

## CHAPTER 2—SCIENCE, MATTER, AND ENERGY

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which statement best describes the Bormann-Likens controlled experiment in forest valleys in New Hampshire that compared water flowing out of deforested areas to undisturbed areas?
  - a. The deforested area was greater in volume by 30 to 40%
  - b. The deforested area was less in volume by 30 to 40%
  - c. The deforested area had more soil nutrients dissolved in the water
  - d. The deforested area was less in volume by 30 to 40% *and* had fewer soil nutrients dissolved in the water
  - e. The deforested area was greater in volume by 30 to 40% *and* had more soil nutrients dissolved in the water

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: CORE CASE STUDY

2. The Bormann-Likens study in the Hubbard Brooks Experimental Forest in New Hampshire can best be described as
  - a. a comparison of a control site with an experimental site in nature
  - b. what can occur in a forest watershed without plants to absorb water
  - c. an example of how scientists learn about the effects of our actions on natural systems
  - d. a comparison of a control site with an experimental site in nature and a study of what can occur in a forest watershed without plants to absorb and retain water
  - e. a comparison of a control and an experimental site, a study of what can occur in a forest watershed without plants to absorb water, and an example of how scientists learn about the effects of our actions on natural systems.

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: CORE CASE STUDY

3. Science
  - a. is a study of the history of the natural world
  - b. attempts to discover order in nature to interpret the past
  - c. is best described as a random collection of facts
  - d. is supported by small amounts of evidence
  - e. is an endeavor to discover how nature works

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

4. When scientists are testing ideas to determine facts, they
  - a. follow a specific set of logical steps
  - b. report observations to the scientific community without data collection
  - c. use different steps that are unique to each scientist
  - d. use only mathematical modeling
  - e. first ask fellow scientists at annual meetings what steps to take

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

5. Scientific hypotheses differ from scientific theories in that they are
- widely accepted descriptions of what we find happening over and over in nature
  - tentative explanations that need further evaluation
  - not subject to proper investigation and testing
  - arrived at after extensive mathematical modeling
  - tentative explanations that need further evaluation *and* not subject to proper investigation and testing

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

6. A classmate tells you that a statement heard on the news about an environmental process noted in a local ecosystem cannot be true because it has not been scientifically proven. You realize that
- this classmate is misinformed because science cannot prove anything, but it can disprove events conclusively.
  - this classmate is misinformed because science can neither prove or disprove anything absolutely.
  - this classmate is misinformed because the process in question actually has been proven scientifically.
  - this classmate is correct.
  - this classmate has confused scientific theories and scientific laws

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

7. Which of the following choices best describes the sequence scientists typically use in the beginning stages of their investigations about how nature works?
- analyze data -> search literature -> perform experiment -> identify a problem -> ask a question
  - ask a question -> search literature -> perform experiment -> analyze data -> identify a problem
  - search literature -> ask a question -> identify a problem -> analyze data -> perform experiment
  - identify a problem -> search literature -> ask a question -> perform experiment -> analyze data
  - ask a question -> search literature -> identify a problem -> perform experiment -> analyze data

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

8. Which of the following does *not* characterize frontier science?
- It often captures news headlines because it is controversial.
  - It may deal with preliminary data.
  - It may eventually be validated.
  - Scientists always agree on the meaning and accuracy of the data involved.
  - It may eventually be discredited.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

A tiny, tawny colored butterfly called the Carson Wandering Skipper was always known for its small and very localized populations. Typically, it was found along the western Nevada and eastern California high desert areas. It was always located close to hot springs and other wet areas that supported salt grass, the host plant it depended on.

Recently, the populations went into a steep decline, and a last hold-out area was threatened by imminent construction of a freeway bypass. Biologists became alarmed and began an intensive search for populations in locations other than the spot designated for the freeway bypass. They began their search by identifying all known locations of hot springs, in hopes of finding small populations of the Carson Wandering Skipper close by.

