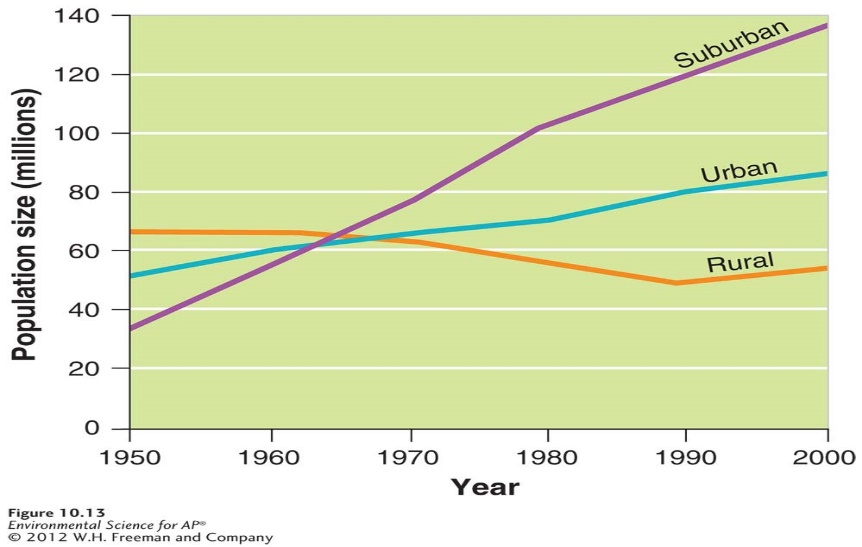
Chapter 10 review

1. Which of the following would be an example of the tragedy of the commons?
   1. Air pollution caused by a factory
   2. Deforestation on private land
   3. A school converting their football field into a parking lot
   4. A farmer draining a lake on his land
   5. Multiple farmers letting their sheep graze on publicly owned land
2. An example of a positive externality would be
   1. Lowered cost due to a sale
   2. Decreased stress after a wedding
   3. Pollution from automobile exhausts
   4. Storm prevention from a mangrove forest
   5. Overused land from cattle farming
3. What is the concept a logger is using when he removes a particular fraction of trees on a job site in order to allow a certain amount of light to penetrate the forest floor for the younger trees.
   1. A. negative externality
   2. Positive externality
   3. Tragedy of the commons
   4. Maximum sustainable yield
   5. Clear cutting
4. The majority of land in the United States is used for
   1. Residential/commercial property
   2. Timber production
   3. Grassland/grazing land
   4. Forest grazing land
   5. Recreational/ wildlife land
5. The most economical way to harvest trees is to
   1. Selectively cut
   2. Clear cut
   3. Cover harvest
   4. Log
   5. Strip cut
6. Prescribed burns are used to
   1. Destroy habitats of invasive species
   2. Reduce the accumulation of dead biomass
   3. Lessen herbicide use
   4. Increase logging profits
   5. Open land up for housing development in a more economical way
7. One concern with tree plantations is
   1. Difficulty in harvesting the trees
   2. That only one type of rapidly growing trees species is planted
   3. Invasive species
   4. Fire control
   5. Loss of property
8. Clear cutting has all of the following consequences EXCEPT
   1. Warmer water temperatures
   2. Erosion
   3. Expense
   4. Loss of soil nutrients
   5. Sediment build up in nearby streams



1. Which of the following is true according to the graph above?
   1. Rural populations were decreasing but have increased from 1990-2000
   2. Suburban populations have leveled off
   3. Approximately 85 million people live in suburban areas.
   4. Movement to urban areas is increasing at the fastest rate
   5. All development in the United States is occurring in suburban areas
2. According to the graph, what is the approximate percent growth of suburb populations in the United States from 1950-2000?
   1. 25%
   2. 75%
   3. 100%
   4. 285%
   5. 50%
3. Which of the following correctly summarizes urban sprawl?
   1. Large homes close together
   2. Farmland close to a river
   3. Housing and retail shops separated by miles of road
   4. Decreased traffic congestion
   5. Decreased gasoline use
4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of smart growth?
   1. Mixed land use
   2. Walkable neighborhoods
   3. Compact building design
   4. A variety of transportation choices
   5. Design cities without stakeholder input
5. Taking a vacant lot and building on it rather than expanding into new land outside the city is known as
   1. Urban sprawl
   2. Urban blight
   3. Transit-oriented development
   4. Infill
   5. Multi-use zoning
6. One example of the tragedy of the commons can occur when several farmers share the same pasture for feeding sheep. The root cause of this tragedy is that
   1. People are bad
   2. Sheep reproduce too quickly
   3. The market cannot support too many farmer
   4. The value to any farmer of adding one more sheep is far greater than the cost to that farmer due to the land being communal
   5. The cost of the sheep is lessened by bulk purchase power
7. An example of a positive externality would be
   1. Pollution removal from a natural wetland
   2. Pollution caused by production and use of petroleum products
   3. Loss of use of a forest after the timber is harvested
   4. Hydrologic regime change from impervious surfaces
   5. An urban heat island effect from blacktop
8. The nation with the largest percentage of publically held land is
   1. United States
   2. Costa Rica
   3. Russia
   4. China
   5. India
9. When looking at both private and public lands in the US the most common use is
   1. Timber production
   2. Grazing land
   3. Recreational
   4. Defense
   5. Residential
10. Which is NOT a problem with clear cutting as means of timber harvest?
    1. The possibility of raising water temperatures
    2. Increased soil erosion
    3. Lack of cover for certain wildlife
    4. Herbicide us prior to replanting
    5. High cost of clear cutting when compared to other methods
11. Before certain projects can begin in the US, the project owner must file an EIS. The purpose of this is to
    1. Discover whether the project would be well served by multi-use zoning
    2. Force land owners to proceed in the way that will have the least environmental impact
    3. Force land owners to file an environmental mitigation plan
    4. Reduce the likelihood of creating urban sprawl
    5. Force land owners to suggest alternative approaches to the project and assess the environmental impacts of those alternatives
12. Currently, most of the US populations lives in \_\_\_\_\_\_ areas
    1. Rural
    2. Suburban
    3. Exurban
    4. Urban
    5. Superurban
    6. Keith Urban
13. Public lands in the US are categorized for use based on the managing agency. In general Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands are used for
    1. Grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and recreation
    2. Timber harvesting, grazing and recreation
    3. Recreation and conservation
    4. Wildlife conservation, hunting and recreation
    5. Primarily preservation
14. Public lands in the US are categorized for use based on the managing agency. In general National Park Service ( NPS) lands are used for
    1. Grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and recreation
    2. Timber harvesting, grazing and recreation
    3. Recreation and conservation
    4. Wildlife conservation, hunting and recreation
    5. Primarily preservation
15. The US government receives royalties for use of public lands from timber companies. In general this translates into
    1. 5% profit for the government ( after considering costs of management and upkeep)
    2. 15% profit for the government ( after considering costs of management and upkeep)
    3. 25% profit for the government ( after considering costs of management and upkeep)
    4. 50% profit for the government ( after considering costs of management and upkeep)
    5. Net loss for the government ( after considering costs of management and upkeep)
16. National wildlife refuges are managed primarily for the purpose of protecting wildlife. They are usually managed by
    1. FWS
    2. BLM
    3. USFS
    4. NPS
    5. Whichever agency managed the land before the refuge was established