 When a moving air mass encounters a mountain range, it:**

- A Stops moving
- B Slows and sinks
- C Rises and cools
- D Reverses its direction

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**146 What is the name for the area which drains into a lake or river?**

- A Watershed
- B Shelf
- C Delta
- D Moraine

**Source** Ohio Sea Grant Publications, Great Lakes Environmental Issues, 1997, p. 125.

**148 Population histograms (population percent versus age) that have a tapering base are illustrations of populations that are:**

- A Expansive
- B Constrictive
- C Static
- D Linear

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 120

**150 What device in automobiles makes gasoline use more efficient?**

- A Carburetor
- B Catalytic converter
- C Scrubber
- D Fuel injector

**Source** Mackenzie, F., Our Changing Planet, 1995, p. 166.

**152 This is the study of objects in space, including stars, planets, and comets.**

- A Astrology
- B Astronomy
- C Alchemy
- D Physics

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**153** *In most places in the ocean, there is a zone of rapid temperature change or drop which begins not far below the surface. This is called a/an:*

- A** Isobar
- B** Isotherm
- C** Thermobar
- D** Thermocline

**Source**

**154** *Areas of upwelling show the following characteristics EXCEPT:*

- A** They show much decay
- B** They are rich in nutrients
- C** They are rich fishing ground
- D** They occur along several west coasts

**Source**

**155** *For a mineral to be called an "ore" it must be:*

- A** Solid and rare
- B** Useful and profitable
- C** Transparent and colored
- D** Dense and expensive

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997

**156** *The shallowest benthic zone is the:*

- A** Sublittoral zone
- B** Bathyal zone
- C** Intertidal zone
- D** Abyssal zone

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**157** *Farming the ocean to grow catfish, salmon, oysters, and shrimp is called:*

- A** Desalination
- B** Oceanography
- C** Aquaculture
- D** Agriculture

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**158** *The increased use of gasoline has led to an increase in the ocean of:*

- A** Plankton
- B** Lead
- C** upwelling
- D** Salinity

**Source**

**159** *Sea anemones are an example of:*

- A** Zooplankton
- B** Nekton
- C** Benthos
- D** Phytoplankton

**Source**

**160** *Rare and beautiful minerals that are highly valuable are called:*

- A** Quartz
- B** Silicon
- C** Gemstones
- D** Shale

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**161 Magma that reaches the earth's surface and flows from volcanoes is called:**

- A Tsunami
- B Lava
- C Microbes
- D Diorite

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**162 These are loose materials such as rock fragments, mineral grains, and bits of plant and animal remains that have been moved by wind, water, ice, or gravity.**

- A Magma
- B Sediments
- C Conglomerates
- D Erosion

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**163 Large flat areas often used to grow crops are called:**

- A Mesas
- B Savannahs
- C Tundra
- D Plains

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**164 Relatively flat, raised areas of land are called:**

- A Mountains
- B Lowlands
- C Plateaus
- D Valleys

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**165 This mountain is the tallest in the world, measuring over 29,000 feet.**

- A The Matterhorn
- B Mount McKinley
- C Mount Fuji
- D Mount Everest

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**166 The imaginary line that circles the Earth exactly halfway between the North and South Poles is called the:**

- A Tropic of Capricorn
- B Equator
- C International Date Line
- D Iron Curtain

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**167 Distances north or south of the equator are measured using:**

- A Longitude lines
- B Latitude lines
- C The tides
- D Gravity

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**168 The prime meridian is a longitude line that goes through the Greenwich Observatory, located near this city.**

- A New York
- B Paris
- C Sao Paolo
- D London

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**169** *The number of time zones across the entire earth is:*

- A** 4
- B** 10
- C** 24
- D** 60

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**170** *This type of map has the correct shape of continents, but distorts their sizes.*

- A** Globe
- B** Mercator Projection
- C** Relief
- D** Topographic

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**171** *This tool helps to explain what the symbols used on a map mean.*

- A** Index
- B** Glossary
- C** Legend
- D** Compass

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**172** *This tool provides information about the relationship between the distances on a map and the actual distances on the Earth's surface.*

- A** Legend
- B** Scale
- C** Compass
- D** Copyright

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**173** *This satellite-based technology allows users to determine their exact position anywhere on Earth.*

- A** Compass
- B** Latitude and longitude
- C** Global Positioning System (GPS)
- D** Radar

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**174** *The use of sound waves to detect and measure ocean bottom features is called:*

- A** Radar
- B** Sonar
- C** Telescoping
- D** Marine biology

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**175** *This process breaks down rocks into smaller and smaller fragments over a long period of time.*

- A** Weathering
- B** Osmosis
- C** Fusion
- D** Acceleration

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**176** *The pattern of weather that occurs in a particular area over many years is known as its:*

- A** Temperature
- B** Heat
- C** Climate
- D** Seasons

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**177** *This process wears away surface materials and moves them from one place to another.*

- A** Climate
- B** Erosion
- C** Fission
- D** Transmutation

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**178** *A land-based mass of moving ice and snow is called a:*

- A** Moraine
- B** Till
- C** Estuary
- D** Glacier

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**179** *Large deposits of sand in desert locations are called:*

- A** Beaches
- B** Dunes
- C** Mesas
- D** Plateaus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**180** *When river water passes through a narrow passage, the water speeds up, forming:*

- A** Waterfalls
- B** Rapids
- C** Floodplains
- D** Loess

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**181** *What is the term used to describe soil and rock that allow water to pass through them easily?*

- A** Watertight
- B** Permeable
- C** Fragmented
- D** Buoyant

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**182** *A hot spring that erupts periodically, shooting water and steam into the air is called a:*

