

1. Who FIRST noted the paradox of value?
  - a. Plato
  - b. Augustus
  - c. Hippocrates
  - d. Homer
  - e. Septimius Severus
2. What is the molecular composition of water?
  - a. one hydrogen atom and one sulfide atom
  - b. three hydrogen atoms and two oxygen atoms
  - c. six hydrogen atoms and six carbon atoms
  - d. two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom
  - e. two carbon atoms, two hydrogen atoms, and two oxygen atoms
3. An environmental historian would MOST likely study
  - a. religion
  - b. currency
  - c. industrial innovations
  - d. politics
  - e. climate
4. What is the direct result of high levels of water abundance on the environment?
  - a. Surface temperatures are stable.
  - b. The water cycle occurs at a slow pace.
  - c. Salt levels are maintained at a hospitable level.
  - d. Plants use large amounts of water for photosynthesis.
  - e. Carbon dioxide dissipates into the environment.
5. What is the boiling point of hydrogen selenide?
  - a. -32 degrees Celsius
  - b. -12 degrees Celsius
  - c. -2 degrees Celsius
  - d. -42 degrees Celsius
  - e. -22 degrees Celsius
6. The process of sweating PRIMARILY allows organisms to
  - a. manufacture energy
  - b. heal injured cells
  - c. tolerate humid environments
  - d. live in hot places
  - e. move water to cold parts of the body
7. During the last ice age, Earth experienced
  - a. higher incidents of natural disasters
  - b. higher levels of carbon dioxide
  - c. lower sea levels
  - d. lower rates of animal migration
  - e. less biodiversity
8. Which water cycle stage occurs immediately after evaporation?
  - a. evaporation
  - b. precipitation
  - c. condensation
  - d. transpiration
  - e. infiltration
9. In which form do water molecules arrange themselves when frozen?
  - a. octagon
  - b. hexagon
  - c. triangle
  - d. pentagon
  - e. tetrahedron
10. Which aspect of water BEST helps it dissolve other compounds?
  - a. high heat capacity
  - b. low molecular density
  - c. high degree of polarity
  - d. role in photosynthesis
  - e. low atomic weight
11. Which aspect MOST contributes to the occurrence of chemical reactions in the oceans?
  - a. the presence of the eroded minerals
  - b. the abundance of sodium chloride
  - c. the low level of brine
  - d. the biodiversity of aquatic life
  - e. the large volume of water
12. A scientist who claims that water is biophilic means that
  - a. lower biodiversity exists in regions with low levels of water
  - b. life will appear wherever water appears in large quantities
  - c. intensive irrigation practices will lead to water salinization
  - d. the amount of rainfall determines the surface temperature
  - e. the water cycle determines the composition of the environment

13. Plants use the process of photosynthesis PRIMARILY to
- create sugars
  - move water to different organs
  - produce new seeds
  - fight against foreign viruses
  - consume carbon molecules
14. How many grams of oxygen are produced from photosynthesis?
- 3
  - 4
  - 2
  - 5
  - 6
15. Which component of cells allows water to enter and leave?
- nucleus
  - telomere
  - membrane
  - mitochondria
  - cellule
16. Which of the following events occurred between 110,000 to 100,000 BCE?
- The first urban civilization appeared.
  - Humanoids migrated to West Africa.
  - The Neolithic Revolution ended.
  - Humanoids began a nomadic existence.
  - The first anatomically modern humans appeared.
17. How did the Neolithic Revolution PRIMARILY impact human development?
- Humans engaged in intensive pastoral breeding.
  - Humans developed animist belief systems.
  - Humans adopted nomadic lifestyles.
  - Humans began practicing agriculture.
  - Humans developed horseback riding.
18. In a pastoral system, nomads make decisions to move to new regions based on
- religious directives
  - economic viability of the region
  - military targets
  - agricultural opportunity of the region
  - natural resource availability
19. Why did the Mongols have no concept of drought?
- They stored water in strategic locations.
  - They forced slaves to carry water.
  - They did not consider water to be a key resource.
  - They maintained low levels of water consumption.
  - They traveled to new water supplies.
20. What is the composition of a steppe ecosystem?
- grasslands
  - sand dunes
  - forests
  - glaciers
  - rock plains
21. A dendrochronologist will MOST likely study
- ancient texts
  - archaeological ruins
  - marine life
  - human fossils
  - tree rings
22. Which term refers to a time with more rain than the preceding period?
- pluvial
  - usufruct
  - alluvial
  - endemic
  - arable
23. Why did the Mongols have contempt for peasants?
- Peasants robbed Mongol stockpiles.
  - Peasants toiled like livestock.
  - Peasants did not share their religious beliefs.
  - Peasants organized rebellions against Mongol rule.
  - Peasants had a nomadic lifestyle.
24. How did *Yersinia pestis* PRIMARILY spread around the world?
- Livestock spread it to nomadic tribes.
  - Merchants spread it along trade routes.
  - Armies carried it while on campaign.
  - Pilgrims carried it while traveling to religious sites.
  - Farming insects carried it to settled communities.
25. The Bedouins based their migratory routes on
- rivers
  - urban centers
  - oases
  - mountain peaks
  - religious sites

