SASKATCHEWAN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 20 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

The Nature of Environmental Science — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The study of how living things interact with their surroundings and with people is called**

- A environmental science
- B ecological footprint
- C scientific method
- D hypothesis

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2 **Which is the strongest evidence for a scientific claim**

- **A** a single personal story
- **B** results repeated by independent researchers
- **C** a popular opinion
- **D** an old textbook statement

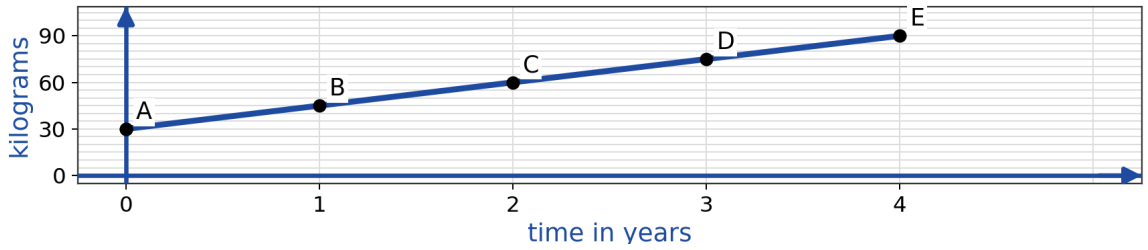
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3 **Out of 200 students surveyed, 40 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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4 **The graph shows waste recycled per household over time. The amount in year 4, in kilograms, is ____**



ANSWER _____

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5 **Meeting present needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet theirs is called**

A scientific method

B hypothesis

C sustainability

D variable

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6 **In a fair experiment, the variable that is changed on purpose is the**

A dependent variable

B control group

C conclusion

D independent variable

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7 **Out of 125 students surveyed, 25 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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8 **A measure of the land and water needed to support a person or population is called**

A ecological footprint

B hypothesis

C variable

D control group

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9 **A sustainable practice is one that**

A uses resources as fast as possible

B can continue without depleting resources

C ignores future generations

D removes all species from an area

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10 **Out of 240 students surveyed, 60 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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11 **A systematic way of asking questions, testing ideas and drawing conclusions is called**

A variable

B control group

C scientific method

D peer review

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12 **Which question is a scientific question**

A is this plant beautiful

B should we protect lakes

C do you like nature

D does fertilizer change plant growth

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13 **A student counts birds in a park for 10 days and finds the same number each day. The best conclusion is**

- A the count is reliable but may not explain why
- B the count proves why birds are there
- C the count is useless
- D the count shows causation

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14 **A testable prediction about an observation is called**

- A hypothesis
- B control group
- C peer review
- D bias

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15 **Correlation between two factors does not by itself prove**

A measurement

B causation

C observation

D sampling

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16 **Which of the following is an example of stewardship**

A planting trees after harvesting them

B dumping waste in a river

C using all resources as fast as possible

D ignoring a polluted stream

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17 **A factor that can change in an experiment is called**

A peer review

B bias

C variable

D stewardship

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18 **A study finds that towns with more parks also have cleaner air. Which statement is the safest conclusion?**

A The two are linked, but the study does not show parks cause the cleaner air

B Parks cause the cleaner air

C Cleaner air causes towns to build parks

D Parks have no effect on air

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19 **The group in an experiment that is not given the treatment being tested is called**

A bias

B stewardship

C environmental science

D control group

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20 **The ecological footprint of a person who flies often and eats a lot of meat is most likely**

A smaller than a person who walks and eats locally

B larger than a person who walks and eats locally

C zero

D the same for everyone

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21 **Checking of scientific work by other qualified scientists before publication is called**

A peer review

B stewardship

C environmental science

D sustainability

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22 **A scientist changes only the amount of light plants receive and measures growth. The dependent variable is**

A the amount of light

B plant growth

C the type of plant

D the amount of water

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23 **A systematic favouring of one result over others in a study is called**

- A environmental science
- B bias
- C sustainability
- D ecological footprint

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24 **Which question can be answered by a scientific experiment**

- A Is this lake beautiful
- B Does road salt change the growth of pond plants
- C Should we protect wetlands
- D Do you like nature

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25 **Responsible care of land, water and living things is called**

A sustainability

B ecological footprint

C stewardship

D scientific method

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. 20
4. 90
5. C
6. D
7. 20
8. A
9. B
10. 25
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. B
23. B
24. B
25. C

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