- A** Fountain
- B** Geyser
- C** Waterfall
- D** Well

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**183** *Deposits of sediments, such as sand, that run parallel to the shore are called:*

- A** Drumlins
- B** Tills
- C** Beaches
- D** Deserts

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**184** *The Richter Scale is useful to measure the intensity of:*

- A** Volcanos
- B** Hurricanes
- C** Earthquakes
- D** Tornados

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**185** *The device that measures the severity of an earthquake is called a:*

- A** Gieger counter
- B** Seismometer
- C** Thermometer
- D** Barometer

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**186** *The place on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus is called the:*

- A** Fault line
- B** Ground zero
- C** Epicenter
- D** Dead zone

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**187** *The outermost layer of the solid Earth is called the:*

- A** Inner core
- B** Outer core
- C** Mantle
- D** Crust

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**188** *Ocean waves generated by earthquakes are called:*

- A** Cyclones
- B** Hurricanes
- C** Tsunamis
- D** Aftershocks

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**189** *The earthquake fault line system that runs up and along most of the California coastline is called the \_\_\_\_\_ fault.*

- A** California
- B** San Diego
- C** San Andreas
- D** Marianas

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**190** *In 1980, this volcano in Washington state erupted suddenly, killing dozens of people.*

- A** Mount Etna
- B** Mount Washington
- C** Mount St. Helens
- D** Mount Hood

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**191** *This theory states that the Earth's crust and upper mantle are broken into sections that move around on the mantle.*

- A** Alchemy
- B** Plate tectonics
- C** Soil erosion
- D** Divergence

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**192** *The least populated of the Earth's seven continents is:*

- A** North America
- B** Africa
- C** Antarctica
- D** Asia

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**193** *The population growth after World War II is known as the:*

- A** Static growth
- B** Constriction
- C** Future growth
- D** Baby boom

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**194** *Evidence preserved in rocks, such as the remains, imprints, or traces of once-living organisms, are called:*

- A** Magma
- B** Fossils
- C** Skeletons
- D** Carcasses

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**195** *All of the following are exotic species which have displaced native species through competition or predation EXCEPT:*

- A** Sand hill crane
- B** Kudzu
- C** Mongoose
- D** Zebra mussel

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**196** *The most common hypothesis explaining the extinction of the dinosaurs about 65 million years ago postulates that they were wiped out by the destruction caused by a/an:*

- A** Volcanic eruption
- B** Earthquake
- C** Meteorite impact
- D** Great flood

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**197** *When a white dwarf no longer emits energy, it may become a dead star or:*

- A** Yellow dwarf
- B** Red Dwarf
- C** Black dwarf
- D** Blue dwarf

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**198** *The place where organisms live and grow is called a:*

- A** Village
- B** Habitat
- C** Community
- D** Jungle

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**199** *When only a small number of a species' members are living, the species is considered to be:*

- A** Extinct
- B** Thriving
- C** Endangered
- D** Plentiful

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**200** *This type of animal lives on land and breathes air, but must return to the water to reproduce.*

- A** Reptile
- B** Fish
- C** Amphibian
- D** Mammal

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**201** *According to plate tectonics, this European mountain range formed when the African Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate.*

- A** The Himalayas
- B** The Alps
- C** The Andes
- D** The Rockies

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**202** *The most prevalent gas found in the Earth's atmosphere is:*

- A** Helium
- B** Hydrogen
- C** Nitrogen
- D** Oxygen

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**203** *The layer of the atmosphere closest to the ground is called the:*

- A** Stratosphere
- B** Mesosphere
- C** Troposphere
- D** Thermosphere

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**204** *This device is used by meteorologists to measure atmospheric pressure.*

- A** Thermometer
- B** Compass
- C** Barometer
- D** Telescope

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**205** *The ability of an ecosystem to return to normal after a disturbance is called:*

- A** Resilience
- B** Determination
- C** Reclamation
- D** Channelization

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 632

**206** *This is the transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves.*

- A** Radiation
- B** Convection
- C** Conduction
- D** Water cycle

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**207** *This is the transfer of heat by the flow of a heated material, such as a liquid or a gas.*

- A** Radiation
- B** Convection
- C** Transference
- D** Humidity

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**208** *Rain, snow, and sleet are all forms of:*

- A** Condensation
- B** Evaporation
- C** Precipitation
- D** Transpiration

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**209** *This effect of the Earth's rotation deflects all free-moving objects, such as air and water, to the right when north of the equator and to the left when south of the equator.*

- A** The Doppler Effect      **B** The Coriolis Effect  
**C** The Newton Effect      **D** The Gravitational Effect

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**210** *The total amount of water vapor found in the air is called:*

- A** Relative humidity      **B** Dew point  
**C** Absolute humidity      **D** Fog

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**211** *The temperature at which the air is saturated with water and condensation takes place is called the:*

- A** Wind chill factor      **B** Relative humidity  
**C** Dew point      **D** Point of no return

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**212** *This type of cloud forms layers of smooth, even sheets across the sky.*

- A** Stratus      **B** Cumulus  
**C** Cirrus      **D** Puffy

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**213** *This type of cloud forms puffy, white masses, often with flat bases.*

- A** Stratus      **B** Cumulus  
**C** Cirrus      **D** Nimbus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**214** *The boundary between two different air masses is referred to by meteorologists as a:*

- A** Storm      **B** Front  
**C** Wind      **D** Climate

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**215** *This is a violent, whirling wind that moves in a narrow path over land.*

- A** Hurricane      **B** Cyclone  
**C** Typhoon      **D** Tornado

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**216** *This is a large, swirling, low pressure system that forms over oceans. It is the most powerful of all storms.*

