1. What is a resource? Write about perpetual and renewable resources and give an example of each.

A resource is anything obtained from the environment to meet our needs and wants.

A perpetual resource has a continuous supply that will not be depleted in millions of years. Solar energy is an example.

A renewable resource takes days to hundreds of years to replenish through natural processes. Forests, grasslands, fish populations and fertile soil are examples.

2. What is the difference between point source and non-point source pollution. Give one example of each.

Point pollution sources are single, identifiable sources such as smokestacks, or a drainpipe from a factory.

Non-point pollution sources are dispersed and often difficult to identify. Examples are pesticides blown from the land into the air, runoff from fertilizer.

3. What is an ecological footprint?

The amount of biologically productive land and water needed to provide the people in a particular country or area with an indefinite supply of renewable resources and to absorb and recycle the waste and pollution produced by such resource use.

4. Meeting current and future basic resource needs without compromising future generation’s basic needs is considered a(n)
   a. natural income.
   b. trade-offs.
   c. scientific solutions.
   d. environmentally sustainable society.
   e. natural capital degradation.

5. On the outskirts of a municipality lies a forest on public property. A person applying sustainable resource-use principles might suggest
   a. clear-cutting the forest to provide taxes for the town.
   b. converting the natural woods to tree farms.
   c. harvesting trees at their estimated sustainable yield.
   d. harvesting trees below their estimated sustainable yield.
   e. none of these answers

6. Which of the following statements best illustrates the "tragedy of the commons?"
   a. A factory pollutes a river as much as the law allows.
   b. Some levels of pollution are life threatening.
   c. Some activities harm the environment, but others do not.
   d. Irrigated cropland can be ruined by salinization.
   e. Cropland can decrease biodiversity.