

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain supply and demand.

2. Summarize the concepts of microloans and the potential benefits to their recipients. Why is this discussed in environmental science courses?

3. What are the eight Millennium Development Goals?

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AFTER YOU READ THE MODULE

Review Key Terms

Match the key terms on the left with the definitions on the right.

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| ___ 1. Well-being | a. The phenomenon of less developed countries adopting technological innovations developed in wealthy countries |
| ___ 2. Economics | b. When the economic system does not account for all costs |
| ___ 3. Genuine progress indicator (GPI) | c. The study of economics as a component of ecological systems |
| ___ 4. Technology transfer | d. The phenomenon of less developed countries using new technology without first using the precursor technology |
| ___ 5. Leapfrogging | e. Human knowledge and abilities |
| ___ 6. Natural capital | f. The study of how humans allocate scarce resources in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services |
| ___ 7. Human capital | g. The practice of assigning monetary value to intangible benefits and natural capital |
| ___ 8. Manufactured capital | h. A measure of economic status that includes personal consumption, income distribution, levels of higher education, resource depletion, pollution, and the health of the population |
| ___ 9. Market failure | i. The status of being healthy, happy, and prosperous |
| ___ 10. Environmental economics | j. All goods and services that humans produce |
| ___ 11. Ecological economics | k. A subfield of economics that examines the costs and benefits of various policies and regulations that seek to regulate or limit air and water pollution and other causes of environmental degradation |
| ___ 12. Valuation | l. The resources of the planet, such as air, water, and minerals |

WHILE YOU READ THE MODULE

Define Key Terms

When you come across a new key term while reading the module, copy the definition into the "Definition" column of your key terms table. Add an example and use the term in a sentence. Compare your initial ideas to the actual definition.

AFTER YOU READ THE MODULE

Review Key Terms

Match the key terms on the left with the definitions on the right.

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| _____ 1. Environmental worldview | a. A worldview that places equal value on all living organisms and the ecosystems in which they live |
| _____ 2. Anthropocentric worldview | b. A global institution dedicated to promoting dialogue among countries with the goal of maintaining world peace |
| _____ 3. Stewardship | c. A global institution dedicated to the improvement of human health by monitoring and assessing health trends and providing medical advice to countries |
| _____ 4. Biocentric worldview | d. A worldview that encompasses how one thinks the world works; how one views one's role in the world; and what one believes to be proper environmental behavior |
| _____ 5. Ecocentric worldview | e. A program of the United Nations responsible for gathering environmental information, conducting research, and assessing environmental problems |
| _____ 6. United Nations (UN) | f. The U.S. organization that advances the energy and economic security of the United States |
| _____ 7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | g. A worldview that focuses on human welfare and well-being |
| _____ 8. World Bank | h. An approach to sustainability that considers three factors—economic, environmental, and social—when making decisions about business, the economy, and development |
| _____ 9. World Health Organization (WHO) | i. An international program that works in 166 countries around the world to advocate change that will help people obtain a better life through development |

- _____ 10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) j. A measurement index that combines three basic measures of human status: life expectancy; knowledge and education
- _____ 11. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) k. A tax placed on environmentally harmful activities or emissions in an attempt to internalize some of the externalities that may be involved in the life cycle of those activities or products
- _____ 12. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) l. The careful and responsible management and care for Earth and its resources
- _____ 13. Department of Energy (DOE) m. A strategy for pollution control that constructs financial and other incentives for lowering emissions based on profits and benefits
- _____ 14. Human development index (HDI) n. The U.S. organization that oversees all governmental efforts related to the environment, including science, research, assessment, and education
- _____ 15. Human poverty index (HPI) o. An agency of the U.S. Department of Labor, responsible for the enforcement of health and safety regulations
- _____ 16. Command-and-control approach p. A worldview that holds that humans are just one of many species on Earth, all of which have equal intrinsic value
- _____ 17. Incentive-based approach q. A strategy for pollution control that involves regulations and enforcement mechanisms
- _____ 18. Green tax r. A global institution that provides technical and financial assistance to developing countries with the objectives of reducing poverty and promoting growth, especially in the poorest countries
- _____ 19. Triple bottom line s. A measurement index developed by the United Nations to investigate the proportion of a population suffering from deprivation in a country with a high HDI