9. The biologists' observations that the Carson Wandering Skipper populations had declined is an example of
- data analysis
  - identifying a problem
  - performing an experiment
  - proposing a hypothesis
  - making testable predictions

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

10. As they searched for previously unknown populations of the Carson Wandering Skipper, biologists wondered if hot springs were absolutely essential to its survival. This phase of the investigation is
- finding out what is known and asking a question
  - analyzing data and asking a question
  - Asking a question and testing predictions
  - accepting their hypothesis and analyzing data
  - accepting their hypothesis and asking a question

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

11. The scientists, with enough data,
- would be able to prove that there is a correlation between butterfly populations and hot springs
  - would not be able to prove a correlation between the butterfly populations and hot springs, but could disprove it
  - Would be able to prove or disprove a correlation, depending on the numbers
  - would not be able to prove or disprove a correlation between the butterfly populations and hot springs
  - would be able to prove that there is a correlation between the butterfly populations and hot springs, but would not be able to disprove it

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

12. What are the important steps involved in critical thinking?
- Be skeptical about everything you read or hear and be open to many viewpoints
  - Look at the evidence and evaluate it as well as related information and a variety of opinions.
  - Identify and evaluate your personal beliefs and biases.
  - Identify and evaluate your personal beliefs and biases and be skeptical about everything you read or hear.
  - Look at the evidence and evaluate it as well as related information, identify and evaluate your personal beliefs and biases, be skeptical about everything you read or hear and be open to many viewpoints.

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

13. Scientific theories are
- frequently overturned and changed because they are, in fact, just theories.
  - overturned on a regular basis at periodic scheduled meetings of the scientific community to evaluate the validity of all scientific theories.
  - never overturned.
  - rarely overturned unless new evidence discredits them.
  - overturned only as a result of Supreme Court decisions.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
TOP: 2-1 WHAT DO SCIENTISTS DO?

14. Matter is best described as
- anything that has mass and occupies space
  - something that has the capacity to do work
  - something that can exist as a solid, liquid, or gas
  - something that can produce change
  - is anything that has mass and occupies space *and* can exist as a solid, liquid, or gas

ANS: E                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

15. All of the following are elements *except*
- water
  - oxygen
  - nitrogen
  - hydrogen
  - carbon

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

16. The atomic number is the number of
- atoms in a molecule
  - protons in an atom
  - nuclei in a molecule
  - electrons in an atom
  - protons and neutrons in an atom

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

17. Protons, neutrons, and electrons are all
- forms of energy
  - equal in mass
  - subatomic particles
  - negative ions
  - charged particles

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

18. The atomic mass number is equal to the sum of the
- neutrons and isotopes
  - neutrons and electrons
  - neutrons and protons
  - protons, neutrons, and electrons
  - protons only

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

19. An element
- is identical to a compound
  - is made up of compounds
  - can combine with one or more other element to make a compound
  - exists only in a pure form as a single element, and never combines with other elements
  - more than one of these answers

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

20. The commonest form of the Carbon atom that exists is at times referred to as  $C^{12}$ . An isotope of this atom is called  $C^{14}$ .  $C^{14}$  must have a different number of \_\_\_\_\_ than  $C^{12}$ .
- ions
  - protons
  - atoms
  - neutrons
  - electrons

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

21. Ions are atoms or groups of atoms that have
- Gained or lost an electron
  - Gained or lost a proton
  - Gained or lost a neutron
  - Gained or lost either an electron or a proton
  - different numbers of protons and neutrons in the same atom

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

22. Which list of items contains only ions?

- a.  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{H}^-$
- b.  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{H}^-$ ,  $\text{Pb}$ ,  $\text{Hg}$
- c.  $\text{Pb}$ ,  $\text{Hg}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$
- d.  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- e.  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

23. An acidic solution would have

- a. more hydroxide ions than hydrogen ions
- b. more hydrogen ions than hydroxide ions
- c. a pH less than 7
- d. a pH greater than 7
- e. more hydrogen ions than hydroxide ions and a pH less than 7

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

24. All organic compounds are characterized by the presence of

- a. carbon
- b. hydrogen
- c. oxygen
- d. nitrogen
- e. phosphorus

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

25. Which of the following sources of iron would be of the highest quality?

- a. iron deposits on the ocean floor
- b. a field of spinach
- c. a large scrap metal junkyard
- d. a half-mile deep deposit of iron ore
- e. soil that is high in iron content

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

26. Which of the following contains all of the others?

- a. chromosomes
- b. genes
- c. cells
- d. DNA molecules
- e. cell nuclei

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

27. The smallest functional and structural unit of life is the
- ion
  - atom
  - compound
  - molecule
  - cell

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

28. Which organic polymer consists of two or more monomers of simple sugars such as glucose?
- lipids
  - proteins
  - nucleic acids
  - complex carbohydrates
  - nucleic acids and complex carbohydrates

