

Semester Exam Review Questions

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. All of the following illustrate exponential growth *except*
 - a. the king who promised to double the number of grains of wheat he put on each successive square of a checkerboard.
 - b. human population growth.
 - c. driving 10 mph for one minute; then 20 mph for one minute; then 30 mph for one minute; then 40 mph for one minute.
 - d. money in a savings account.
 - e. bacteria population growth.
- _____ 2. Exponential growth
 - a. remains constant.
 - b. starts out slowly and remains slow.
 - c. starts out slowly then becomes very rapid.
 - d. starts rapidly and remains rapid.
 - e. starts rapidly and then slows.
- _____ 3. If the world's population grew by 2% in 1998 and continued at that rate, how long would it take Earth's population to double?
 - a. 20 years
 - b. 25 years
 - c. 30 years
 - d. 35 years
 - e. 45 years
- _____ 4. The market value in dollars of goods and services produced in a country for use within a year is the
 - a. gross national product.
 - b. gross domestic product.
 - c. per capital GNP.
 - d. per capita GDP.
 - e. gross growth product.
- _____ 5. You are visiting a developing country. Compared to a developed country, you would expect to find a
 - a. higher percentage of the population with safe drinking water.
 - b. higher percentage of the population under age 15.
 - c. higher average life expectancy.
 - d. more urban population.
 - e. higher percentage of the population over 60.
- _____ 6. Which of the following is *not* a renewable resource?
 - a. groundwater
 - b. trees in a forest
 - c. fertile soil
 - d. oil
 - e. crops
- _____ 7. Which of the following statements *best* illustrates the tragedy of the commons?
 - a. A factory pollutes a river as much as the law allows.
 - b. Some levels of pollution are life threatening.
 - c. Some activities harm the environment, but others do not.
 - d. Irrigated cropland can be ruined by salinization.

- e. Cropland can decrease biodiversity.
- _____ 8. New efforts to prevent the tragedy of the commons include
 - a. using common-property resources at or above their sustainable yields.
 - b. converting land from private to more public ownership.
 - c. moving from a *taxpayers pay* approach to a *users pay* approach.
 - d. moving from a *users pay* approach to a *taxpayers pay* approach.
 - e. increasing public availability to resources.
- _____ 9. The frontier environmental worldview encourages
 - a. resource conservation
 - b. resource exploitation
 - c. decreased pollution
 - d. biocentric code of ethic
 - e. stewardship of nature
- _____ 10. Environmental science integrates knowledge from the disciplines of
 - a. chemistry and physics.
 - b. ecology.
 - c. demography.
 - d. economics and politics.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 11. A synergistic effect
 - a. results in a time delay.
 - b. occurs when two or more factors interact to produce a greater effect than each would have separately.
 - c. induces a positive feedback loop and results in continued interaction.
 - d. occurs when two or more factors interact to produce a lesser effect than each would have separately.
 - e. induces a negative feedback loop and results in continued interaction.
- _____ 12. An example of an organic compound would be
 - a. H_2O
 - b. NaCl
 - c. H_2SO_4
 - d. N_2O
 - e. CO_2
- _____ 13. The macromolecules that make up living organisms are
 - a. proteins
 - b. lipids
 - c. carbohydrates
 - d. nucleic acids
 - e. All of the above.
- _____ 14. All of the following are examples of kinetic energy *except*
 - a. a speeding bullet.
 - b. a stick of dynamite.
 - c. a flow of electric current.
 - d. a falling rock.
 - e. flowing water.
- _____ 15. Which of the following is an example of low-quality energy?
 - a. electricity
 - b. heat in the ocean
 - c. nuclei of uranium-235

