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Testbank
Chapter 2 – Point of Departure: Planet Earth

1. A natural asset of the earth that is available to all is better known as
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 28; Question type: MC

a. Earth commons
b. Tragedy of the commons
c. Environmental commons
*d. Global commons

2. Which scholar first theorized about the tragedy of the commons?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: pp. 26-27; Question type: MC

*a. Garrett Hardin
b. Alexander von Humboldt
c. Eratosthenes
d. Jeffrey Sachs

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of the tragedy of the commons?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: p. 27; Question type: MC

a. Depletion of ocean fish stocks
*b. Cutting down of trees on private property
c. Traffic congestion on major highways
d. Degradation of state parks
e. All of the above

4. What widely known concept was the subject of the Bruntland Commission's 1987 report *Our Common Future*?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 28; Question type: MC

a. Human development
b. Environmental preservation
c. Tragedy of the commons
*d. Sustainable development

5. The study of the earth and its characteristics is known as
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 28; Question type: MC

*a. Geography
b. Astronomy
c. Geology
d. Physical science

6. The term *geography* was coined by

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@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 29; Question type: MC

a. Claudius Ptolemy
*b. Eratosthenes
c. Pliny the Elder
d. Alexander von Humboldt

7. Which ancient scholar wrote the texts *Geography* and *Almagest* as an effort to map the world in a system of degrees that measured distances from the equator?
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 29; Question type: MC

*a. Claudius Ptolemy
b. Nicolaus Copernicus
c. Eratosthenes
d. Gerardus Mercator

8. Alexander von Humboldt
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: MC

a. First mapped the world using a system of degrees that measured distances from the equator
b. Is best known as the father of cartography
c. Made the first calculation of the circumference of the earth
*d. Made the first systematic observations about the climate as related to geography

9. The discipline of geography is generally divided into two branches: physical geography and
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p.30; Question type: MC

a. Cultural geography
b. Environmental geography
*c. Human geography
d. Integrated geography
e. Historical geography

10. What is physical geography?
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: MC

a. The study of the way that humans interface with the physical environment
b. The study of the earth's climates
c. The study of how political, economic, social, and cultural factors influence the physical environment
*d. The study of the earth and its resources

11. The depiction of physical and human-made borders is better known as
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: MC

*a. Cartography

b. Physical geography
c. Human geography
d. Topography

12. What type of maps shows the locations of resources and trade routes?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: MC

a. Political maps
*b. Economic maps
c. Physical maps
d. Ethnic maps

13. Which of the following are examples of geographic information system technologies?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: MC

a. Laptop computers
b. Global positioning systems
c. Google Earth
d. All of the above.
*e. Both B and C.

14. The world's largest refugee camp is located in.
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 31; Question type: MC

*a. Dadaab, Kenya
b. Al Zaatri, Syria
c. Kakuma, Kenya
d. Yida, South Sudan
e. Jaballa, Gaza Strip

15. People are often displaced from their homes due to.
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: pp. 31-32; Question type: MC

a. Social pressures
b. Conflict and war
c. Natural disasters
d. Economic prosperity
e. All of the above
*f. A, B, and C only

16. Which of the following are some probable factors that explain why population growth rates are the highest among the world's poorest countries?
@ Learning objective number: 2-3; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: p. 33; Question type: MC

a. The high cultural value placed on having large families
b. The desire for families to have many girls

c. Lack of education among women about birth control
d. All of the above
*e. A and C only

17. Which country addressed population growth through the One Child policy?
@ Learning objective number: 2-3; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: pp. 35-36; Question type: MC

a. Japan
b. Russia
c. India
*d. China

18. What concept centers upon the conflict inherent in the idea that growth of the world's population increases geometrically whereas the production of food can only increase arithmetically?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 41; Question type: MC

a. Carrying capacity
b. Tragedy of the commons
*c. Malthusian dilemma
d. Maslow's hierarchy of needs

19. Which of the following has a negative effect on food production?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: pp. 41-42; Question type: MC

a. Availability of fertilizers and pesticides
b. Natural disasters
c. War and conflict
*d. Both B and C
e. None of the above

20. According to current estimates, in which two countries do the majority of the 842 million people suffering from hunger live?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 42; Question type: MC

a. India
b. Lesotho
c. Somalia
d. China
e. Both A and C
*f. Both A and D

21. Which specialized agency of the United Nations is responsible for monitoring global food issues?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 42; Question type: MC

a. United Nations Development Programme
b. United Nations World Food Programme

*c. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
d. United Nations Environment Programme

22. The situation that exists when people lack service access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food is known as.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: pp. 42-43; Question type: MC