- A** Tornado      **B** Hurricane  
**C** Earthquake      **D** Tsunami

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**217** *A line that connects points of equal temperature on a weather map is called a/an:*

- A** Isotherm
- B** Isobar
- C** Qualcomm
- D** Front

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**218** *A line on a weather map that connects points of equal atmospheric pressure is called a/an:*

- A** Isotherm
- B** Isobar
- C** Qualcomm
- D** Front

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**219** *In which latitude zone would you experience the highest temperatures?*

- A** The polar zone
- B** The temperate zone
- C** The tropical zone
- D** The end zone

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**220** *What type of climate would you most likely find in a desert?*

- A** Arid
- B** Tropical
- C** Tundra
- D** Humid subtropical

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**221** *Which type of air mass might invade Chicago in the winter from Northern Canada?*

- A** maritime polar (mP)
- B** continental polar (cP)
- C** maritime tropical (mT)
- D** continental tropical (cT)

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**222** *Water cools:*

- A** More quickly than land does
- B** More slowly than land does
- C** Through the process of transpiration
- D** Because of waves and currents

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**223** *Approximately what percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?*

- A** 25%
- B** 50%
- C** 70%
- D** 85%

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**224** *The high point of a wave is called a:*

- A** Trough
- B** Peak
- C** Crest
- D** Tsunami

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**225** *What agent is primarily responsible for tides?*

- A** Rotation of the Earth
- B** Uneven gravitational attraction of Sun
- C** Uneven gravitational attraction of the Moon
- D** Tilt of the Earth's axis

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**226** *The deepest part of the Pacific Ocean is the:*

- A** Abyssal Plain
- B** Continental Shelf
- C** Marianas Trench
- D** Seamount

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**227** *Tiny marine algae and animals that drift with the ocean currents and play a critical role in marine food chains are called:*

- A** Barnacles
- B** Shrimp
- C** Plankton
- D** Nekton

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**228** *This Russian satellite was the first to be launched into space in October, 1957.*

- A** Challenger
- B** Skylab
- C** Sputnik
- D** Vanguard

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**229** *This NASA program enabled the USA to land men on the moon in July, 1969.*

- A** Project Mercury
- B** Project Gemini
- C** Project Apollo
- D** Project X

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**230** *This planet has a giant storm, The Great Dark Spot, similar to the Great Red Spot on Jupiter.*

- A** Pluto
- B** Mars
- C** Uranus
- D** Neptune

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**231** *The shape of the Earth's orbit around the sun is not a perfect circle but instead an elongated closed curve called a/an:*

- A** Ellipse
- B** Figure eight
- C** Oval
- D** Parabola

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**232** *What is the name for the two times during the year when, as the Earth orbits the sun, the Northern and Southern hemispheres are both tilted equally with respect to the Sun's rays?*

- A** Solstices
- B** Equinoxes
- C** Apogees
- D** Perigees

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**233** *When the size of the moon's lighted side becomes smaller night after night, the moon is said to be:*

- A Setting
- B Rising
- C Waning
- D Waxing

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**234** *Depressions on the moon caused by meteorites, comets, and asteroids that have struck its surface are called:*

- A Craters
- B Seas
- C Valleys
- D Indentations

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**235** *Because the four inner planets are similar to earth, they are also called:*

- A Ocean Plants
- B Terrestrial plants
- C Gaseous planets
- D Earthy planets

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**236** *The largest planet in our solar system is:*

- A Earth
- B Jupiter
- C Saturn
- D Pluto

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**237** *This planet is easily recognized because of the prominent ring system that encircles it.*

- A Jupiter
- B Neptune
- C Saturn
- D Venus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**238** *This planet is sometimes called Earth's twin because its size and mass are similar to Earth. However, surface conditions on this planet are anything but Earth-like.*

- A Mars
- B Mercury
- C Venus
- D Uranus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**239** *The largest volcanoes in the solar system are found on:*

- A Earth
- B Mars
- C Jupiter
- D Mercury

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**240** *This smallest planet is also the farthest from the sun.*

- A Mercury
- B Mars
- C Pluto
- D Uranus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**241** *This famous comet, which last appeared in our skies in 1986, returns every 76 years.*

- A** Kahoutek
- B** Halley's Comet
- C** Wolf-Biederman
- D** Shoemaker-Levy

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**242** *The asteroid belt is located between these two planets.*

- A** Earth and Venus
- B** Saturn and Neptune
- C** Mars and Jupiter
- D** Mercury and Venus

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**243** *Groups of stars that form patterns of animals or other objects are called:*

- A** Galaxies
- B** Quasars
- C** Constellations
- D** Moons

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**244** *Stars appear to move in circular paths around Polaris because:*

- A** The earth rotates on its axis
- B** The earth orbits the sun
- C** The stars revolve around Polaris
- D** Polaris is the center of the Milky Way Galaxy

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**245** *This is the apparent shift in the position of an object when viewed from two different positions.*

- A** Magnitude
- B** Parallax
- C** Scope
- D** Distance

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**246** *Gusts of solar wind can cause:*

- A** Protoplanets
- B** Nuclear fission
- C** Nuclear fusion
- D** Magnetic storms

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**247** *A large cloud of dust and gas from which stars are born is called a:*

- A** Quasar
- B** Quark
- C** Pulsar
- D** Nebula

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**248** *Black holes are difficult to locate because they:*

- A** Move very quickly
- B** Have very low gravity
- C** Do not give off light
- D** Are far away any stars

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**249** *This is a large group of stars, gas, and dust held together by gravity.*