- d. coal
- e. food

- ____ 16. Which of the following statements does *not* apply to the second law of energy?
- a. Energy conversion results in lower-quality energy.
 - b. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed.
 - c. Energy conversion results in more-dispersed energy.
 - d. Heat is usually given off from energy conversions.
 - e. None of these answers.
- ____ 17. The matter and energy laws tell us that we can recycle
- a. both matter and energy.
 - b. neither matter nor energy.
 - c. matter but not energy.
 - d. energy but not matter.
 - e. None of these answers.
- ____ 18. Biodiversity is believed to be the result of
- a. divergent and convergent evolution.
 - b. speciation and extinction.
 - c. speciation and coevolution.
 - d. extinction and coevolution.
 - e. divergent evolution and coevolution.
- ____ 19. The two most important factors in climate are
- a. temperature and insulation.
 - b. precipitation and pressure.
 - c. humidity, clouds, and wind.
 - d. temperature and precipitation.
 - e. humidity and precipitation.
- ____ 20. Climate is influenced by
- a. the amount of incoming solar radiation.
 - b. earth's rotation.
 - c. the tilt of earth's axis.
 - d. the moon's gravity.
 - e. All of these answers.
- ____ 21. There are ____ separate belts of moving air or prevailing winds.
- a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. eight
 - e. nine
- ____ 22. The rain shadow effect refers to
- a. more light on the windward side of mountain ranges.
 - b. more light on the leeward side of mountain ranges.
 - c. drier conditions on the windward side of mountain ranges.
 - d. drier conditions on the leeward side of mountain ranges.
 - e. wetter conditions on the windward side of mountain ranges.
- ____ 23. The *most* important factor in determining which biome is found in a particular area is
- a. soil type.
 - b. topography.
 - c. magnetic fields.
 - d. climate.

- e. sunlight.
- ____ 24. Generally, the limiting factor that controls the vegetative character of a biome is
 - a. light.
 - b. precipitation.
 - c. nutrients.
 - d. soil type.
 - e. temperature.
- ____ 25. Climate and vegetation vary with
 - a. latitude only.
 - b. altitude only.
 - c. latitude and altitude.
 - d. latitude and longitude.
 - e. altitude and longitude.
- ____ 26. The biome *most* likely to be found on the top of a very tall tropical mountain is the
 - a. desert.
 - b. tundra.
 - c. grassland.
 - d. temperate deciduous forest.
 - e. savanna.
- ____ 27. Trees of wet tropical rain forests tend to be
 - a. succulent plants.
 - b. broad-leaf evergreen plants.
 - c. broadleaf deciduous plants.
 - d. coniferous evergreen plants.
 - e. coniferous deciduous plants.
- ____ 28. A desert is an area where
 - a. evaporation is slow.
 - b. average annual precipitation is less than 10 inches.
 - c. most vegetation consists of grass.
 - d. most organisms are active during the day.
 - e. most organisms are active during the night.
- ____ 29. The primary limiting factor of the rain forest is
 - a. water.
 - b. soil nutrients.
 - c. temperature.
 - d. light.
 - e. wind.
- ____ 30. A mature ____ has the greatest species diversity of all terrestrial biomes.
 - a. tundra
 - b. tropical rain forest
 - c. taiga
 - d. temperate deciduous forest
 - e. savanna
- ____ 31. In your explorations as a marine biologist, you find a new species of algae floating on the surface of a coastal zone. You would most likely classify this species as
 - a. phytoplankton.
 - b. zooplankton.
 - c. benthos.
 - d. nekton.

- e. decomposer.
- ___ 32. Populations of organisms living in aquatic life zones may be limited by
 - a. access to light.
 - b. nutrient availability.
 - c. dissolved oxygen.
 - d. All of these answers.
 - e. None of these answers.
- ___ 33. Oceans cover about ___ of the earth's surface.
 - a. 50%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 70%
 - d. 80%
 - e. 90%
- ___ 34. The ocean zone that covers the continental shelf is the
 - a. estuary.
 - b. coastal zone.
 - c. littoral zone.
 - d. benthic zone.
 - e. abyssal zone.
- ___ 35. Estuaries and coastal wetlands are important for all of the following reasons *except*
 - a. spawning and nursery grounds for marine fish and shellfish.
 - b. filtering out waterborne pollutants from swimming and wildlife areas.
 - c. breeding grounds for waterfowl.
 - d. providing coral for limestone production and the tourist trade.
 - e. habitat for alligators.
- ___ 36. Which of the following trees is characteristic of tropical coastal wetlands?
 - a. cypress
 - b. coconut
 - c. mangrove
 - d. palm
 - e. live oak
- ___ 37. In terms of biodiversity, the tropical rain forest is to land environments as ___ is to water environments.
 - a. the abyssal zone
 - b. the bathyal zone
 - c. the euphotic zone
 - d. the coral reef
 - e. the benthic zone
- ___ 38. The *least* appropriate use of coastal wetlands is for
 - a. spawning and nursery grounds.
 - b. condominiums and disposal of landfill waste.
 - c. food production.
 - d. recreational diving.
 - e. educational activities.
- ___ 39. Most photosynthesis in the open sea occurs in the
 - a. euphotic zone.
 - b. abyssal zone.
 - c. bathyal zone.
 - d. coastal zone.
 - e. benthic zone.

