

QUIZ

Share Questions + Answers (Only if 100% Sure). Discuss Questions/Answers. Remember We Get 3 Attempts So We Can Help Each Other Score 20/20 By Attempt Three!!

Impact assessment should be done = ????????

****Below Quiz Scored 15/20: Answers I Went With Are in Bold**

1. What was Rachel Carson's childhood dream?
 - a) To become a botanist
 - b) To become a politician
 - c) **To become a writer**
 - d) To become a medical doctor

2. Which of the following correctly describes how large-scale DDT spraying programs were implemented in the United States?
 - a) Complaints from citizens were taken into account
 - b) Implementation of DDT spraying programs were approved by referendum
 - c) **No formal consultation took place >? Can somebody confirm this Q? C is right**
 - d) Public hearings prior to spraying were organized

3. What did Rachel Carson accuse the United States government of doing?
 - a) Being truthful the threat of DDT
 - b) Exaggerating the threat of DDT
 - c) Being truthful about the threat of insects
 - d) **Exaggerating the threat of insects**

4. According to the Story of Stuff how much of the world's resources is the population of the United States using?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 50%
 - c) **30%**
 - d) 40%

5. Which of the following choices is not part of the traditional supply chain / life cycle of goods?
 - a) Production
 - b) Extraction
 - c) Consumption
 - d) Disposal / Waste
 - e) **Recycling**

6. Compared to 30 years ago, how much garbage per day is produced by an average American?
 - a) **Twice as much**
 - b) Three times as much
 - c) Four times as much
 - d) Five times as much

7. The belief that humans can understand, control, and manipulate nature for their own purposes, and that nature exists to meet human needs, is an expression of _____
- a) Techno-Centric Values
 - b) Eco-Centric Values
 - c) **Human-Centric Values**
 - d) The Biosphere Approach
8. The belief that there is a natural governing relationship between living things, which humans disrupt through ignorance, is an expression of _____
- a) Techno-Centric Values
 - b) **Eco-Centric Values**
 - c) **Human-Centric Values** answer should be b
 - d) The Biosphere Approach
9. An ecosystem approach highlights that ecosystems _____
- a) Are dynamic
 - b) Do not have long-term changes
 - c) Are Static
 - d) **Are in Balance With Human Needs**
10. The fundamental problems that exists in resource management is _____
- a) Ecosystem-Based management is not properly recognized (correct!) x
 - b) Too much legislation
 - c) Financial Constraint
 - d) **All of the above**
11. Which of the following reasons could explain why Canadian society often takes the short-term approach to environmental management?
- a) We give low priority to less tangible outcome
 - b) There is a short time between elections
 - c) We tend to want the “quick fix”
 - d) **All of the above**
12. Downloading or privatizing environmental management responsibilities is often justified by invoking _____
- a) Subsidiarity
 - b) Efficiency
 - c) Skill
 - d) **Both a and b**
 - e) Both b and c
13. In resource and environmental management _____ is necessary
- a) A long-term view
 - b) A middle-term view
 - c) A short-term view
 - d) **All of the above**

14. Which of the following are preconditions for success in an adaptive management “trial and error” approach?
- a) The experimenter must have the will and capacity to try again if the first experiment “fails”
 - b) The experiment should not destroy the experimenter
 - c) The experiment should not cause irreversible negative changes to the environment
 - d) All of the above**
15. Which of the following is not true? If resource managers can link recommendations to land use plans, then _____
- a) A holistic approach will be taken
 - b) Impacts statements are not necessary**
 - c) Actions are more likely to be implemented
 - d) There is a greater likelihood they will be implemented
16. Initially, environmental impact assessments focused on _____
- a) Policy Outcomes
 - b) Social Outcomes
 - c) Biophysical Impacts**
 - d) Economic Factors
17. An example of a stakeholder is _____
- a) Community Groups
 - b) Interested Children
 - c) First Nations
 - d) All of the above**
18. Public involvement benefits environmental impact analysis in which of the following ways?
- a) It helps broaden the range of issues and potential resolutions
 - b) It helps to make the process fair
 - c) It can contribute to positive social changes
 - d) All of the above**
19. Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?
- a) Ozone
 - b) Nitrous Oxide
 - c) Carbon Dioxide
 - d) Methane
 - e) Sulphur Oxide**
20. Volcanoes produce particles into the atmosphere which leads to _____
- a) Acid Rain
 - b) Cooling**
 - c) Warming
 - d) Stasis

inNBelow Quiz Scored 19/20: Answers I Went With Are in Bold**

1. What pesticide is 40 times more toxic than DDT, started to be used to kill fire ants?
 - a) Parathion
 - b) Aldrin
 - c) **Dieldrin**
 - d) Malathion