- A** Black hole
- B** Galaxy
- C** Universe
- D** Planet

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**250** *The sunspot cycle lasts:*

- A** 2 years
- B** 5 years
- C** 11 years
- D** 19 years

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**251** *The apparent shift in stellar spectra toward the red end of the spectrum caused by galaxies moving away from Earth is the result of which phenomenon?*

- A** The Doppler Effect
- B** The Galileo Effect
- C** The Elliptical Effect
- D** The Irregular Effect

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**252** *This unit of length is used to determine the vast distances between stars in outer space.*

- A** Mile
- B** Kilometer
- C** Light year
- D** Fathom

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**253** *Quasar formation is associated with*

- A** Nuclear fusion
- B** Main-sequence stars
- C** The big bang
- D** The explosion of a supernova

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**254** *Which one of the following is NOT a continent?*

- A** Asia
- B** Central America
- C** Europe
- D** Africa

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**255** *Which mountain range is NOT located in the United States?*

- A** The Rockies
- B** The Adirondacks
- C** The Andes
- D** The Appalachians

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**256** *Which major river is NOT located in the United States?*

- A** Mississippi
- B** Platte
- C** Rhine
- D** Snake

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**257** Which of the following is NOT one of the Great Lakes?

- A Michigan
- B Huron
- C Champlain
- D Ontario

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**258** This precious metal, with the atomic symbol Ag, is used for coins, fillings for teeth, and jewelry.

- A Gold
- B Silver
- C Copper
- D Pyrite

**Source** Earth Science, Feather and Snyder

**259** Which of the following is the largest of the world's oceans?

- A Pacific
- B Atlantic
- C Indian
- D Arctic

**Source** Pernetta, J., Atlas of the Oceans, 1994, p. 156.

**260** Stars with the hottest surface temperature have this color.

- A Blue
- B White
- C Yellow
- D Red

**Source** Moore, P., Atlas of the Universe, 1998, pp. 170-171.

**261** The splitting of slate into flat layers illustrates its:

- A Contact metamorphism
- B Formation
- C Sedimentation
- D Foliation

**Source** Bushey, A., et. al, Rocks and Fossils, 1996, pp. 72-73.

**262** Rainbows are the result of which of the following pairs of optical phenomena?

- A Diffraction and Interference
- B Polarization and Iridescence
- C Reflection and Refraction
- D Color Addition and Convergence

**Source** Hewitt, P., Conceptual Physics, 3rd Edition, 1997, p. 455.

**263** This phenomenon is associated with the sporadic appearance of an abnormally warm ocean current off the coast of Ecuador and Peru.

- A Gulf Stream
- B El Niño
- C Cromwell Current
- D La Niña

**Source** Groves, D., The Oceans: A Book of Questions and Answers, 1989, pp. 122-123.

**264** The largest volcano in the solar system is located on Mars and has what name?

- A Valles Marineris
- B Olympus Mons
- C Maat Mons
- D Lunae Planum

**Source** Sheehan, W., The Planet Mars, 1996, p. 167.

**265** *What type of precipitation consists of rain that freezes on its way to the ground?*

- A** Frost
- B** Drizzle
- C** Snow
- D** Sleet

**Source** Lyons, W., The Handy Weather Answer Book, 1997, p. 202.

**266** *Sandbars may be formed by:*

- A** Longshore currents
- B** Rip currents
- C** Undertows
- D** Tsunamis

**Source**

**267** *The eruption of this volcano buried the town of Pompeii (Italy) in A.D. 79.*

- A** Tambora
- B** Shasta
- C** Vesuvius
- D** Erebus

**Source** Davidson, Reed, and Davis, Exploring Earth: An Introduction to Physical Geology, 1997, p. 392

**268** *What is the name for the dark areas on the surface of the Moon?*

- A** Ejecta
- B** Maria
- C** Vesicles
- D** Wall Terraces

**Source** Spudis, P., The Once and Future Moon, 1996, p. 282.

**269** *Northern lights and southern lights are other names for:*

- A** Prominences
- B** Auroras
- C** Granulations
- D** Protoplanets

**Source** Gutsch, W., 1001 Things Everyone Should Know About the Universe, 1995, p. 73.

**270** *What is the name of the scale used to rate the severity of tornadoes?*

- A** Saffir-Simpson
- B** Richter
- C** Fujita
- D** Mercalli

**Source** Burroughs, et. al, Weather, 1996, p.52

**271** *This is the name for the zone of plate subduction that encircles the Pacific Ocean.*

- A** Peruvian Upwelling
- B** Ring of Fire
- C** Mid-oceanic Ridge
- D** Toroweap Formation

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, p. 118.

**272** *Which moon in our solar system is thought to harbor oceans of water and is viewed as a potential site for finding extra-terrestrial life?*

- A** Mars' Deimos
- B** Jupiter's Europa
- C** Neptune's Triton
- D** Saturn's Mimas

**Source** Gutsch, W., 1001 Things Everyone Should Know About the Universe, 1998, p. 119.

**273 Which of the following best describes the future fate of the Sun?**

- A Neutron Star
- B White Dwarf
- C Supernova
- D Black Hole

**Source** Gutsch, W., 1001 Things Everyone Should Know about the Universe, 1998, p. 79.

**274 Shooting stars are actually:**

- A Supernovae
- B Comets
- C Asteroids
- D Meteors

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, p. 686

**275 A tropical climate that is characterized by very wet summers and very dry winters is called a/an:**

- A Mediterranean climate
- B Savanna climate
- C Trade-wind climate
- D An equatorial climate

