Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Block\_\_\_\_

**1.5 Humans & Pollution Review Guide**

1. Define the term pollution.

2. Identify 3 examples of pollutants.

 i.

 iii.

 iii.

3. Outline the difference between primary pollutants and secondary pollutants. Give an example of each.

4. List three effects of pollution.

5. Distinguish between the terms point source pollution and non-point source pollution, and outline the challenges they present for management

6. Identify the following as either point or non point source pollution.

i. Discharge from smokestack from a factory

ii. Waste from sewage pipe

iii. Fertilizer run-off (also include pesticide and herbicide) from local farms

iv. Cigarette Smoke in the atmosphere.

7. State the 4 Major sources of pollution and provide examples for each (page 49 in your textbooks)

 i.

 ii.

 iii.

 iv.

8. Outline two advantages and two disadvantages of coal.

9. What locations on the earth have the largest coal reserves? What locations have the largest oil reserves?

10. Outline the global implications of increasing worldwide fossil fuel use on the planet. (**Provide at least 4 major effects and explain them**)

11. State and explain the two ways to detect and monitor pollution. Give an example of each method.

12. Use the graph below to answer the following questions



i. Compare the changes in fertilizer use in developing countries with those in Western Europe, as shown by this data.

 ii. Explain how the use of inorganic fertilizers might be described as “pollution”.

13. Outline the 3 pollution management strategies.

14. Describe the 3 factors that influence the approaches to pollution management.

15. What are POPs?

16. Using the risk/benefit analysis method, outline the implications of the use of DDT.