2. In what discipline did Rachel Carson obtain a Master's degree?
 - a) Botany
 - b) Entomology
 - c) **Zoology**
 - d) Ichthyology

3. In addition to farm field, where did U.S. government agencies start spraying DDT after WWII?
 - a) industrial areas
 - b) coastal areas
 - c) **suburbs**
 - d) Natural refuges

4. Which concept describes the fact that the actual cost of making goods is not captured in their price?
 - a) Conceptualization
 - b) Marketization
 - c) Redistribution
 - d) **Externalization**

5. Compared to 30 years ago, how much garbage per day is produced by an average American?
 - a) **Twice as much**
 - b) Three times as much
 - c) Four times as much
 - d) Five times as much

6. According to the Story of Stuff, how much of the United States original forests are left?
 - a) 10%
 - b) 24%
 - c) **4%**
 - d) 15%

7. The belief that humans can understand, control, and manipulate nature for their own purposes, and that nature exists to meet human needs, is an expression of _____.
 - a) **Techno-Centric Values**
 - b) Eco-Centric Values
 - c) Human-Centric Values
 - d) The Biosphere Approach

8. The difference between "governance" and "management" is _____.
 - a) The realization of a vision versus the creation of a vision
 - b) The direction we follow versus the vision we follow
 - c) **Providing a direction and vision versus the realization of this vision**
 - d) The vision we follow versus the realization we make

9. The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, colour and national origin or income with respect to environmental laws, regulations and policies is called _____

- a) Environmental Equality
- b) Environmental Fairness
- c) Environmental Equality
- d) **Environmental Justice**

10. Which of the following examples do not represent a holistic approach to environmental approach?

- a) Having numerous government agencies each responsible for a specific part of the environment
- b) **Allowing clear-cut logging around boundaries of a national park**
- c) Concentrating on the ability of aquatic systems to reduce damages from flooding
- d) **All of the above <- Right Answer**

11. Land-Use decisions can have impacts on _____

- a) Atmospheric Systems
- b) Wildlife
- c) Water Systems
- d) **All of the Above**

12. In resource and environmental management _____ is necessary

- a) A long-term view
- b) A mid-term view
- c) A short-term view
- d) **All of the Above**

13. What country has become a major destination for e-waste?

- a) Russia
- b) Brazil
- c) **China**
- d) United States

14. One challenge in making choices and taking initiative is that _____ conditions have become increasingly prevalent

- a) **Turbulent**
- b) Homeostatic
- c) Static
- d) Ecosystem

15. Negotiation, mediation, and arbitration are all _____

- a) Similar to public consultation
- b) **Types of alternative dispute resolutions**
- c) Standard for handling dispute resolution in Canada
- d) Last minute approaches used only when necessary

16. In Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation _____ provides a high degree of citizen power while _____ is essentially non-participatory

- a) Consultation, Information

- b) Delegation, Placation
- c) Delegation, Therapy**
- d) Consultation, Manipulation

17. Example of a stakeholder is _____

- a) Community Groups
- b) Interested Children
- c) First Nations
- d) All of the above**

18. Which of the following orders indicates increasing citizen involvement?

- a) Manipulation, Consultation, Delegation, Partnership
- b) Information, Delegation, Partnership, Citizen Control
- c) Manipulation, Consultation Partnership, Delegation**
- d) Manipulation, Therapy, Partnership, Placation