**Source** Burroughs, W., et. al, Weather, 1996, pp. 28-29.

**276 Hail is normally associated with which type of cloud?**

- A Cirrus
- B Stratocumulus
- C Status
- D Cumulonimbus

**Source** Burroughs, W., et. al, Weather, 1996, pp. 238-239.

**277 Before a lightning strike, the ground has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge and the bottom part of the thundercloud has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge.**

- A Positive, Negative
- B Negative, Positive
- C Positive, Positive
- D Negative, Negative

**Source** Burroughs, W., Weather, 1996, p.240.

**278 Which state has the highest frequency of tornadoes in an average year?**

- A California
- B Texas
- C Florida
- D Illinois

**Source** Wagner, R. and Adler, B., The Weather Sourcebook, 2nd Edition, 1997, p. 43.

**279 What term is used to describe the amount of dissolved inorganic minerals, such as sodium and magnesium chlorides, in seawater?**

- A Acidity
- B Alkalinity
- C Solubility
- D Salinity

**Source** Svarney, T. and Barnes-Svarney, P., The Handy Ocean Answer Book, 2000, p. 10.

**280 In a mature river, what is formed if water remains in an abandoned meander?**

- A Oxbow lake
- B Delta
- C Marsh
- D Mud Flat

**Source** Svarney, T., and Barnes-Svarney, P, The Handy Ocean Answer Book, 2000, p. 134.

**281** *What is the name of the famous research submarine that discovered the Titanic grave and has also studied underwater volcanic vents?*

- A Callipso
- B Beagle
- C Challenger
- D Alvin

**Source** Broad, W., *The Universe Below*, 1997, pp. 85-86.

**282** *Deep currents in the oceans are the result of:*

- A The Coriolis effect
- B Trade winds
- C Neap tides
- D Changes in the density of ocean water

**Source**

**283** *The Hawaiian Islands are formed from:*

- A Shield cones
- B Cinder cones
- C Composite cone
- D Calderas

**Source** Busbey, A., et. al, *Rocks and Fossils*, 1996, pp. 42-43.

**284** *The words waxy, pearly, and dull describe a mineral's:*

- A Luster
- B Hardness
- C Streak
- D Fluorescence

**Source** Busbey, A., et. al, *Rocks and Fossils*, 1996, p. 140.

**285** *Which mineral has a hardness of 1 on the Mohs Scale?*

- A Feldspar
- B Topaz
- C Talc
- D Corundum

**Source** Busbey, A, et. al, *Rocks and Fossils*, 1996, p. 71.

**286** *What are the only two planets that can pass across the Sun's disk, as viewed from Earth?*

- A Mars and Jupiter
- B Pluto and Neptune
- C Saturn and Uranus
- D Mercury and Venus

**Source** Bakich, M., *The Cambridge Planetary Handbook*, 2000, p. 332.

**287** *What is the name given to the close alignment of two or more prominent celestial objects?*

- A Opposition
- B Conjunction
- C Declination
- D Transit

**Source** Bakich, M., *The Cambridge Planetary Handbook*, 2000, p. 318

**288** *Mesas ultimately erode down to small, narrow-topped formations called:*

- A Shelves
- B Peneplains
- C Monadnocks
- D Buttes

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, *Modern Earth Science*, 1998, p.247

**289** *This glacial feature results when a portion of buried glacial ice melts, leaving behind a pit or cavity in the ground.*

- A Moraine
- B Kettle
- C Crater
- D Esker

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, p.286

**290** *Which vertebrate appears earliest in the fossil record?*

- A Reptile
- B Mammal
- C Fish
- D Bird

**Source** Gould, J., The Book of Life, 2001

**291** *What attribute describes the difference between fog and a cloud?*

- A Temperature
- B Altitude
- C Water content
- D Density

**Source** Borroughs, W., et. al., Weather, 1996, p.181

**292** *What physical landform marks the edges of the continental shelf that opens into the deep sea?*

- A Oceanic trench
- B Mid-oceanic trench
- C Continental slope
- D Abyss

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, pp.394-395

**293** *This type of nuclear reactor, found in Europe but not in the U.S., produces more fuel than it consumes.*

- A Light water
- B Light metal
- C Element transformation
- D Breeder

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 622

**294** *Rock fragments accumulate at the base of slopes in piles called:*

- A Mesas
- B Deltas
- C Creep
- D Talus

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Modern Earth Science, 1998, pp.394-395

**295** *Which of the planets listed below has no moon?*

- A Jupiter
- B Venus
- C Saturn
- D Neptune

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Earth Science, 1998, pp. 630-633

**296** *A swift, warm current of water that flows up the eastern coast of the U.S. is called the:*

- A Gulf Stream
- B Sargosso Current
- C East Wind Current
- D Monterey Bay Current

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Earth Science, 1998, pp. 269

**297** *A large cave containing many smaller connecting chambers is called a:*

**A** Cone of depression      **B** Geyser

**C** Sinkhole      **D** Cavern

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Earth Science, 1998, pp. 429

**298** *Which of the following is NOT a method of heat transfer in the environment?*

**A** Condensation      **B** Radiation

**C** Convection      **D** Conduction

**Source** Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Earth Science, 1998, pp. 136

**299** *Which stars on the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram have the longest lives?*

**A** Red      **B** Orange

**C** Yellow      **D** Blue

**Source** Gutsch, W. , 1001 Things Everyone Should Know About the Universe, 1998, p. 211.

**300** *The most common silicate minerals are the:*

**A** Feldspars      **B** Halides

**C** Carbonates      **D** Sulfates

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 3

**301** *When calcite absorbs ultraviolet light and gives off red light, it is displaying the property of:*

**A** Radioactivity      **B** Double refraction

**C** Magnetism      **D** Fluorescence

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 3

**302** *The process by which ice changes directly into water vapor is referred to as:*

**A** Advection      **B** Conduction

**C** Sublimation      **D** Condensation

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 3

**303** *The rock cycle does NOT include the following process:*

**A** Weathering      **B** Sedimentation

**C** Erosion      **D** Altification

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**304** *The following rock would NOT be considered igneous:*