- ____ 40. In lakes, large numbers of decomposers are found in the
- limnetic zone.
 - benthic zone.
 - littoral zone.
 - profundal zone.
 - abyssal zone.
- ____ 41. In lakes, the nutrient-rich water near the shore is part of the
- limnetic zone.
 - benthic zone.
 - littoral zone.
 - profundal zone.
 - abyssal zone.
- ____ 42. Lakes that have few minerals and low productivity are referred to as
- autotrophic.
 - eutrophic.
 - oligotrophic.
 - mesotrophic.
 - oligomesotrophic.
- ____ 43. Where is most of the world's biodiversity?
- high-latitude forests
 - middle-latitude grasslands
 - low-latitude forests
 - polar grasslands
 - tundra
- ____ 44. Which of the following predators avoid competition by being active at different times?
- lions and tigers
 - hummingbirds and bees
 - hawks and owls
 - zebras and antelopes
 - lions and cheetahs
- ____ 45. The relationship between fire ants and native ant populations is best described as
- mutualism.
 - commensalism.
 - intraspecific competition.
 - interspecific competition.
 - parasitism.
- ____ 46. The obvious relationship demonstrated by a food chain is
- competition.
 - predation.
 - parasitism.
 - mutualism.
 - commensalism.
- ____ 47. A relationship in which both species benefit is best labeled
- competition.
 - predation.
 - mutualism.
 - parasitism.
 - commensalism.
- ____ 48. Which of the following would undergo secondary succession?

- a. cooled volcanic lava
 - b. an abandoned parking lot
 - c. a heavily polluted stream that has been cleaned up
 - d. a bare rock outcrop
 - e. a newly created shallow pond
- _____ 49. The biotic potential of a population
- a. is the maximum reproductive rate of a population.
 - b. is the current rate of growth of a population.
 - c. is an expression of how many offspring survive to reproduce.
 - d. can be determined only by studying an age structure diagram.
 - e. is the future rate of growth of a population.
- _____ 50. A single factor that limits the growth, abundance, or distribution of a species in an ecosystem is called
- a. biotic potential
 - b. carrying capacity
 - c. a limiting factor
 - d. environmental resistance
 - e. the intrinsic rate of growth
- _____ 51. K-strategists
- a. have high genetic diversity.
 - b. are more responsive to environmental changes than r-strategists.
 - c. exhibit fast rates of evolution.
 - d. are generally less adaptable to change than r-strategists.
 - e. reach reproductive age rapidly.
- _____ 52. The human population has grown exponentially over the last 200 years due to
- a. medical advances.
 - b. expansion of agriculture.
 - c. increased industrial production.
 - d. improved hygiene.
 - e. All of the above.
- _____ 53. The highest crude birth rate and crude death rate are in
- a. Africa.
 - b. Latin America.
 - c. Asia.
 - d. Europe.
 - e. Oceania.
- _____ 54. Total fertility rate is
- a. the number of children born to a woman during her lifetime
 - b. the number of children a couple must bear to replace themselves
 - c. the average number of children a woman typically has during her reproductive years
 - d. the number of live births per 1000 people
 - e. the births and immigration into a population minus the deaths and emigration
- _____ 55. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of children out of 1,000 that die
- a. before birth.
 - b. in their first month.
 - c. in the first half-year of life.
 - d. by their first birthday.
 - e. by their 5th birthday.
- _____ 56. Population age structure diagrams can be divided into all of the following categories *except*
- a. infant.

- b. prereproductive.
- c. reproductive.
- d. postreproductive.
- e. a and b.