19. Methane occurs at _____ atmospheric concentration than CO₂

- a) Larger
- b) Smaller**
- c) Similar

20. Temperature, precipitation, winds, pressure, and humidity combine to make _____

- a) Climate Adaptation
- b) Weather**
- c) Global Warming
- d) Climate Change

****Below Quiz Scored 16/20: Answers I Went With Are in Bold**

1. El Nino Is a _____

- a) Change in ocean currents**
- b) Change in precipitation**
- c) Change in local weather conditions
- d) Change in air currents

2. Methane occurs at _____ atmospheric concentration than CO₂

- a) Larger
- b) Smaller**
- c) Similar

3. If we are to improve our knowledge of the resiliency and recuperation powers of ecosystems, _____ is essential.

- a) Strong Policies
- b) Public Participation
- c) Impact Assessment
- d) Monitoring**

greenhouse

4. The approach in which local citizens are genuinely allocated responsibility and authority for certain aspects of resource and environment management is called _____
- a) Selective Management
 - b) Targeted Management
 - c) **Co-Management**
 - d) Authoritative Management
5. One disadvantage of collaboration is that
- a) **The common denominator is not always a good long-term decision**
 - b) It is a top-down approach
 - c) A large portion of the stakeholders will be unhappy with the outcome
 - d) All of the above
6. One challenge in making choices and taking initiative is that _____ conditions have become increasingly prevalent
- a) **Turbulent**
 - b) Homeostatic
 - c) Static
 - d) Ecosystem
7. Which of the following is not an attribute of alternative dispute resolutions?
- a) **Assigning of blame that results in small to moderate legal punishment**
 - b) Emphasizing on issues and interests of involved parties
 - c) The attachment of a long lasting settlement
 - d) Conservative communication and improved understanding
8. A long-term view for environmental management represents what margin?
- a) 100 years or more
 - b) 50-75 years
 - c) 5-50 years
 - d) **15 years or more**
9. Many governments have backed away from commitment to environmental issues in favour of _____
- a) Small Business Loans
 - b) **Economic Growth**
 - c) Employment Insurance
 - d) International Aid
10. Management of natural resources and the environment often involves _____
- a) Numerous Conflicting Interests
 - b) Many jurisdiction and Organizations
 - c) Overlapping or contacting mandates and responsibilities
 - d) **All of the Above**
11. What country has become a major destination for e-waste?
- a) Russia
 - b) Brazil

- c) **China**
- d) United States

12. The difference between “governance” and “management” is _____

- a) The realization of a vision versus the creation of a vision
- b) The direction we follow versus the vision we follow
- c) **Providing a direction and vision versus the realization of this vision**
- d) The vision we follow versus the realization we make

13. The ecosystem approach addresses the problem of _____

- a) Not viewing local decisions
- b) Not anticipating change
- c) Not viewing people and their activities as nature
- d) **All of the Above**

14. Context is important when attempting to solve an environmental problem because _____

- a) Political and Legal Conditions
- b) **Biophysical Conditions**
- c) Economic and Social Conditions
- d) All of the Above (**Correct Answer**)****

15. Which of these is a goal of distribution?

- a) Keep the inventory sitting
- b) Keep the prices up
- c) Keep walking slowly
- d) **Keep the people buying**

16. Which economist suggested in his writings that consumption should become the American way of life?

- a) Jeffery Sachs
- b) Milton Friedson
- c) John Kenneth Gabriath
- d) **Victor Lebow**

17. Which of the following is a synonymous of “convincing people to throw away stuff that is still useful?”

- a) Planned Obsolescence
- b) Consumer Obsolescence
- c) Market Obsolescence
- d) **Perceived Obsolescence**

18. Prior to “Silent Springs” Rachel Carson wrote a book that became a bestseller. What was it about?

- a) The insects
- b) The forests
- c) **The birds** **The answer is D**
- d) The sea [[[THIS IS THE ANSWER]]]

19. What right did Rachel Carson become an advocate for?

- a) The right of the public to a government-regulated conservation system

- b) The right of the public an insect free environment
- c) The right of the public to a healthy environment**
- d) The right of the public to a public health system

20. What was a driving force in the United States, after World War II?

- a) Health Development**
- b) Technologies Development **WRONG, IT's not A, it's this one, technologies development**
- c) Education Development
- d) Environmental Conservations