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

29. Genetic information is contained in coded units on chromosomes called
- DNA molecules
  - Genes
  - macromolecules
  - nucleotides
  - proteins

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

30. The law of conservation of matter states that
- Atoms can be created.
  - Atoms can be destroyed.
  - Atoms cannot be created or destroyed.
  - Atoms can be destroyed if we compost them.
  - Atoms can be created through nuclear fission.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

31. If a carbon atom combines with oxygen atoms to form  $\text{CO}_2$ , this would be described as a
- Physical change.
  - Chemical change.
  - It is both a physical and chemical change.
  - First, it is a physical change, but then it becomes a chemical change.
  - It is not a physical change or a chemical change. It is scientific change.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-2 WHAT IS MATTER AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

32. Energy can be formally defined as
- the velocity of any moving object
  - the heat generated by atoms losing electrons
  - the ability to do work or produce heat transfer
  - the displacement of heat from the Sun to the Earth
  - the process of moving objects

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

33. Most forms of energy can be classified as either
- chemical or physical
  - kinetic or mechanical
  - potential or mechanical
  - chemical or kinetic
  - potential or kinetic

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

34. All of the following are examples of kinetic energy *except*
- a speeding bullet
  - a car battery
  - a flow of electric current
  - a falling rock
  - flowing water

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

35. An example of potential energy is
- electricity flowing through a wire
  - the chemical energy in a candy bar
  - a bullet fired at high velocity
  - a leaf falling from a tree
  - water flowing

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

36. Which of the following is the best description of the first law of thermodynamics?
- Atoms cannot be created or destroyed.
  - Energy input always equals energy output.
  - Heat is a form of kinetic energy.
  - Solar energy is converted into chemical energy in living systems.
  - All of these answers apply to the first law of thermodynamics.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?



37. Wind farms are viable options for supplying more of our energy needs in the future because:
- a. high speed wind is a form of medium-quality energy
  - b. high speed wind is a form of high-quality energy
  - c. high speed wind is a form of low-quality energy
  - d. all speeds of wind are high quality energy
  - e. wind is not an energy form at all

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

38. The direct input of solar energy produces which of the following forms of renewable (indirect) solar energy?
- a. wind
  - b. falling and flowing water
  - c. biomass
  - d. wind, falling and flowing water, and biomass
  - e. only wind and falling and flowing water

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

39. The amount of useful work accomplished by a particular input of energy into a system is
- a. Energy quality
  - b. Energy potential
  - c. Energy capacity
  - d. Energy efficiency
  - e. Energy loss

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

40. Which of the following energy forms is high quality?
- a. coal
  - b. the heat dispersed in the ocean
  - c. electricity
  - d. food
  - e. coal, electricity and food

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

41. What percentage of useful energy in the United States is either unavoidably or unnecessarily wasted?
- a. 43%
  - b. 84%
  - c. 35%
  - d. 41%
  - e. Energy in the United States is not wasted.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

42. Scientists Bormann and Likens demonstrated in their experiment on a clear-cut forest that
- A cleared forest is more sustainable than an uncleared forest.
  - An uncleared forest is more sustainable than a cleared forest.
  - Cleared and uncleared forests have the same sustainability.
  - Clearing a forest violates the second law of thermodynamics.
  - At least two of these answers are correct.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

43. A form of kinetic energy that travels in the form of waves as a result of changes in electrical and magnetic fields is
- wind
  - electromagnetic radiation
  - waterfalls
  - electricity
  - solar radiation

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

44. Which of the following is the best short summary of the law of conservation of matter?
- There is no away.
  - You cannot get something for nothing.
  - You cannot break even.
  - You can break even, but not get something for nothing.
  - You can get something for nothing, but cannot break even.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

45. Some forms of electromagnetic radiation with short wavelengths are:
- Visible light and IR radiation
  - Visible light and x-rays
  - x-rays and IR
  - gamma rays and UV radiation
  - Visible light and gamma rays

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

46. Which of the following are widely used technologies that are responsible for wasting enormous amounts of energy?
- the compact fluorescent light bulb and the internal combustion engine
  - solar cells and incandescent light bulbs
  - the incandescent light bulb and the internal combustion engine
  - PV cells and the internal combustion engine
  - LED bulbs and the internal combustion engine

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

TOP: 2-3 WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT UNDERGOES CHANGE?

