

- 1) The three primary fertilizer components are: _____
 - a) potassium, sodium and phosphorus.
 - b) potassium, nitrogen and iron.
 - c) potassium, nitrogen and sulfur.
 - d) potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus.

- 2) Cement is prepared by heating: _____
 - a) halite.
 - b) gypsum.
 - c) limestone.
 - d) anhydrite.

- 3) Coal: _____
 - a) represents terrestrial plant matter.
 - b) represents organic marine matter.
 - c) has formed in all geologic periods since the Precambrian.
 - d) more than one of the above.

- 4) Coals, in order of their increasing heat value are: _____
 - a) peat, anthracite, bitumenous, lignite.
 - b) anthracite, bitumenous, lignite, peat.
 - c) bitumenous, anthracite, lignite, peat.
 - d) peat, lignite, bitumenous, anthracite.

- 5) The world's largest oil province lies: _____
 - a) on Alaska's north slope, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
 - b) in the Gulf of Mexico.
 - c) in the North Sea.
 - d) along the Persian Gulf.

- 6) Natural gas is composed primarily of: _____
 - a) methane.
 - b) ethane.
 - c) butane.
 - d) pentane.

- 7) A significant problem with wind-generated electricity is: _____
 - a) the wind does not blow constantly.
 - b) the amount of noise generated.
 - c) the large number of machines needed.
 - d) more than one of the above.

- 8) Geothermal energy arises from: _____
 - a) the decay of natural radioactive isotopes in the Earth.
 - b) fluid motions in the Earth's liquid metal core.
 - c) slow cooling of the Earth.
 - d) tidal drag caused by the sun and the moon.

- 9) Photovoltaic cells have the power to: _____
 - a) focus the Sun's rays and increase the temperature.
 - b) produce an electric current from the Sun's rays.
 - c) speed the growth of plants with electricity.
 - d) none of the above.

- 10) During the process of radioactive fission: _____
- a) lighter atoms are joined to form heavier atoms.
 - b) heavier atoms decompose to form lighter atoms.
 - c) large amounts of energy are absorbed.
 - d) none of the above.
- 11) A loss of coolant in a pressurized Light Water Reactor (LWR) may result in: _____
- a) termination of the nuclear reaction due to overheating.
 - b) an increase in the pressure applied to the uranium fuel.
 - c) melting of the fuel elements.
 - d) none of the above.
- 12) Potential fuel for fusion reactors can be found in: _____
- a) convergent plate boundaries.
 - b) common sedimentary rocks.
 - c) ocean water.
 - d) none of the above.
- 13) High-level nuclear waste is defined as material with radiation levels: _____
- a) approximately 1000 times background levels.
 - b) approximately 100,000 times background levels.
 - c) approximately 1,000,000 times background levels.
 - d) approximately 100,000,000 times background levels.
- 14) Sorting of recyclable materials by the consumers is referred to as: _____
- a) end-user.
 - b) process.
 - c) pre-disposal.
 - d) post-disposal.
- 15) The principal aim of a typical sanitary landfill is: _____
- a) decay of organic materials over a relatively short period.
 - b) complete isolation of waste from the environment.
 - c) storage of low-level nuclear waste.
 - d) none of the above.
- 16) Recycling of material by industry is referred to as: _____
- a) end-user.
 - b) process.
 - c) pre-disposal.
 - d) post-disposal.
- 17) An example of a non-point source of pollution is provided by: _____
- a) a nuclear power plant.
 - b) a smelter.
 - c) a mine dump.
 - d) pesticides on a field.
- 18) A flowing mass of groundwater contaminants is referred to as: _____
- a) a cone.
 - b) a plume.
 - c) a ribbon.
 - d) a water table.

