**Kaplan AP Env. Science answers 2012 & 2014**

1. **E** Drinking Water (D) is governed by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Prohibiting development of wetlands (A) is only addressed in part by the Clean Water Act. Coastal wetlands are largely protected, but inland, seasonal wetlands are not. The elimination of the discharge of pollutants into rivers and streams (B) and the protection or restoration of water quality for ﬁshing and swimming (C) summarize the two major goals of the Clean Water Act.
2. **E** The Endangered Species Act of 1973 was in fact the ﬁrst legislation to give legal standing to wildlife (A). It provided that species on the list could not be hunted, killed, injured, or collected (B). The commercial shipments of wildlife and wildlife products were regulated through designated U.S. ports (C). According to the act, federal agencies could not fund, authorize, or conduct projects that would damage habitats of endangered species (D). Decisions as to whether a species is listed or unlisted as endangered must be made solely on Biology, making choice (E) correct.
3. **D** The correct answer is the Lacey Act (D), which was passed in 1900. Both the ESA (A) and CITES. (C) do deal with commerce "in wildlife and wildlife products, including ﬁsh, plants, and insects, but were passed much more recently than the Lacey Act. The National Environmental Policy Act (B) deals with environmental impacts and led to the establishment of the EPA, eliminating choice (B). The Magnuson-Stevens Act concerns ﬁsheries regulations, eliminating choice (E).

**4.** **E** UNESCO is the division of the United Nations that is associated with protecting global cultural heritage. UNESCO develops treaties and conventions to protect cultural heritage worldwide. UNESCO conventions include (1) protection of cultural property in the event of war; (2) prohibiting and preventing the illegal import, export, and ownership transfer of cultural property; and (3) safeguarding property of outstanding universal value, so choices (A) through (C) are incorrect. The World Heritage List is an inventory of cultural and natural property within the borders of all UNESCO member nations; this list is a mechanism for implementing the third UNESCO convention on safeguarding property, so choice (D) is incorrect. UNESCO does not directly manage historic sites, so choice (E) is correct.

**5.** **C**  Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because, as its name states, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 sets regulations regarding strip or surface mining, not deep mining. The act states nothing about water supplies, so choice (E) is incorrect. The act regulates how mining can be done and how the environment should be treated during and after mining operations, not where the mining activities can occur, making choice (B) incorrect. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 requires mining companies to replant vegetation on land that was strip-mined, so choice (C) is correct.

**6**. **B**  The Comprehensive Environmental Choice, Compensation, and Liability Act is also known as Superfund, so choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect. Because the Superfund is managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, choice (E) is incorrect.

**7. B** The Rivers and Harbors Act (B), passed in 1899, banned disposal of refuse into water bodies and is widely considered to be the ﬁrst environmental protection law in the United States. You can easily eliminate choice (C) even if you don’t know that the Oil Pollution Act was passed in 1989, simply because oil spills are a relatively recent problem. Choice (A) is a very early environmental law, but it regulated hunting and commerce, not pollution. Choices (D) and (E) were both passed in the late 1960s to early 1970s, long after the Rivers and Harbors Act.

**8. B** The surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act,the Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Actall address environmental concerns, so choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect. Both the Antiquities ActNational Historic Sites Act address cultural resources; however, the Antiquities Act (B) waspassed in 1906 and the National Historic Sites Act(E) was passed in 1935.

**9. D** The Endangered Species Act of 1973 was the ﬁrstlegislation to give legal standing to wildlife. Becausethe act does not seek to preserve all wildlife, onlythose species on the endangered list, choice (A) isincorrect. The act provided that species on the listcould not be hunted, killed, injured, or collected,making choice (B) incorrect. The commercialshipments of wildlife and wildlife products wereregulated through nine designated U.S. ports,making choice (C) incorrect. Decisions as to whether a species is listed or unlisted as endangered must bemade solely on biology, not economics, so choice (E)is incorrect. According to the act, federal agenciescould not fund, authorize, or conduct projects thatwould damage habitats of endangered species, sochoice (D) is correct.

**10. C** The National Environmental Policy Act stressed thegovernment’s obligation toward preservation, bothenvironmental and cultural; this act required allgovernment agencies to submit both environmentaland social impact statements for any proposedfederal activity, so choice (C) is correct. The CleanAir Act made states within the United States setair quality standards and implement plans to curb pollution, so choice (A) is incorrect. TheEndangered Species Act authorized governmentagencies (Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service) to identify and list endangeredand threatened species, both terrestrial and aquatic,so choice (B) is incorrect. The ComprehensiveEnvironmental Response, Compensation, andLiability Act authorized the federal governmentto clean up hazardous waste sites and respond toaccidental/disastrous releases of hazardous wastes into the environment, so choice (D) is incorrect. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 requires mining companies to replant vegetation on land that was stripmined, so choice (B) is incorrect.

**11**. **D** The Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration do not research or regulate pesticide use, so choices (B), (C), and (E) are incorrect. While the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (A) may research the health effects of pesticides, only the Environmental Protection Agency (D) researches AND regulates pesticide use.

**12.** **A** The Law of the Sea was ratiﬁed by 60 nations and is in effect. It governs rights to ﬁshing, marine life, and minerals on the seaﬂoor within a Coastal nation’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), so choice, (B) is incorrect. It provides for protection of marine life and scientiﬁc research on the high seas, so choice (C) is incorrect- It also establishes a regime for mineral resources in international waters that is enforced by The International Seabed Authority, making choices (D) and (E) incorrect. The EEZ for Coastal nations was extended from 3 miles to 200 miles, so choice (A) is correct. The territorial waters of a coastal nation extend for 12 miles, not its EEZ.

**13. C** Choices (A) and (B) are legislation for clean water,not air. There is no Fugitive Emissions Act, (D), andthe EPA, (E), is a government agency. This leaveschoice (C) as the correct answer.

**14. A** The Kyoto Protocol Called {Or a reduction of the useof greenhouse gases to 1990 levels. This may lead toa reduction in the ozone “hole,” but that was not itsdirect mission.