Below Quiz Scored 17/20

1. What right did Rachel Carson become an advocate for?

- a) The right of the public to a government-regulated conservation system
- b) The right of the public an insect free environment
- c) The right of the public to a healthy environment**
- d) The right of the public to a public health system

2. The spread of which disease did the use of DDT help prevent?

- a) ebola
- b) Typhus**
- c) Influenza
- d) Hanta

3. When did the scientific research on the effects of DDT start to reveal negative impacts on the environment?

- a) 1955
- b) 1960**
- c) 1945** The answer is C
- d) 1965

4. Which one of these is a goal of distribution?

- a) keep selling slowly
- b) keep the people buying**
- c) 1945
- d) 1965

5. According to story to stuff, how much united states original forests left ?

- a) 4%**

6. According to story of stuff, how much pollution is released every year by industries?

- a) 4,000,000,000lbs**

7. A realistic, credible, and attractive future for a region, community, or group called ____? **IDK?**

- a) a vision? I THINK yes!**
- b) forecasting
- c) societal concensus

d)the bottom line

8. Certain thresholds normally exist in natural systems. When these are exceeded _____.

- a) environmental deterioration can occur**
- b)ecosystem homeostasis is maintained
- c)native species usually prosper
- d)logging can occur

9. The most effective units of environmental management are _____.

- a) based on administrative boundaries ? I THINK**
- b)based on environmental functions
- c)based on political boundaries
- d)global

10. Governance of resources and the environment occurs in situations defined by _____.

- a) all of above YES**
- b)conflict
- c)rapid change
- d)high complexity and uncertainty

11. Why do public agencies often prefer a standardized approach to environmental management ?

- a) it avoids criticism over preferential treatment ? YES**
- b) ensure equal quality in environmental management
- c) all environmental problems are solved in the same way
- d)ensures equal effectiveness of resource management

12. A long term view for environmental management represents what timespan?

- a) 5-10 years
- b) 15 years or more**
- c) 100 years or more
- d) 50-75 years

13. Wind and water-borne pollution _____.

- a) Impact upstream communities
- b) Tend to remain near their source
- c) Respect international boundaries
- d) Are mobile**

14. Which of the following is true about conflict, from an environmental perspective?

- a) it can create stronger obstacles in the future
- b) it can lead to misunderstandings and reinforce biases
- c) it can result in practical solutions to problems
- d) all of the above - is this right? I thought it was b**

15. 'Err on the side of caution' is another way of stating the _____

- a) precautionary principle**
- b)cautionary tale
- c)strategy of risk assessment

d)concept of carrying capacity

16. If we are to improve our knowledge of the resiliency and recuperative powers of ecosystems, _____ is essential.

- a) **monitoring**
- b)impact assessment
- c)public participation
- d)strong policies

17. Which of the following are collaborative?

- a) Multidisciplinary
- b)Transdisciplinary
- c)independent research
- d)**both a and b**
- e) both b and c

18.one of the first steps of effectively communicating scientific understanding is _____

- a) Hold press conference and getting the message out through the media
- b) To recognize that different audiences leave different levels of understanding
- c) To call a large public meeting for all interested parties
- d) **All of the above**

19. An increase in average global temperature can cause _____

- a) Some areas to cool dramatically
- b)some areas to warm slowly
- c) some areas to warm quickly
- d)**all of the above**

20. The long-term temperature balance on earth is consistent with _____.

- a) **the first law of thermodynamics**
- b) the enhanced greenhouse effect
- c) the second law of thermodynamics
- d) entropy

Below Quiz Scored 15/20

1. In which discipline did Rachel carson obtain a Master's degree?

- a) Botany
- b) Entomology
- c) **Zoology**
- d) Ichthyology

2. What hurdle did rachel carson have to overcome in the 1920's?

- a) women were not encouraged to: have a degree
- b) have an education
- c) **not encouraged to become scientists**
- d) not encouraged to become writers

3. Which of the following correctly describes how large-scale DDT spraying programs were implemented in the United States?