*a. Food insecurity
b. Extreme hungry
c. Malnutrition
d. Poverty

23. What is undernourishment?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: pp. 42-43; Question type: MC

a. The level of food insecurity measured by nutrition and the extent to which livelihoods are affected
b. A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy lifestyle
c. A situation that exists when the growth of the world's population increases geometrically while food production only increases arithmetically
*d. The dietary energy consumption that is continuously below the minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy lifestyle

24. Which international organization is a key actor in emergency food aid response?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 43; Question type: MC

a. World Food Council
*b. United Nations World Food Programme
c. World Trade Organization
d. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

25. Which of the following factors limit the distribution of food aid?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: pp. 43-44; Question type: MC

a. Displacement of people in need
b. Rising costs
c. War and conflict
*d. All of the above
e. B and C only

26. Which of the following factors does NOT affect the cost of food?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: p. 44; Question type: MC

*a. Nutritional quality
b. Production limitations
c. Increased investor speculation

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d. Financial crises

27. Which alternative energy resource was once popular with the United States, Japan, and parts of Europe, but has seen decreasing support due to concerns about its safety and potentially severe human and environmental impacts?
@ Learning objective number: 2-5; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 45; Question type: MC

a. Geothermal energy
b. Solar energy
*c. Nuclear energy
d. Hydroelectric energy

28. Which of the following ways do humans contribute to the environmental tragedy?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 47; Question type: MC

a. Desertification
b. Water pollution
c. Deforestation
d. Air pollution
*e. All of the above

29. Deforestation is
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 41; Question type: MC

*a. The destruction of forest areas due to human actions or environmental factors
b. The degradation of land in woodland environments as a result of climate change
c. The destruction of forest areas due to natural phenomenon only
d. The pollution of forests and other woodland areas by humans

30. Which of the following is a result of desertification?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 47; Question type: MC

a. Improved water quality
b. Improved air quality
*c. Decreased food production
d. Decreased downstream flooding

31. Desertification affects 36 countries in Africa. What percentage of the continent's farmland has lost capacity for growing crops due to desertification?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 47; Question type: MC

a. 47%
b. 59%
c. 66%
*d. 75%
e. 81%

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32. How many people are estimated to lack access to safe water supplies worldwide?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 47; Question type: MC

a. 784 million
b. 804 million
*c. 844 million
d. 956 million

33. What term describes the rise in the earth's temperate due to gasses that trap heat in the atmosphere?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 50; Question type: MC

*a. Greenhouse effect
b. Global warming
c. Climate change
d. Desertification

34. By which name is the United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development in Rio de Janeiro known?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 51; Question type: MC

a. Bruntland Commission
*b. Earth Summit
c. Kyoto Protocols
d. Rio+20 Conference

35. What calculation is known as a measurement of the amount of greenhouse gasses you produce daily?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: pp. 53-54; Question type: MC

a. Greenhouse footprint
b. Environmental calculation
c. Carbon effect
*d. Carbon footprint

36. Which *R* refers to lessening the amount of waste you generate?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 54; Question type: MC

*a. Reduce
b. Reuse
c. Recycle
d. Repurpose

37. The trash from computers and cell phones is better known as.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 54; Question type: MC

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a. Computer waste
*b. E-waste
c. Electro-waste
d. Tech waste

38. Which of the following is an example of the *R* "reuse"?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: pp. 54-55; Question type: MC

a. Salvaging goods from buildings that are torn down and using them to construct new buildings
b. Donating home improvement goods to Habitat for Humanity ReStores for resale
c. Buying goods that are packaged in recycled post-consumer waste
d. All of the above
*e. A and B only

39. Separating aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and paper from your other waste to be transformed into usable items is an example of which *R*?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: p. 55; Question type: MC

a. Reduce
b. Reuse
*c. Recycle
d. Repurpose

Type: F
40. According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, _____ "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 28; Question type: FIB

*a. Sustainable development

Type: F
41. _____ is the study of the earth and its resources while _____ is the study of the ways that humans interface with the environment.
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: pp. 30; Question type: FIB

*a. Physical geography; human geography

Type: F
42. Maps often show _____, or any of the earth's physical features and their relationship to one another in terms of location and elevation.
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: FIB

*a. Topography

Type: F
43. _____ is the ability of the planet Earth to meet the needs of its population.

