

AP Environmental Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A **point source** of pollution is...
 - ☐ one identifiable spot, like a pipe
 - ☐ spread across a whole region
 - ☐ always in the air
 - ☐ impossible to locate
2. Which human activity most directly harms an ecosystem?
 - ☐ dumping toxic waste into a river
 - ☐ planting native trees
 - ☐ protecting a wetland
 - ☐ cleaning up a beach
3. An **endocrine disruptor** is a chemical that...
 - ☐ interferes with the body's hormones
 - ☐ gives the body extra energy
 - ☐ cleans the blood
 - ☐ is completely harmless
4. A **wetland** is land that...
 - ☐ is covered or soaked with water
 - ☐ is always dry desert
 - ☐ is deep open ocean
 - ☐ is bare rock
5. Eutrophication usually starts with...
 - ☐ extra nutrients washing into water
 - ☐ water getting colder
 - ☐ less sunlight
 - ☐ removing all the fish
6. Rain washing pollutants off fields and roads into rivers is called _____.

7. Clean water, pollination, and flood control are examples of ecosystem _____.

8. Endocrine disruptors are found in some pesticides and in certain _____.

9. Wetlands act as natural _____, trapping pollutants and cleaning water.

10. When the algae die, decomposers use up the dissolved _____ in the water.

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1. **one identifiable spot, like a pipe**

A **point source** comes from one clear location — a factory pipe, a smokestack, a single spill.

2. **dumping toxic waste into a river**

Dumping toxic waste poisons water and kills the organisms living in it — direct harm.

3. **interferes with the body's hormones**

An **endocrine disruptor** interferes with hormones — the chemical messengers that control the body.

4. **is covered or soaked with water**

A **wetland** is land soaked or covered with water — marshes, swamps, and bogs.

5. **extra nutrients washing into water**

Extra **nutrients** — nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer — trigger the whole process.

6. **runoff**

Runoff carries diffuse pollutants off the land — the classic nonpoint source.

7. **services**

Ecosystem **services** are the free benefits nature gives us — clean water, pollination, and more.

8. **plastics**

Some **plastics** and pesticides contain chemicals that act as endocrine disruptors.

9. **filters**

Wetlands work like natural **filters**, trapping sediment and pollutants as water passes through.

10. **oxygen**

Bacteria decomposing the dead algae consume the **oxygen** fish need, so fish suffocate.