- a) implementation of DDT spraying programs were approved by referendum
- b) *have an education*
- c) **not encouraged to become scientists**
- d) *not encouraged to become writers (might be this one?) lol wut*

4. Which of the following best describe the role of people in the materials economy?

- a) all citizens have the same say
- b) governments have greater influence than corporations
- c) **Governments are more concerned with interests of corporatio**
- d) governments account for the majority of the world's largest economies

5. Which of the following describes the series of steps leading to the lifecycle of goods?

- a) Economy of consumables
- b) Materials production
- c) **Materials economy**
- d) Economy of goods

6. According to the Story of Stuff, how much united states waterways are now undrinkable?

- a) 60%
- b) 30%
- c) **40%**
- d) 50%

7. The belief that humans can understand, control, and manipulate nature for their own purpose and that nature exists to meet human needs is an expression of _____.

- a) Biosphere approach
- b) Ecocentric values
- c) **Technocentric values**
- d) **Humancentric values** *c is the right answer*

8. People with ecocentric values tend to _____.

- a) Oppose the use of tech
- b) Live communally
- c) Put animal health above human health
- d) **None of the above**

9. An ecosystem approach highlights that ecosystems _____.

- a) Do not have long-term changes
- b) **Are dynamic**
- c) Are in balance with human needs
- d) Are static

10. Management of natural resources and the environment often involves _____

- a) Numerous conflicting interests
- b) Many jurisdictions and organizations
- c) Overlapping or conflicting mandates and responsibilities
- d) **All of the above**

11. Government concerns about debt and deficit reduction often lead to _____

- a) Privatization of environmental services
- b) commercialization of environmental services
- c) downloading of environmental services
- d) all of the above**

12. Studies of locations of hazardous waste landfills in US found that $\frac{3}{4}$ of all such sites are located near _____.

- a) Wealthy communities
- b) major cities
- c) agricultural areas
- d) minority cities**

13. In resource and environmental management, _____ is necessary.

- a) long term view
- b) middle term view
- c) short term view
- d) all of the above**

14. The approach in which local citizens are genuinely allocated responsibility and authority for certain aspects of resource and environmental management is called _____.

- a) Selective management
- b) Targeted initiatives
- c) Co-management**
- d) authoritative management

15. Impact assessments for policies and programs are called _____.

- a) Environmental impact assessments**
- b) Precautionary assessments
- c) Strategic environmental assessments
- d) Strategic risk assessments

16. Which of the following is not true? If resource managers can link recommendations to land use plans, then _____.

- a) Actions are more likely implemented
- b) Impacts statements are not necessary**
- c) There is a greater likelihood they will be implemented
- d) A holistic approach will be taken

17. In Armstein's ladder of citizen participation, _____ provides a high degree of citizen power, while _____ is essentially non participatory.

- a) consultation ; manipulation**
- b) Delegation; therapy
- c) delegation ;placation
- d) Consultation information

18. Power-sharing in environmental management can _____.

- a) challenge vested interests

- b)undermine regulatory authority
- c)raise questions about accountability and responsibility
- d)achieve inter and intra generational equity
- e) all of the above**

19. Volcanoes produce particles into the atmosphere, which leads to ____.

- a)acid rain**
- b)stasis
- c)warming
- d)cooling <- Right Answer

20. Which of the following is produced in the digestive tracts of livestock?

- a)nitrous oxide
- b)carbon dioxide
- c)sulphur
- d)methane**

Other Questions:

1. One of the first steps in effectively communicating scientific understanding is
 - a. To hold a press conference and getting the message out through the media
 - b. To recognize that different target audiences have different levels of understanding
 - c. To call a large public meeting for all interested parties
 - d. All of the above

(I think the answer is B but i'm not 100% sure)

2. Government concerns about debt and deficit reduction often lead to
 - a. Privatization of environmental services
 - b. Commercialization of environmental services
 - c. Downloading of environmental services
 - d. **All of the above**

3. In which discipline did Rachel Carson obtain a Master's degree?

- A Botany
- B Entomology
- C Ichthyology
- D Zoology**

4. The process that focuses on determining the likelihood of an environmentally- negative event of special magnitude, and the costs of dealing with the consequences is called ____?