**A** Basalt      **B** Granite

**C** Sandstone      **D** Pumice

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**305** *Factors that allow magma to push upward include temperature and:*

- A Color
- B Density
- C Crust
- D Thickness

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**306** *Granite will NOT contain:*

- A Quartz
- B Hornblende
- C Mica
- D Garnet

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**307** *Lava cooling at the earth's surface will form what type of igneous rock?*

- A Extrusive
- B Intrusive
- C Exclusive
- D Reclusive

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**308** *Rocks layers found at the bottoms of ancient seas will most likely be:*

- A Granitic
- B Basaltic
- C Sedimentary
- D Oceanic

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**309** *Which of the following is NOT an igneous rock?* **310** *Which of the following would make the best arrowhead or spear point?*

- A Gabbro
- B Diorite
- C Obsidian
- D Slate
- A Shale
- B Obsidian
- C Pumice
- D Rhyolite

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 4

**311** *In the majority of stars, the most common element is:*

- A Oxygen
- B Hydrogen
- C Helium
- D Sodium

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 5

**312** *This fine grained sedimentary rock (also called marlstone) contains an organic substance called kerogen.*

- A Slate
- B Oil shale
- C Sandstone
- D Salt dome

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 5

**313** *Crossing the International Date Line in this direction will cause you to lose a day:*

- A** North
- B** South
- C** East
- D** West

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 5

**314** *The proper notation for noon at a location is:*

- A** 12:00 A.M. (anti-meridian)
- B** 12:00 P.M. (post-meridian)
- C** 12:00 M (meridian)
- D** 12:00 N (noon)

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 5

**315** *When it is noon in New York City, what time is it in Denver?*

- A** 1:00 P.M.
- B** 2:00 P.M.
- C** 11:00 A.M.
- D** 10:00 A.M.

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 5

**316** *Chemical weathering is most rapid in:*

- A** Hot, dry climates
- B** Cold, dry climates
- C** Cold, wet climates
- D** Hot, wet climates

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 6

**317** *Soils called laterites develop quickly in which of the following climates?*

- A** Tropical
- B** Temperate
- C** Polar
- D** Leeward

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 6

**318** *Shelter belts can help reduce erosion caused by:*

- A** Wind
- B** Water
- C** Sunlight
- D** Grazing

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 6

**319** *Much of Illinois' rich farmland is on soil evolved from:*

- A** Granite
- B** Loess deposits
- C** Plutons
- D** Abrasions

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**320** *A glacier will move by sliding when the base of the ice and rock is separated by a thin layer of:*

- A** Water
- B** Snow
- C** Pebbles
- D** Drift

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**321** *Wind borne sediments can cause a sandblasting effect. This is called:*

- A Sandilation
- B Collusion
- C Deflation
- D Abrasion

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**322** *A glacial outwash deposit which is a long, winding ridge is called a/an:*

- A Kettle
- B Moraine
- C Esker
- D Cirque

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**323** *Longshore-current deposition of sand at the end of a headland produces a:*

- A Sand bar
- B Dune
- C Spit
- D Sea cliff

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**324** *Of the following four agents of erosion, which is NOT dependent on climate and weather?*

- A Wind
- B Gravity
- C Glaciers
- D Running water

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 7

**325** *The triangular-shaped deposit of sediment that forms where a river meets a larger body of water is called a:*

- A Delta
- B Kettle
- C Alluvial fan
- D Slump

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**326** *When a steep river or stream suddenly encounters more level terrain, the resulting deposit is called a/an:*

- A Delta
- B Kettle
- C Alluvial fan
- D Slump

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**327** *Coral reef are produced by marine organisms that:*

- A Swim in circles
- B Extract minerals from sea water to form hard structures
- C Attach themselves to sand bars
- D Build nests of sand bars

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**328** *Sea level is now:*

- A Stationary
- B Falling about 1 mm/yr
- C Rising about 1 cm/yr
- D Rising about 1 mm/yr

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**329** *The land area from which a stream gets its water is called its:*

- A Head waters
- B Aquifer
- C Drainage basin
- D Channel

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**330** *The largest drainage basin in the U.S. feeds the:*

- A Mississippi River
- B Missouri River
- C Ohio River
- D Platte River

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**331** *Occasionally the water table is exposed at the Earth's surface. This referred to as a/an:*

- A Spring
- B Waterfall
- C Estuary
- D Stream

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**332** *The black sand beaches of Hawaii originate from which mineral?*

- A Quartz
- B Feldspar
- C Mica
- D Basalt

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 8

**333** *Large, extended cracks in the Earth's crust are called:*

- A Strains
- B Faults
- C Stresses
- D Earthquakes

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 9

**334** *How many seismographs are needed to pinpoint an earthquake's epicenter?*

- A One
- B Two
- C Three
- D Four

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 9

**335** *The most important erosion agent along shorelines is:*

- A Waves
- B Wind
- C Weathering
- D Tides

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 9

**336** *An earthquake with a Richter Scale magnitude of 7.5 releases how many times more energy than one of magnitude 6.5?*