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Since scientific theories are tentative explanations, they should not be taken seriously.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

2. Scientists analyze data before they take any other steps to investigate natural processes, since that is the only logical place to start.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

3. The two chemical forms of matter are elements and compounds.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

4. Chemical elements cannot be broken down into simpler substances.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

5. The steps in the scientific investigative process are always followed in the same sequence by every scientist, without fail.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

6. When matter undergoes physical changes, the chemical composition also changes.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

7. Hydrocarbons are organic compounds.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

8. The very first step in the scientific process is to find out what is known about the problem.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

9. When electrical energy lights an incandescent light bulb, 50 percent of the energy produces light.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

10. When energy changes from one form to another, it always goes from a more useful to a less useful form.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

11. The idea that all elements are made up of molecules is called the atomic theory.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

12. A chemical element cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical means.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

13. Atoms as a whole have no net electrical charge.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

14. The atomic number of an atom designates the number of protons and neutrons found in its nucleus.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

15. In the scientific process, projections are tested with further experiments, models or observations.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

## COMPLETION

1. In a scientific investigation, one of the groups involved in the investigation has a chosen variable changed in a known way. This group is designated as the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

ANS: experimental

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

2. If an overwhelming body of observations and measurements supports a scientific hypothesis, it becomes known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: scientific theory

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate

3. A tentative explanation that needs further investigation is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: hypothesis

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

4. Matter that is near the Earth's surface, that is highly concentrated, and that has great potential for use as a resource is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: high quality

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

5. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of elements and compounds.

ANS: Matter

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy

6. A chemical that is a combination of two or more different elements is called a(n)

\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: compound

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

7. An atom or group of atoms with one or more net positive or negative charges is called a(n)

\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: ion

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

8. The pH of a solution is a measure of the \_\_\_\_\_ ions and \_\_\_\_\_ ions.

ANS:

hydrogen, hydroxide

hydroxide, hydrogen

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

9. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when two isotopes of light elements are forced together at extremely high temperatures until they fuse to form a heavier nucleus.

ANS: nuclear fusion

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

10. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the nuclei of certain isotopes with large mass numbers are split apart into lighter nuclei when struck by a neutron.

ANS: nuclear fission

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

11. An ion that is an essential nutrient for plant growth, and which was studied by Bormann and Likens, is the \_\_\_\_\_ ion.

ANS: nitrate

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

12. A simple carbohydrate that plants and animals use to obtain energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: glucose

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

13. Organic compounds always contain \_\_\_\_\_ atoms.

ANS: carbon

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

14. Genes are segments of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: DNA

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

15. Macromolecules formed from a number of monomers are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: polymers

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

## MATCHING

*Match items with their appropriate chemical description.*

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. S               | g. Na               |
| b. H <sup>+</sup>  | h. nucleus          |
| c. electron        | i. mass number      |
| d. proton          | j. NO <sup>3-</sup> |
| e. neutron         | k. isotopes         |
| f. CO <sub>2</sub> |                     |

1. The chemical symbol for sodium
2. A subatomic particle with no net electrical charge
3. The nitrate ion
4. The small, dense center of an atom
5. The total number of protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus
6. Subatomic particle with a positive charge
7. The chemical symbol for sulfur
8. A compound
9. Atoms with variable numbers of neutrons
10. Subatomic particle with a negative charge
11. Chemical symbol for the hydrogen ion

- |            |        |               |
|------------|--------|---------------|
| 1. ANS: G  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 2. ANS: E  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 3. ANS: J  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 4. ANS: H  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 5. ANS: I  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 6. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 7. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 8. ANS: F  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 9. ANS: K  | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Moderate |

11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

*Match the items below with the correct energy or matter quality below.*

- a. High-quality matter
- b. Low-quality matter
- c. High-quality energy
- d. Low-quality energy
- e. Both high-quality matter and high-quality energy

- 12. salt
- 13. coal
- 14. gasoline
- 15. aluminum ore
- 16. salt water
- 17. heat in oceans
- 18. oil in barrels
- 19. automobile emissions
- 20. nuclear fission
- 21. concentrated sunlight

12. ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
13. ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
14. ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
15. ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
16. ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
17. ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
18. ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
19. ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
20. ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
21. ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate

*Match items a through h with their correct description below.*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| a. human body                                    | d. chromosome pair |
| b. in all human cells except for red blood cells | e. chromosome      |
| c. found in all cell nuclei                      | f. gene            |

- 22. contains a long DNA molecule in the form of a double helix
- 23. contains trillions of cells, each with an identical set of genes
- 24. chromosomes in pairs
- 25. cell nuclei
- 26. segments on chromosomes
- 27. contains one chromosome from each parent

22. ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
23. ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
24. ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
25. ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
26. ANS: F	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate
27. ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate

## SHORT ANSWER

1. Name at least three things you did during the last hour that degraded high-quality energy to low-quality energy.

ANS:

*Sample answers:*

- Drove a gasoline-powered car
- Used a computer powered by electricity
- Used hot water for a shower, dish washing, or laundry
- Used a furnace or air conditioner to adjust room temperature

PTS: 3

DIF: Difficult

OBJ: Critical Thinking

2. Curiosity and skepticism are important features of the scientific process. Explain how these two attributes in a scientist come into play during a late phase of scientific investigation called *accept or reject the hypothesis*.

ANS:

A skeptical and curious scientist will want to know the real reason for why nature works in a certain way. He/she would not be satisfied until reaching the appropriate conclusion about the investigation being conducted.

PTS: 3

DIF: Difficult

3. Employing the concepts of high-quality matter and low-quality matter, explain to a friend why recycling aluminum drink containers is a good idea.

ANS:

The aluminum needed to produce more aluminum products is more easily obtained from the concentrated metal in a recycled container than by mining aluminum ore from the soil. Aluminum ore is more widely dispersed, difficult to extract, and ends up being more costly in terms of environmental degradation.

PTS: 3

DIF: Moderate

4. What are the physical states and chemical forms of matter?

ANS:

Matter has three physical states: solid, liquid and gas. It has two chemical forms: elements and compounds.

PTS: 2

DIF: Easy



## ESSAY

1. Explain why the Bormann-Likens scientific investigation of clear-cutting forest watersheds is considered reliable science.

ANS:

It has been subjected to peer review, and other scientists have repeated the study and produced similar results.

PTS: 2                      DIF: Easy

2. List an example of each of the following terms: element, compound, ion, organic molecule, simple carbohydrate.

ANS:

*Possible answers:*

Element — carbon

Compound — carbon dioxide

Ion — nitrate ion

Organic molecule — hydrocarbons

Simple carbohydrate — glucose

PTS: 3                      DIF: Easy

3. Explain how the differences between humans and other living organisms, such as plants or animals, are controlled and encoded at the cellular level.

ANS:

Within the nucleus of each cell is a set of chromosomes, found in pairs. Each chromosome consists of a long DNA molecule that contains the coding in sequences called genes. The genes are distinct pieces of genetic information to make specific proteins that result in specific traits or characteristics.

PTS: 5                      DIF: Difficult

4. What are some of the ways scientists examine scientific inquiries and studies to determine if the work is reliable or unreliable?

ANS:

The work is subjected to the following critical thinking questions:

Was the experiment well-designed?

Have the results been reproduced by other scientists?

Does the proposed hypothesis explain the data?

Are there any more reasonable explanations for the data?

Are the investigators unbiased in their interpretation of the results?

Have the data and conclusions been subjected to peer review?

Are the conclusions of the research widely accepted by other experts in the field?

PTS: 4                      DIF: Moderate

5. Briefly explain how the second law of thermodynamics affects energy changes.

ANS:

When energy changes from one form to another, it always goes from a more useful to a less useful form. In other words, it goes from a high-quality energy form to a low-quality energy form. The lower-quality energy is usually given off as heat.

PTS: 5

DIF: Difficult

6. Describe three limitations of science in general (as well as environmental science).

ANS:

1. Scientists cannot prove or disprove anything absolutely because there is always some degree of uncertainty in scientific measurements, observations and models.
2. Scientists are humans and thus are not totally free of bias about their own results and hypotheses.
3. Many systems in the natural world involve a huge number of variables with complex interactions.

PTS: 6

DIF: Moderate