- a) risk assessment**
- b) environmental impact assessment
- c) the precautionary principle
- d) adaptive management

5. The composite of the variety of day-to-day weather conditions is _____

- a) Mean weather
- b) Average weather
- c) **Climate**
- d) Weather

Asking the question “What do we not know and why are we uncertain?” is an example of _____ . **Anybody know the answer to this?**

- a. An impact assessment
- b. Effective communication
- c. The participatory approach
- d. Learning by doing **I think it's this* (check out planning and management process module notes slide 42) - can anyone confirm?*

differences in heat and pressure between the poles and the tropics _____.

- a. **fuel the global air circulation system**
- b. result in food shortages at high latitudes
- c. cause sea ice to advance from the poles towards the equator
- d. all of the above

People with ecocentric values tend to _____

- a) Oppose the use of technology
- b) Live communally
- c) Put animals health above human health
- d) **None of the above**

_____ approaches management as an experiment from which we learn by trial and error so that we can cope with the uncertain, the unexpected, and the unknown.

- a) Ecosystem management
- b) **Adaptive environmental management**
- c) Risk management
- d) Both a and c

Double-loop learning is

- a. Out of the box thinking
- b. Questions a prescribed behaviour
- c. The same as single loop learning
- d. **A and b *- CORRECT**

Setting a goal, and then determining the steps required to fulfill that goal, is an example of

- a. Globalization
- b. **Backcasting** *I think it is this - can anyone confirm?*- CORRECT
- c. Forecasting
- d. Both a and c

Which of the following statements about adaptive management is not true?

- a. Policies are experiments, and failed experiments generate knowledge.
- b. Management should provide allowances for unexpected events.
- c. Surprise, uncertainty, and the unexpected are normal.
- d. **It is usually possible to predict unexpected events using forecasting.** CORRECT

Asking the question 'what do we not know and why are we uncertain?' is an example of

- a. An impact assessment
- b. Learning by doing *I think it is this - can anyone confirm?*
- c. **Effecting communication-** I THINK IT IS THIS ONE? I THINK IT'S THIS ONE
- d. The participatory approach

An example of environmental risk assessment

- a. Deciding on a specific tool to use for logging to encourage ease of use and maximize efficiency
- b. **Determining the probability that a songbird species will be extirpated due to the creation of a new dam** *I think it is this - can anyone confirm?*- CORRECT
- c. Establishing to include a stakeholder group in negotiations if it is believed they will hold up a proposed development
- d. All of the above
- e.

What was the core social value of american society 50 years ago--> story of stuff

a) stewardship - Correct

- b) consumption
- c) power
- d) competition

When used in adaptive co-management, the visioning process should promote _____.

- a) Specific structures
- b) Uncertainty
- c) **Transformability**
- d) Existing policies

Power-sharing in environmental management can _____.

- a) Challenge vested interests

- b) Undermine regulatory authority
- c) Raise questions about accountability and responsibility
- d) Achieve inter and intra-generational equity
- e) **All of the above**

Many governments are less concerned about the environment and more concerned about _____.

- a) **Debt and deficit reduction**
- b) Education standards
- c) Human poverty
- d) Health care

Studies of location of hazardous waste landfills in the United States found that $\frac{3}{4}$ of all such sites are located near

- A) Wealthy communities
- B) Major cities
- C) Agriculture areas
- d) Poorer communities

The process that focuses on determining the likelihood of an environmentally-negative event of special magnitude, and the costs of dealing with the consequences are called: **environmental impact assessment**

The composite of the variety of day-to-day weather condition is: **climate**

When did scientific research on the effects of DDT start to reveal negative impacts on the environment?: **1945**

The most effective units of environmental management are: **based on environmental functions**

When was DDT first used on a wide scale?: **During WW2 by the military**

The traditional way of dealing with disputes in our society is?: **Political**

Wind and waterborne pollution: **are mobile**

One of the first steps in effectively communicating scientific understanding: **to recognize the different target audiences have different levels of understanding**

What hurdle did Rachel Carson have to overcome in the 1920s?: **women were not encouraged to have an scientist**