- A Two
- B Ten
- C Thirty-two
- D One hundred

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 9

**337** *What are certain fossils called that are found exclusively in rock layers of a particular geologic age?*

- A Molds
- B Index fossils
- C Coprolites
- D Gastroliths

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 10

**338** *This is the steep-walled depression around the vent of a volcano.*

- A Crater
- B Caldera
- C Neck
- D Tube

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 10

**339** *The youngest rock material found on the ocean floor is at the mid-oceanic:*

- A Plains
- B Basins
- C Ridges
- D Plateaus

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 11

**340** *During the last glacial period, the average temperature was about:*

- A 5° C lower than today
- B 15° C lower than today
- C 35° C lower than today
- D 50° C lower than today

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 11

**341** *Fossil evidence found in Antarctica indicates that its climate:*

- A Was always cold
- B Was a warm climate
- C Was desert-like
- D Oscillates between warm and cold and warm again

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 11

**342** *Around Los Angeles, frequent temperature inversions are the result of cool, polluted air being trapped by:*

- A Acid rain
- B A layer of colder air
- C Mountains
- D The ocean

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch.12

**343** *If a rock is said to contain Precambrian fossils, they would most likely be:*

- A Birds
- B Reptiles
- C Clams
- D Cyanobacteria

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 13

**344** *Tropical rain forest covers about 7% of the Earth's surface. Rain forest contains what percentage of the Earth's species of plants and animals?*

- A 5-10%
- B 15-25%
- C 35-45%
- D 50-80%

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 13

**345** *Winds that blow in opposite directions in different seasons because of the different heating of the land and the oceans are called:*

- A Chinooks
- B Mistrals
- C Monsoons
- D Wave cyclones

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 16

**346** *Johannes Kepler's three planetary laws include the idea that the shape of orbits in our solar system is:*

- A Parabolic
- B Circular
- C Hyperbolic
- D Elliptical

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 23

**347** *What device do astronomers use to help them determine stars composition and temperature?*

- A Spectrometer
- B Telescope
- C Microscope
- D Massometer

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 23

**348** *The stars with the lowest surface temperatures that we see in the night sky are:*

- A Red
- B White
- C Blue
- D Yellow

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 24

**349** *Our sun is rather unusual in that it:*

- A Is yellow in color
- B It will not eventually form a black hole
- C Is not part of a multiple star system
- D Contains both hydrogen and helium

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 24

**350** *The Clouds of Magellen are actually two:*

- A Stars
- B Nebulas
- C Galaxies
- D Planets

**Source** Glencoe Earth Science, McGraw-Hill, 1997, Ch. 24

**351** *Between 1940 and 1980 the average global temperature declined 0.4°C. This shortened the growing season in North American by:*

- A 2 days
- B 9 days
- C 1 month
- D 2 months

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 169

**352** *Evidence at present suggests that the average global temperature is:*

- A Static
- B Rising
- C Falling
- D Exponential

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 169

**353** *If groundwater is withdrawn faster than it can be recharged, the situation is called:*

- A Aquifer recharge
- B Aquifer withdrawal
- C Groundwater overdraft
- D Salination

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 179

**355** *The complete removal of a species from an AREA of the Earth where it once was found (but not completely removing it from Earth) is called:*

- A Extirpation
- B Extinction
- C Interpolation
- D Poaching

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 221

**357** *Despite efforts to save it, this California bird's outlook for survival is still not good:*

- A Nene goose
- B Condor
- C Whooping crane
- D Peregrine falcon

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 243

**359** *With the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the U.S. government assumed legal responsibility for:*

- A Vanishing plants and animals
- B Eliminating unwanted plants and animals
- C Introducing new plants and animals
- D Plant and animal genetic engineering

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 252

**354** *Soil management techniques used to prevent erosion include all of the following EXCEPT:*

- A Minimum tillage
- B Contour farming
- C Strip cropping
- D Monoculture

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 213

**356** *Animals do NOT become extinct because of:*

- A Habitat alteration
- B Hunting
- C Introduction of foreign species
- D Abundant food sources

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 228

**358** *"Range improvement" includes all of the following EXCEPT:*

- A Controlling brush
- B Increasing the number of ranches
- C Revegetating barren areas
- D Fertilizing impoverished soils

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 250

**360** *During the Reagan administration, 3800 species were nominated for protection under the Endangered Species Act. How many were actually granted protection?*

- A 36
- B 350
- C 890
- D all 3800

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 252

**361** *Clearing for agriculture, firewood, and commercial uses has eliminated how much of the world's forests?*

**A** 5-10%                      **B** 10-20%

**C** 30-50%                    **D** 80-90%

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 256

**362** *The hydrological cycle is a natural system for collecting, purifying, and distributing:*

**A** CO<sub>2</sub>                              **B** O<sub>2</sub>

**C** C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>                      **D** H<sub>2</sub>O

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 277

**363** *When rainfall is 70% below normal for 21 days or longer, the situation is called:*

**A** Drought                      **B** Erosion

**C** Desertification              **D** Climatization

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 280

**364** *At any given moment, this amount of the Earth's water is available for human use.*

**A** 0.5%                              **B** 5%

**C** 25%                              **D** 50%

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 295

**365** *Today, the United States depends primarily on what for its energy needs?*

**A** Hydroelectric power        **B** Oil, natural gas, and coal

**C** Nuclear fission              **D** Solar power

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 305

**366** *A number of techniques can be used to mine coal. Which of the following is NOT currently used?*

**A** Strip mining                      **B** Surface mining

**C** Underground mining        **D** Water mining

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 324

**367** *What atom is split to release energy in most nuclear reactors today?*

**A** Carbon-14                      **B** Uranium-235

**C** Radium-238                    **D** Titanium-90

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 330

**368** *Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with nuclear power production?*

**A** Waste disposal                      **B** Possible contamination

**C** Low energy output              **D** Thermal pollution

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 332

**369 Which of the following is NOT an advantage of nuclear power over coal and oil power?**

- A** Low construction costs
- B** Little air pollution
- C** Less land disturbance
- D** Lower fuel transportation costs