- ____ 57. The term *demographic transition* refers to
- a. a requirement for a population to reach a specific size before it becomes stable.
 - b. the slowing down in the growth of a population as it approaches the carrying capacity.
 - c. the decline in death rates followed by decline in birth rates when a country becomes industrialized.
 - d. the decline in death rates followed by a decline in birth rates that occurred when the germ theory of disease was discovered.
 - e. All of these answers.
- ____ 58. Clear-cutting on a large scale leads to
- a. erosion and water pollution.
 - b. flooding.
 - c. habitat fragmentation.
 - d. loss of biodiversity.
 - e. All of these answers.
- ____ 59. The demand for wood could be reduced by
- a. using laminated boards.
 - b. using paper from fibers obtained from plants other than trees.
 - c. reducing construction waste and junk mail.
 - d. All of these answers.
 - e. None of these answers.
- ____ 60. All of the following characteristics would make a species more prone to extinction *except*
- a. low population density.
 - b. small body size.
 - c. specialized niche.
 - d. low reproductive rate.
 - e. fixed migratory patterns.
- ____ 61. Habitat fragmentation
- a. can create barriers that limit the ability of species to find food and mates.
 - b. increases edge areas that make some species more vulnerable to predators.
 - c. may create habitats too small to support the minimum breeding population of some species.
 - d. may limit the ability of some species to disperse and colonized new areas.
 - e. All of these answers.
- ____ 62. CITES is limited by
- a. violators receiving only small fines.
 - b. spotty enforcement.
 - c. member countries exempting themselves from protecting some species.
 - d. much of the illegal trade in wildlife goes on in countries that have not signed the treaty.
 - e. All of these answers.
- ____ 63. Animals listed as endangered or threatened cannot be ____ in the United States.
- a. injured
 - b. hunted
 - c. collected
 - d. killed
 - e. any of the above

- ____ 64. The hydrologic cycle will naturally purify and recycle fresh water as long as humans don't
- pollute the water faster than it is replenished.
 - withdraw water from groundwater supplies faster than it is replenished.
 - overload it with slowly degradable and nondegradable wastes.
 - a and b only.
 - All of these answers.
- ____ 65. Which of the following statements is *false*?
- Recharging of water is a slow process.
 - The water table moves down in dry weather.
 - Water in a confined aquifer is under pressure.
 - Groundwater is stationary and does not move.
 - The water table is located at the top of the zone of saturation.
- ____ 66. Throughout the world, the *most* water is used for
- irrigation.
 - industrial processes.
 - needs of animals and humans.
 - transportation.
 - cooling towers of power plants.
- ____ 67. The largest use of water in the *western* United States is
- energy production.
 - cooling.
 - irrigation.
 - hosing down livestock pens.
 - manufacturing.
- ____ 68. The term *subsidence* refers to
- failure of the groundwater supply.
 - accumulation of silt behind a dam.
 - sinking of ground when water has been withdrawn.
 - intrusion of salt water into a freshwater aquifer.
 - loss of water due to evaporation.
- ____ 69. Saudi Arabia gets about 70% of its drinking water from
- deep aquifers
 - water imports
 - rainfall
 - desalination
 - lakes and rivers
- ____ 70. Large dams and reservoirs
- reduce danger of flooding upstream.
 - are inexpensive to build.
 - cannot be used for outdoor recreation.
 - can be used to provide electric power.
 - All of these answers.
- ____ 71. Most water-transfer projects illustrate
- the climate-biome principle.
 - the principle that you can't do just one thing.
 - the concept of ecological succession.
 - the principle of genetic variability.
 - energy is conserved.
- ____ 72. People have often settled on floodplains because

- a. the soil is fertile.
 - b. the flat surfaces are ideal for buildings.
 - c. they want access to water for irrigation and transportation.
 - d. the flat surfaces are ideal for railroads.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 73. Humans increase the likelihood of flooding by
- a. building on floodplains.
 - b. urbanization.
 - c. removing water-absorbing vegetation.
 - d. draining wetlands..
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 74. Sustainable use of water involves
- a. participatory decision making.
 - b. preservation of ecological integrity of water supply systems.
 - c. efficient use of water.
 - d. integrated governance of water pollution.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 75. Of the following organisms, the group that is *least* likely to cause disease is
- a. bacteria.
 - b. protozoa.
 - c. algae.
 - d. parasitic worms.
 - e. viruses.
- _____ 76. A body of water can be depleted of its oxygen by
- a. viruses and parasitic worms.
 - b. organic wastes.
 - c. sediments and suspended matter.
 - d. organic compounds such as oil, plastics, solvents, and detergents.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 77. Thermal pollution
- a. raises the solubility of oxygen in water.
 - b. lowers the respiratory rates of aquatic organisms.
 - c. nurtures spawning fish.
 - d. can kill organisms adapted to a particular temperature range by thermal shock.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 78. Oxygen sag curves
- a. may occur during spring floods.
 - b. occur when oxygen-demanding wastes are added to the water.
 - c. develop in fast-flowing rivers.
 - d. may occur upstream from a sewage treatment plant.
 - e. All of these answers.
- _____ 79. The leading nonpoint source of water pollution is
- a. municipal landfills.
 - b. runoff from city streets and storm sewers.
 - c. agriculture.
 - d. industrial wastes.
 - e. leaks from offshore oil wells.
- _____ 80. Which of the following substances are removed to the greatest extent by combined primary and secondary wastewater treatment?