Adaptive co-management includes: **both a and b**

What was the official prevailing attitude in the United States governmental agencies involved in the use of DDT, about its effects?: **Denial about the effects**

Which is the advantage of planned obsolescence to corporations? **It is more environmentally friendly and so will attract a wider consumer base**

Sustainability assessment criteria do not include: **financial responsibility**

Which is the goal of distribution? **Keep the people buying**

_____ approaches management as an experiment from which we learn by trial and error so that we can cope with the uncertain, the unexpected, and the unknown. **Adaptive environmental management**

Which USA govt service did Rachel Carson start working for in the 1930s? **Fish and wildlife**

How many synthetic chemicals currently in use have been tested for their synergistic impacts, according to the story of stuff? **0%**

Historical climates are reconstructed by scientists by examining? **All of the above**

Land-use decisions can have impacts on _____. **All of the above**

People with ecocentric values tend to _____. **None of the above**

Which of the following is a synonym of “designed for the dump”? **Planned obsolescence**

The International Joint Commission has members from which countries? **Canada and the USA**

Which of the birds and their declining numbers provided an early warning sign about the negative effects of DDT? **Eagles**

Impact assessments should be done ____: **early in the project planning process**

According to the story of stuff, who benefits from the externalization of costs? Citizens of third world countries??? **Consumers**

Which of the following best represents an anthropocentric perspective? **Humans have a dominant role relative to nature**

What are the potential health impacts of BFRs? **Neurotoxicity**

Which of the following is an example of coordination? Both a and b

The risk of reliance on transformational leaders in adaptive co-management is that ____: they might not consider all viewpoints???? **Is this correct?**

The defining issues of neo-liberalism do not include ____: **support for social cause**

Studies of locations near hazardous waste landfills in the United States found that ¾ of all such sites are located near ____: **minority communities**

Which of the following best describes the role of the materials economy? **Governments are more concerned with the interests of corporations**

An example of the 'precautionary principle' is ____: **activity on something if the bulk of scientific evidence....**

Which of the following best describe the traditional type of systems dealing leading to the production of goods? **Linear**

Adaptive co-management feature: all of the above???

Public involvement benefits environmental impact analysis in which of the following ways? **All of the above**

The rung on the ladder of citizen participation in which citizens are given management responsibility for all or for parts of programs is called ____: **partnership** < thats not even an answer lol **delegation** [[[DELEGATION IS RIGHT]]]

What was the reaction of the chemical industry to the publication of Silent Spring and its claims? **It attempted to discredit the book**

What is the number one source of dioxin? **Incinerators**

According to the Story of Stuff, what defines the identity of American citizens? **Their consumption**

Technocentrists **are less concerned about moral aspects or consequences**

Environmental impact assessments are carried out for developments that ____.

- A) Have the potential for significant environmental impacts
- B) Have readily identifiable stakeholders that might be affected → **thought it was this one?**
- C) Have the potential for significant social impacts
- D) **All of the above**

According to the Story of Stuff, how do the shopping habits of Americans compare to those of Europeans?

- A) **3 to 4 times more**
- B) 5 to 6 times more

A set of moral principles, or values that guide actions and decisions is called **an ethic**

Regarding environment policy development and implementation, many governments do *not*

- A) Accept the value of globalization
- B) **Use systematic and thorough consultation processes**
- C) Use a business model
- D) Rely on the private sector and market forces

Impact assessment should be done =

Neo-liberalism promotes policies____: that encourage and facilitate individual freedom

What was one of the major achievements of silent springs?

How much pesticide was used in the united states by 1955? 600,000,000 lbs/y

**I GOT 19/20. HERE'S MY
SHIT:**

Question 1 (1 point)

For which United States Government Service did Rachel Carson start working for in the 1930s?

Question 1 options:

a) Forestry

b Agriculture
)

c Urban Planning
)

d Fish and Wildlife
)

Save

Question 2 (1 point)

In addition to farm fields, where did U.S. governmental agencies start spraying DDT after World War II?

Question 2 options:

a) Natural refuges

b Coastal areas
)

c Suburbs
)

d Industrial areas
)

Save

Question 3 (1 point)

When did scientific research on the effects of DDT start to reveal negative impacts on the environment?