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@ Learning objective number: 2-3; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 40; Question type: FIB

*a. Carrying capacity

Type: F
44. The Malthusian dilemma explains the conflict inherent in the idea that the growth of the world's population increases _____ whereas the production of food can only increase _____.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 41; Question type: FIB

*a. Geometrically, arithmetically

Type: F
45. The _____ is an organization within the United Nations responsible for food aid and assistance.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 43; Question type: FIB

*a. World Food Programme

Type: F
46. The use of modern biotechnology to alter crops for greater agricultural productivity results in the creation of _____ organisms.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 44; Question type: FIB

*a. Genetically modified

Type: F
47. _____ is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry subhumid areas resulting from variations in the climate and human activities.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 47; Question type: FIB

*a. Desertification

Type: F
48. The _____, organized by the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was the largest gathering ever held on global environment issues, and focused on adopting policies that would slow down the pollution of the earth.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 51; Question type: FIB

*a. Earth Summit

Type: F
49. Many poor urban residents salvage recyclable goods from trash piles in a dangerous practice known as _____.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 55; Question type: FIB

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*a. Waste picking

50. A global commons is a natural asset of the earth that is available to all, and may include clean air and water.
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: p. 28; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

51. Physical geography is the study of the earth and its resources.
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: TF

a. True
*b. False

52. Cartography is the depiction of the earth's physical and human-made borders and their relationships to one another in terms of location and elevation.
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 30; Question type: TF

a. True
*b. False

53. Rapid population growth strains the earth's carrying capacity in several ways, including the earth's capacity to produce enough food.
@ Learning objective number: 2-3; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: pp. 40-41; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

54. Food insecurity is defined as a situation that exists when people have secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious foods.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 42; Question type: TF

a. True
*b. False

55. The safe transportation and distribution of food in countries ravaged by conflict is a factor that limits the provision of food aid.
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: p. 43; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

56. After the nuclear meltdowns in Japan in 2011, Germany announced that it will phase out its nuclear energy production by 2022.

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@ Learning objective number: 2-5; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: p. 46; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

57. Deforestation and desertification are both examples of how human activities and population growth have negatively affected the environment.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Application; Answer location: pp. 47-48; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

58. Global warming is the drop in the earth's temperature due to greenhouse gasses that trap heat in the atmosphere.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 50; Question type: TF

a. True
*b. False

59. Calculating your carbon footprint can help you identify areas where you can reduce your impact on the global system.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: pp. 53-54; Question type: TF

*a. True
b. False

Type: E
60. What is a global commons? Give three examples.
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: p. 26; Question type: SA

*a. A global commons is a natural asset of the earth that is available to all. Students should be able to identify three examples of a global commons (i.e., clean air, healthy environment, access to oceans, access to space, etc.).

Type: E
61. What are the two main branches of geography, and how are they different from each other?
@ Learning objective number: 2-1; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: p30; Question type: SA

*a. The two main branches of geography are physical and human geography. Physical geography is the study of the earth and its resources, while human geography is the study of the way that humans interface with the physical environment and how political, economic, social, and cultural factors influence these connections.

Type: E
62. What is carrying capacity? What is one way that humans strain the earth's carrying capacity?
@ Learning objective number: 2-2; Cognitive domain: Comprehension; Answer location: pp. 40-41;

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Question type: SA

*a. Students should first define carrying capacity as the earth's ability to meet the needs of its population, and then describe population growth, food scarcity, or energy shortages as one of the ways that humans strain the earth's carrying capacity.

Type: E
63. What three factors influence the availability of food?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: p. 41; Question type: SA

*a. Students should be able to identify three factors influencing the availability of food, including (1) natural disasters, (2) environmental degradation, and (3) war and conflict.

Type: E
64. What are the two main organizations of the United Nations that oversee food and hunger issues and what are their functions?
@ Learning objective number: 2-4; Cognitive domain: Knowledge; Answer location: pp. 42-43; Question type: SA

*a. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations monitors global food issues such as food insecurity. The United Nations World Food Programme is a key actor in emergency food aid response.

Type: E
65. What are the four ways in which humans contribute to the environmental tragedy? Which do you think is the most critical contributing factor and why?
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: pp. 47-48; Question type: SA

*a. Humans contribute to the environmental tragedy through deforestation, desertification, water quality, and air pollution and climate change. Students should be able to pick one and articulate why they think it is the most critical factor.

Type: E
66. What are the three *R*s of conservation? Choose one *R*, define that *R*, and provide three examples of ways you can conserve and protect the earth through that *R*.
@ Learning objective number: 2-6; Cognitive domain: Analysis; Answer location: pp. 54-55; Question type: SA

*a. Students should be able to first identify the three *R*s (reduce, reuse, recycle), then define them as follows: (1) *reduce* refers to decreasing the amount of waste one generates; (2) *reuse* refers to using an item again after it has been used; and (3) *recycling* refers to generating new items from materials that would otherwise be waste. Students should then pick one *R* and give three examples (i.e., reusing: buying a reusable plastic or metal bottle for water, tearing old t-shirts up to use as rags, using canvas bags to pack groceries).

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