- a. organic pesticides
- b. organic oxygen-demanding wastes
- c. toxic metals and synthetic organic chemicals
- d. radioactive isotopes
- e. All of these answers.

Semester Exam Review Questions

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Population Growth, Economic Growth, and Economic Development
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E
TOP: Population Growth, Economic Growth, and Economic Development
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Population Growth, Economic Growth, and Economic Development
4. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Population Growth, Economic Growth, and Economic Development
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Population Growth, Economic Growth, and Economic Development
6. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Resources
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: D TOP: Resources
8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: D TOP: Resources
9. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E
TOP: Cultural Changes and the Environment
10. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Models and Behavior of Systems
11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: D TOP: Models and Behavior of Systems
12. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Types and Structure of Matter
13. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Types and Structure of Matter
14. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Energy
15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Energy
16. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: D
TOP: Energy Laws: Two Rules We Cannot Break
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Energy Laws: Two Rules We Cannot Break
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Speciation, Extinction, and Biodiversity
19. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Climate: A Brief Introduction
20. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Climate: A Brief Introduction
21. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Climate: A Brief Introduction
22. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Climate: A Brief Introduction
23. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Biomes: Climate and Life on Land
24. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Biomes: Climate and Life on Land
25. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Biomes: Climate and Life on Land
26. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Biomes: Climate and Life on Land
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Biomes: Climate and Life on Land
28. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Desert Biomes
29. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Forest Biomes
30. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Forest Biomes
31. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Aquatic Environments
32. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M TOP: Aquatic Environments
33. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Saltwater Life Zones

34.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
35.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: M	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
36.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
37.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: M	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
38.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
39.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Saltwater Life Zones
40.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Freshwater Life Zones
41.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Freshwater Life Zones
42.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: M	TOP: Freshwater Life Zones
43.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Community Structure and Species Diversity			
44.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Species Interactions: Competition and Predation			
45.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Species Interactions: Competition and Predation			
46.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Species Interactions: Competition and Predation			
47.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Species Interactions: Parasitism, Mutualism, and Commensalism			
48.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Ecological Succession: Communities in Transition			
49.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Population Dynamics and Carrying Capacity			
50.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Population Dynamics and Carrying Capacity			
51.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: M	TOP: Reproductive Patterns
52.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Human Population Growth: A Brief History			
53.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Factors Affecting Human Population Size			
54.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Factors Affecting Human Population Size			
55.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Factors Affecting Human Population Size			
56.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: E	TOP: Population Age Structure
57.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Solutions: Influencing Population Size			
58.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: M	TOP: Managing and Sustaining Forests
59.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Solutions: Certifying Sustainably Grown Timber			
60.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: D	TOP: Species Extinction
61.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: D	
	TOP: Habitat Loss, Degradation, and Fragmentation			
62.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: M	
	TOP: Protecting Wild Species: Legal and Economic Approach			
63.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: E	
	TOP: Protecting Wild Species: Legal and Economic Approach			
64.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: M	

- TOP: Water's Importance, Availability, and Renewal
65. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: D
TOP: Water's Importance, Availability, and Renewal
66. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Water's Importance, Availability, and Renewal
67. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Water's Importance, Availability, and Renewal
68. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Withdrawing Groundwater to Increase Supplies
69. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: E
TOP: Withdrawing Groundwater to Increase Supplies
70. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Using Dams and Reservoirs to Supply More Water
71. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Transferring Water From One Place to Another
72. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: D TOP: Too Much Water
73. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: D TOP: Too Much Water
74. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: D
TOP: Solutions: Using Water More Sustainably
75. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E
TOP: Water Pollution: Source, Types, and Effects
76. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Water Pollution: Source, Types, and Effects
77. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Water Pollution: Source, Types, and Effects
78. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E TOP: Pollution of Freshwater Streams
79. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: E
TOP: Preventing and Reducing Surface Water Pollution
80. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: M
TOP: Preventing and Reducing Surface Water Pollution