26. Bedouins in the Sinai Peninsula have made agreements to
- establish state-free zones
  - trade with state organizations
  - preserve rivers for recreational use
  - share water resources with other nomadic groups
  - forbid the injury of individual trees
27. Which action do the Maasai take when rainfall is low?
- They reduce the size of their herds.
  - They reduce intensive agriculture.
  - They travel to a new water source.
  - They switch to nomadic-based sustenance.
  - They ration stored water supplies.
28. Where are the Maasai based?
- Fertile Crescent
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Anatolia
  - Indus Valley
  - Nile Valley
29. The term “Neolithic” originally described
- polytheist religions
  - stone tools
  - matriarchal cultures
  - animal husbandry
  - irrigation canals
30. Why is the term “Neolithic Revolution” considered misleading?
- Human societies remained unchanged after its conclusion.
  - The revolution was limited to a small portion of the world.
  - Developments occurred over a long period.
  - The revolution began during the Bronze Age.
  - Humans developed a small number of new techniques.
31. What was the second region where agriculture developed?
- Greece
  - Egypt
  - China
  - Indus River Valley
  - Mesopotamia
32. Proto-farming forced nomadic groups to
- engage in commercial activities
  - develop social support systems
  - plan military campaigns
  - manage increases in the population
  - increase the length of their migratory routes
33. Which of the following crops did Mesoamerican farmers cultivate?
- wheat
  - squash
  - millet
  - rice
  - barley
34. Which development allowed farmers to expand arable land in Southwest Asia?
- floodwater farming
  - swidden agriculture
  - irrigation canals
  - ungulate-based plowing
  - terrace farming
35. In ancient Mesopotamia, the cities of Lagash and Umma waged a war over
- irrigation fields
  - irrigation canals
  - livestock herds
  - slave labor
  - strategic oases
36. The “ratchet effect” MOST directly leads to
- political turmoil
  - environmental exploitation
  - agricultural shortages
  - economic crises
  - religious frenzies
37. Why did ancient Egypt NOT face an agricultural collapse?
- Merchants did not import food from overseas.
  - Farmers planted grain-based crops.
  - Farmers did not experience soil salinization.
  - Pharaohs placed limits on agricultural cultivation.
  - The Egyptian population shrank over time.
38. In which environment did MOST ancient Egyptians live?
- isolated farms
  - large cities
  - small villages
  - temporary encampments
  - nomadic warbands
39. Which of the following characteristics applies to Sumerian gods?
- They were based on the Greek pantheon.
  - They were merciful.
  - They took the form of animals.
  - They spoke through the common people.
  - They required constant appeasement.

40. Which of the following environmental factors MOST contributed to the slow development of urbanism in ancient China?
- Wars with other Chinese villages rarely occurred.
  - Social class structures did not exist.
  - Crops were planted on elevated terraces.
  - Only rice and millet could be grown.
  - Ungulates were not available for domestication.
41. Swidden agriculture requires farmers to
- dig irrigation canals
  - clear fields with fire
  - plow the field multiple times
  - plow with livestock
  - carry water to large holding tanks
42. Which crop did Mesopotamians stop growing by 1700 BCE?
- barley
  - wheat
  - corn
  - millet
  - beans
43. Mesopotamians PRIMARILY dug canals to
- move water to city centers
  - prevent livestock from entering grain fields
  - store water during the winter months
  - filter water for impurities
  - protect crops from raiders
44. Mesopotamians built cities centered on
- large temple complexes
  - major trade routes
  - strategic military sites
  - water storage facilities
  - iron ore deposits
45. Which current-day country is part of Mesoamerica?
- China
  - Belize
  - France
  - Russia
  - Indonesia
46. Which of the following characteristics applies to barley?
- It is farmed on elevated terraces.
  - It can self-pollinate.
  - It is indigenous to Mesoamerica.
  - It requires high amounts of water for cultivation.
  - It tolerates high magnesium levels in the soil.
47. What is the single advantage of farming over hunter-gathering for ancient peoples?
- It produces more food per unit area.
  - It employs a smaller workforce.
  - It results in a more nutritious diet.
  - It increases immunity against certain diseases.
  - It requires less work to accomplish.
48. Who argues that the Neolithic Revolution was “the worst mistake in the history of humanity”?
- Adam Smith
  - John McNeill
  - Karl Wittfogel
  - Johann Jakob Bachofen
  - Jared Diamond
49. During the summer months, the ingenious peoples of New England harvested
- elk
  - migrating birds
  - honey
  - eels
  - berries
50. The Maasai PRIMARILY use their herds to
- build large buildings
  - defend against wild predators
  - appease religious deities
  - support agricultural cultivation
  - build social alliances