

Multiple-choice questions

Section 3: Patterns in environmental quality and sustainability

- 1 The radiant energy emitted from the Sun is termed:
 - A longwave radiation
 - B convection
 - C insolation
 - D transmission

- 2 The point at which the damage caused to global systems by climate change becomes irreversible is known as the:
 - A tipping point
 - B balance point
 - C global warming point
 - D crucial point

- 3 The quantity of heat absorbed or released by a substance undergoing a change of state is called:
 - A sensible heat
 - B ground heat
 - C converted heat
 - D latent heat

- 4 The proportion of solar energy reflected from the Earth back into space is the Earth's:
 - A reflection ratio
 - B albedo
 - C energy loss
 - D energy balance



- 5** The lowest layer of the atmosphere is the:
- A stratosphere
 - B mesosphere
 - C troposphere
 - D thermosphere
- 6** The transfer of heat by the movement of a gas or a liquid is:
- A convection
 - B conduction
 - C radiation
 - D condensation
- 7** Globally it is estimated that how many billion hectares of soil resources have been degraded?
- A 1
 - B 2
 - C 3
 - D 4
- 8** The concentration of abnormally high levels of salts in soils due to evaporation is known as:
- A acidification
 - B salinisation
 - C aggregation
 - D buffering
- 9** What proportion of the population in rural Sub-Saharan Africa is reliant on agriculture as a source of income and employment?
- A 80%
 - B 70%
 - C 60%
 - D 50%



- 10** Irrigated farming accounts for what proportion of global annual water consumption?
- A 40%
 - B 50%
 - C 60%
 - D 70%
- 11** Which world region faces the most serious water supply problems?
- A the Middle East and North Africa
 - B South and Central America
 - C North America
 - D Europe
- 12** Precipitation absorbed by soil and plants, then released back into the air, is called:
- A blue water
 - B green water
 - C grey water
 - D yellow water
- 13** A country is judged to experience water stress when water supply is below how many cubic metres per person per year?
- A 1300
 - B 1500
 - C 1700
 - D 1900
- 14** Water that is free from impurities is called:
- A potable water
 - B portable water
 - C pure water
 - D passable water

- 15** The amount of water that is used to produce food or any other item and is thus essentially 'embedded' in the item is known as:
- A realistic water
 - B virtual water
 - C contained water
 - D silent water
- 16** Vadodara is the largest city in the Indian state of:
- A Gujarat
 - B Bihar
 - C Tamil Nadu
 - D Karnataka
- 17** The term for when species are restricted to a single region is:
- A isolationism
 - B singularness
 - C uniqueness
 - D endemism
- 18** A biome is a:
- A naturally occurring organic community of plants and animals
 - B river system
 - C biodiversity hotspot
 - D major soil type
- 19** The world's largest area of rainforest is in:
- A Indonesia
 - B Brazil
 - C Colombia
 - D Malaysia



- 20** The Amazon holds carbon stocks of about:
- A 20 billion tonnes
 - B 50 billion tonnes
 - C 90 billion tonnes
 - D 120 billion tonnes
- 21** The Amazon basin has an annual rainfall of approximately:
- A 1000 mm
 - B 2000 mm
 - C 3000 mm
 - D 4000 mm
- 22** Most of the Amazon basin has acid soils known as:
- A latosols
 - B podsols
 - C terra rossa
 - D brown earths
- 23** The environmental impact caused by an individual tourist on holiday in a particular location is known as the:
- A individual footprint
 - B tourist footprint
 - C destination footprint
 - D location footprint



- 24** The scenario for future patterns of production and consumption which assumes that there will be no major changes in attitudes and priorities is:
- A no change
 - B business-as-usual
 - C median line
 - D present approach
- 25** The world's first National Park, designated in 1872, was:
- A Yosemite
 - B Yellowstone
 - C Great Smoky Mountains
 - D Grand Canyon
- 26** Approximately what proportion of the world's land area is covered by national protection schemes?
- A 2%
 - B 12%
 - C 18%
 - D 25%
- 27** New technologies that aim to conserve the natural environment and resources are known as:
- A blue technologies
 - B eco-technologies
 - C green technologies
 - D biotic technologies



- 28** The Maasai Mara National Reserve is in:
- A Uganda
 - B Tanzania
 - C South Africa
 - D Kenya
- 29** The capital city of Namibia is:
- A Windhoek
 - B Luanda
 - C Lusaka
 - D Gaborone
- 30** Which of the following crosses Namibia?
- A the Equator
 - B the Tropic of Cancer
 - C 50 degrees South
 - D the Tropic of Capricorn
- 31** Approximately what proportion of Namibia's population lives below the international poverty line?
- A 20%
 - B 30%
 - C 40%
 - D 50%



- 32** When did Namibia's Communal Conservancy Programme begin?
- A 1986
 - B 1991
 - C 1996
 - D 2001
- 33** What proportion of the land area of Namibia does the Conservancy Programme cover?
- A 4%
 - B 14%
 - C 24%
 - D 34%
- 34** The Communal Conservancy Programme was extended in 2001 to encompass community:
- A coastal zones
 - B forests
 - C grasslands
 - D deserts
- 35** Expanding effective programs to reach larger numbers of people in a broader geographical area is known as the:
- A expansion process
 - B scaling-up process
 - C extension process
 - D widening-out process