Chapter 21

Answers to Section 1 Review

1. Answers may vary. Challenges include understanding environmental science, economics, and politics and balancing these things in decision making.
2. Answers may vary. Students may include descriptions of agreements discussed in the section.
3. Answers may vary. Two different approaches to regulation include motivating people with economic incentives or fining people who break rules.
4. Answers may vary. Examples include the strategies of the Nature Conservancy's and the cooperative efforts near Mount Kilimanjaro or in the Chimanimani mountains.
5. Answers may vary. Possible economic reasons include providing opportunities for recreation and protecting public water supplies from contamination. A public vote may have supported this decision, thus showing that a majority of citizens value public parklands.
6. Answers may vary. Governments can encourage conservation by providing economic incentives or by enforcing regulations, such as by charging fines. Organizations can cooperate with each other and with governments to educate citizens and to establish conservation programs.

Answers to Section 2 Review

1. Answers may vary. Sample answer: In the 1800s, prairies were turned into croplands, ancient forests were cut, and many animals were hunted to extinction; in the early 1900s, the national park system was created and people learned the value of soil conservation; in the late 1900s, the Clean Air Act was passed, and the Environmental Protection Agency was established.
2. Answers may vary but should reflect information from Table 3.
3. An EIS states the need for a project, the project's impact on the environment, and ways that any negative impact can be minimized. The public can comment on an EIS.
4. Answers may vary but may include land preservation, air quality, water quality, soil erosion, and endangered species.
5. Answers may vary.
6. Answers may vary.

Answers to Section 3 Review

1. Answers may vary. Traits may include intelligence, foresight, hindsight, tenacity, confidence, and appreciation of nature.
2. Answers may vary. Individuals have an influence on the environment through voting, buying and using resources, or influencing others.
3. Answers may vary. Possible choices include what to buy, what to eat, whether to recycle or reuse a container, and whether to walk or drive somewhere.
4. Answers may vary.
5. Answers may vary.

Using Key Terms

1. Sample answer: Sustainability is a way of living that can continue indefinitely.
2. Sample answer: Economics is the study of how people make decisions about resources by weighing costs and benefits.
3. Environmental Impact Statement
4. lobbying

Understanding Key Ideas

5. d
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. d
11. a
12. d

Short Answer

13. Leaders meet to create treaties that address environmental issues. Often leaders strive to allow for continued economic development.
14. Answers may vary. Any country may choose not to sign, enforce, or provide funding to implement a treaty.
15. State and local regulations are on a smaller scale than federal regulations and can therefore be more strict than federal regulations. Community decisions that pertain to development, waste disposal, and recycling are often made at a state or local level.
16. Citizens can comment on an EIS,

write to representatives, and participate in decision-making meetings.

17. A consumer can affect the environment by carefully choosing what to buy or use. Reducing, reusing, and recycling materials makes a big difference.

Interpreting Graphics

18. The appliance on the right likely has an "energy star" on it because it is more energyefficient than most similar models.

19. The most important quantity is how many kilowatt-hours per year the unit will consume.

20. Sample answer: The government has required these labels so that consumers can make economic and environmental choices based upon the energy efficiency of the products they may buy.

21. Top-freezer refrigerators are generally more efficient. The refrigerator type is listed in the upper left of the tag and the scales on the tags indicate that some models of top-freezer refrigerators use less energy than any models of side-by-side refrigerators do.

Concept Mapping

22. Answers to the concept-mapping questions are on pp. 715–720.

Critical Thinking

23. Answers may vary.

24. Answers may vary. People would probably use less gas, and the cost of many goods would rise.

Cross-Disciplinary Connection

25. Answers may vary.

Portfolio Project

26. Answers may vary.

Math Skills

27. The agreement between government spending and what the public thinks is most similar in the area of energy. Public opinion and actual spending differ most in the area of defense.

Writing Skills

28. Answers may vary. Many world leaders seem to be interested in sustainability and willing to meet and discuss policies that would lead to sustainability. Likely future challenges include agreeing upon a definition of sustainability and getting all levels of all societies to cooperate.

29. Answers may vary.

Reading Skills

1. b
2. d
3. b

Standardized Test Prep Answers

1. B
2. H
3. D
4. Answers will vary. See Test Doctor for detailed scoring rubric.
5. Answers will vary. See Test Doctor for detailed scoring rubric.
6. I
7. A
8. Answers will vary. See Test Doctor for detailed scoring rubric.
9. F
10. A
11. I