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 353

**370 The most notable advantage of solar energy is that the:**

- A** Source is intermittent
- B** The fuel is free
- C** Source is non-renewable
- D** Backup systems are often required

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 353

**371 Recycling helps increase the amount of time a mineral or metal is in use, as well as:**

- A** Receiving a favorable tax break
- B** Helping to save large amounts of energy
- C** Eliminating the need for garbage dumps
- D** Making us feel better

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 389

**372 Anthropogenic hazards include events such as:**

- A** Tornadoes
- B** Hurricanes
- C** Droughts
- D** Landslides caused by mining

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 397

**373 Toxic substances cause two types of effects: Acute (which are manifested immediately after exposure) and \_\_\_\_\_ (which may be delayed and have long-lasting responses).**

- A** Mutant
- B** Metastatic
- C** Chronic
- D** Dilute

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 408

**374 The substance that is primary regulator of the trophic state of bodies of water is:**

- A** Phosphorus
- B** Sulfur
- C** Nitrogen
- D** Mercury

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 410

**375 Most of what we exhale is which of the following gases?**

- A** Nitrogen
- B** Oxygen
- C** Carbon dioxide
- D** Water vapor

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 427

**376 A gentle wind covering less than 100 km is called:**

- A** A jet stream
- B** The doldrums
- C** A breeze
- D** A trade wind

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 447

**377** *What other known planet has a water covering similar to earth's*

- A Mars
- B Venus
- C Jupiter
- D none

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 463

**378** *The type of lake that contains a dense fish population would be:*

- A Eutrophic
- B Oligotrophic
- C Limnetic
- D Littoral

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 466

**379** *The most prevalent type of cancer among Americans is:*

- A Breast
- B Lung
- C Stomach
- D Colon

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 487

**380** *All EXCEPT which of the following would be a precept of the "frontier mentality"?*

- A The world has unlimited resources
- B Humans are separate from Nature
- C Nature is something to overcome
- D The world has limited resources

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 549

**381** *This imprecise science is concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of resources, goods, and services.*

- A Economics
- B Biology
- C Chemistry
- D Earth Science

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 573

**382** *This group controls a large percentage of the world's oil supply.*

- A AMSAT
- B NATO
- C ENRON
- D OPEC

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 575

**383** *The hypothesis that earth has all of the characteristics of an organism or that it can be regarded as a living thing is the:*

- A Cellular hypothesis
- B Evolution
- C Frontier hypothesis
- D Gaia hypothesis

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 22

**384** *The millions of organisms on earth are grouped into categories, the most general of which are:*

- A Species
- B Families
- C Classes
- D Kingdoms

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 46

**385** *The land portion of the earth's surface is called the:*

- A** Atmosphere
- B** Lithosphere
- C** Hydrosphere
- D** Dysphospere

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 53

**386** *For most ecosystems, the most significant limiting factor is:*

- A** Rainfall
- B** Latitude
- C** Longitude
- D** Temperature

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 58

**387** *Installing windows on the south side of a house and letting the incoming sunlight warm a brick floor is an example of:*

- A** Geothermal heating
- B** Active solar heating
- C** Passive solar heating
- D** Photovoltaic heating

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 630

**388** *What an organism consumes, what consumes it, where it lives, and how it interacts with the abiotic and biotic factors is called its:*

- A** Habitat
- B** Niche
- C** Home
- D** Ecosystem

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 60

**389** *The type of competition that occurs between species is referred to as:*

- A** Interspecific
- B** Intraspecific
- C** Reverse
- D** Converse

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 60

**390** *A fish that is adapted to life in fast-moving mountain streams is the:*

- A** Bass
- B** Trout
- C** Bluegill
- D** Salamander

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 630

**391** *Organisms which must get their energy by consuming organic matter are called:*

- A** Autotrophs
- B** Heterotrophs
- C** Chemotrophs
- D** Producers

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 62

**392** *Heterotrophic organisms that feed strictly on dead organic matter are called:*

- A** Herbivores
- B** Detritivores
- C** Carnivores
- D** Omnivores

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 62

**393 All of the feeding interactions in an ecosystem are called the:**

- A** Food web
- B** First trophic level
- C** Food pyramid
- D** Consumer action

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 75

**395 The first inhabitants in a biotic community are called:**

- A** Herbaceous
- B** Pioneers
- C** Woody
- D** Climax organisms

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 98

**397 The interaction between two species which is beneficial to both species is called:**

- A** Mutualism
- B** Parasitism
- C** Commensalism
- D** Competition

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 90

**399 The process of returning land to its original use after being exploited for other uses is called:**

- A** Recycling
- B** Reclamation
- C** Retorting
- D** Refining

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 631

**394 A commensal relationship exists between"**

- A** Termites and ruminants
- B** Tapeworms and dogs
- C** Algae and fungi
- D** Sharks and remoras

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 77

**396 The interaction between two species which is beneficial to one but neutral to the other is called:**

- A** Mutualism
- B** Parasitism
- C** Commensalism
- D** Competition

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 90

**398 One of the most common measures of population or reproduction performance of individuals in a population is called:**

- A** Fertility
- B** Immigration
- C** Emigration
- D** Carrying capacity

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 123

**400 This is a coastal region where salt water and fresh water mix.**

- A** Canal
- B** Delta
- C** Floodplain
- D** Estuary

**Source** Environmental Science, Daniel D. Chiras, Addison-Wesley, 1989, p. 631