Question 3 options:

a) 1945

b 1965
)

c 1955
)

d 1960
)

Save

Question 4 (1 point)

Which of the following is NOT part of a new way of thinking about the lifecycle of goods?

Question 4 options:

a) Renewable Energy

b Global living economies
)

c Closed Loop Production
)

d Zero Waste
)

Save

Question 5 (1 point)

According the *Story of Stuff*, how much of the United States' waterways are now undrinkable?

Question 5 options:

a) 30%

b 50%
)

c 60%
)

d 40%
)

Save

Question 6 (1 point)

According to the *Story of Stuff*, why are individuals willing to work in environments exposing them to toxic chemicals?

Question 6 options:

a) Because of the erosion of local economies

b Because they always wanted to move to the city
)

c Because they no longer want to use their local resources
)

d Because of the higher salary
)

Save

Question 7 (1 point)

The belief that there is a natural order governing relationships between living things, which humans disrupt through ignorance, is an expression of _____.

Question 7 options:

a) **humancentric values**

b **technocentric values**
)

c **ecocentric values**
)

d the biosphere approach
)

Save

Question 8 (1 point)

The belief that humans can understand, control, and manipulate nature for their own purposes, and that nature exists to meet human needs, is an expression of _____.

Question 8 options:

a) **humancentric values**

b **technocentric values**
)

c **ecocentric values**
)

d the biosphere approach
)

Save

Question 9 (1 point)

Context is important when attempting to solve an environmental problem because _____ vary over space and time.

Question 9 options:

a) political and legal conditions

b) biophysical conditions

)

c) economic and social conditions

)

d) all of the above

)

Save

Question 10 (1 point)

Management of natural resources and the environment often involves _____.

Question 10 options:

a) numerous conflicting interests

b) many jurisdictions and organizations

)

c) overlapping or conflicting mandates and responsibilities

)

d) all of the above

)

Save

Question 11 (1 point)

Governance of resources and the environment occurs in situations defined by _____.

Question 11 options:

a) high complexity and uncertainty

b conflict

)

c rapid change

)

d all of the above

)

Save

Question 12 (1 point)

What country has become a major destination for e-waste?

Question 12 options:

a) China

b United States

)

c Brazil

)

d Russia

)

Save

Question 13 (1 point)

A long-term view for environmental management represents what timespan?

Question 13 options:

a) 100 years or more

b 5-10 years
)

c 15 years or more
)

d 50-75 years
)

Save

Question 14 (1 point)

Which of the following is an example of coordination?

Question 14 options:

a) Interdepartmental committees ensuring that goals are met

b A task force organizing the activities of different agencies
)

c The exchange of information and resources
)

d Both a and b
)

Save

Question 15 (1 point)

The rung on the ladder of citizen participation in which citizens are given management responsibility for all or for parts of programs is called _____.

Question 15 options:

a) citizen control

b) consultation
)

c) placation
)

d) delegation
)

Save

Question 16 (1 point)

If we are to improve our knowledge of the resiliency and recuperative powers of ecosystems, _____ is essential.

Question 16 options:

a) strong policies

b) monitoring
)

c) impact assessment
)

d) public participation
)

Save

Question 17 (1 point)

Environmental impact assessments are carried out for developments that _____.

Question 17 options:

a) have the potential for significant environmental impacts

b have readily identifiable stakeholders that might be affected
)

c have the potential for significant social impacts
)

d all of the above
)

Save

Question 18 (1 point)

Collaboration involves _____.

Question 18 options:

a) enhancing capacity to achieve mutual benefit

b exchanging information
)

c modifying activities to meet needs
)

d sharing resources
)

e all of the above
)

Save

Question 19 (1 point)

Which of the following is produced in the digestive tracts of livestock?

Question 19 options:

a) Methane

b Sulphur
)

c Carbon dioxide
)

d Nitrous oxide
)

Save

Question 20 (1 point)

Methane occurs at _____ atmospheric concentrations than CO₂.

Question 20 options:

a) larger

b similar
)

c smaller
)