

Environment Bee MAEVA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What term is used for a place to dispose of garbage?**
 - A. Conserve**
 - B. Eyesore**
 - C. Rubbish dump (landfill site)**
 - D. Global warming**

- 2. What word describes the process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances?**
 - A. Contamination**
 - B. Pollution**
 - C. Degradation**
 - D. Erosion**

- 3. Which category of energy comes from resources that are naturally replenished, such as sunlight and wind?**
 - A. Renewable energy**
 - B. Nuclear energy**
 - C. Fossil fuels**
 - D. Hydroelectric energy**

- 4. Which forest is characterized by high and continuous rainfall?**
 - A. Flora**
 - B. Rainforest**
 - C. Waterfall**
 - D. Litter**

- 5. Which term describes the act of reducing the amount of something?**
 - A. Deplete**
 - B. Eyesore**
 - C. Natural habitat**
 - D. Rubbish dump**

- 6. Which term describes the proportion of incident light reflected by a surface?**
- A. Albedo**
 - B. Reflectivity**
 - C. Absorptivity**
 - D. Transmittance**
- 7. What is the term for the act of using energy or power?**
- A. Power usage**
 - B. Energy consumption**
 - C. Energy efficiency**
 - D. Fuel consumption**
- 8. Which phrase means to make people conscious about a problem?**
- A. To raise awareness**
 - B. To leak**
 - C. To endanger**
 - D. To desertify**
- 9. Which verb means to allow liquid or gas to escape through a small hole or crack?**
- A. Endanger somebody/something**
 - B. Raise awareness**
 - C. Leak**
 - D. Threatened**
- 10. What term refers to the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to non-forest use?**
- A. Afforestation**
 - B. Reforestation**
 - C. Clear-cutting**
 - D. Deforestation**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What term is used for a place to dispose of garbage?

- A. Conserve**
- B. Eyesore**
- C. Rubbish dump (landfill site)**
- D. Global warming**

A place to dispose of garbage is described by a term that names a designated waste-disposal area. The best choice is "rubbish dump (landfill site)" because it directly names a location where waste is placed or buried. The word "dump" signals discarding waste, and "rubbish" specifies what is being discarded; together they clearly describe the intended function. The alternative terms don't fit: conserve refers to protecting resources, eyesore describes something ugly to look at, and global warming is a climate-change term, not a place for waste. Using "landfill site" adds a more formal, technical nuance, but the essence is the same as a rubbish dump.

2. What word describes the process of damaging the air, water, or land with chemicals or other substances?

- A. Contamination**
- B. Pollution**
- C. Degradation**
- D. Erosion**

Pollution is the process of damaging air, water, or land by introducing chemicals or other substances. It captures the idea of harmful pollutants entering the environment and causing adverse effects on ecosystems and health. Contamination refers to the presence of unwanted substances in a material or area and is more about a state than the active process of widespread environmental harm. Degradation means a general decline in environmental quality or function and doesn't necessarily specify the introduction of pollutants. Erosion is the physical wearing away of soil or rock by wind or water, a different kind of process altogether. So pollution best describes the scenario described.

3. Which category of energy comes from resources that are naturally replenished, such as sunlight and wind?

- A. Renewable energy**
- B. Nuclear energy**
- C. Fossil fuels**
- D. Hydroelectric energy**

Renewable energy refers to energy drawn from sources that are naturally replenished on human timescales. Sunlight and wind are classic examples because the Sun keeps shining and air keeps moving, so these resources can be used repeatedly without running out. This is what makes them sustainable choices for power generation. By contrast, fossil fuels come from ancient organic matter and are finite; once we burn them, there isn't a readily available replenishment on a human timescale. Nuclear energy relies on uranium, which is also finite, and it involves long-term waste concerns. Hydroelectric power uses water from the natural cycle, which is renewable in principle, but the key point here is that the description with sunlight and wind points to the broader category of energy that is naturally replenished: renewable energy.

4. Which forest is characterized by high and continuous rainfall?

- A. Flora
- B. Rainforest**
- C. Waterfall
- D. Litter

Rainforests are defined by high, year-round rainfall. This constant moisture creates a warm, humid environment that supports a dense, multi-layered canopy, rapid plant growth, and enormous biodiversity. The rain is distributed throughout the year with little or no dry season, so trees stay evergreen and the forest stays lush and vibrant. In contrast, the other terms refer to things that aren't forest types defined by rainfall—the word flora means plant life in a region, a waterfall is a water feature, and litter is the layer of dead plant material on the forest floor. So the forest type that fits the description of high and continuous rainfall is the rainforest.

5. Which term describes the act of reducing the amount of something?

- A. Deplete**
- B. Eyesore
- C. Natural habitat
- D. Rubbish dump

The concept here is a verb that means to reduce the amount of something, especially a natural resource, through use or consumption. To deplete something is to use it up or drain it, leaving less of it behind. In environmental terms, resources like water, minerals, or forests can become depleted when they're used faster than they can be replenished, leading to scarcity. The other options don't fit: an eyesore is something ugly to look at; natural habitat is the environment where a species lives; a rubbish dump is where waste is placed. So the act of reducing the amount is to deplete.

6. Which term describes the proportion of incident light reflected by a surface?

- A. Albedo**
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Absorptivity
- D. Transmittance

Albedo is the fraction of incoming light that a surface reflects. It's defined as the ratio of reflected radiant flux to the total incident radiant flux, so it describes how reflective a surface is. This value ranges from 0 (no reflection, all light absorbed) to 1 (all light reflected). It can vary with wavelength and geometry, which is why planetary and climate studies talk about the albedo of a planet or ice compared with the color of a material in graphics. The other terms describe other parts of what happens to light: absorptivity is what gets absorbed, and transmittance is what passes through. In many contexts, reflectivity and albedo are used similarly, but the precise descriptor for the portion of light reflected by a surface is albedo.

7. What is the term for the act of using energy or power?

- A. Power usage
- B. Energy consumption**
- C. Energy efficiency
- D. Fuel consumption

When we talk about using energy, the idea captured is energy consumption—the total amount of energy used over a period. It describes the act of consuming energy, not how fast you use it. Power, on the other hand, is the rate at which energy is used at a moment, so it's about speed rather than total amount. Energy efficiency refers to doing the same work with less energy, not the act of using energy itself. Fuel consumption is specific to fuels like gasoline, rather than energy use in general. So, the term that best fits “the act of using energy or power” is energy consumption.

8. Which phrase means to make people conscious about a problem?

- A. To raise awareness**
- B. To leak
- C. To endanger
- D. To desertify

Increasing awareness means helping people know about and understand a problem. The best fit here is "to raise awareness" because it describes the act of making more people conscious of an issue and its importance. Awareness is the state of knowing something; raising it means spreading that knowledge so more people recognize the problem and may take action. The other options don't fit because they refer to different ideas: to leak is about releasing information secretly, not changing people's understanding; to endanger means to put someone at risk; to desertify means turning land into a desert, which is a different concept altogether.

9. Which verb means to allow liquid or gas to escape through a small hole or crack?

- A. Endanger somebody/something
- B. Raise awareness
- C. Leak**
- D. Threatened

This question tests identifying a verb for liquid or gas escaping through a small hole or crack. The best choice is leak. Leak means a substance slips out through an opening, so you can say water leaks from a pipe or air leaks from a tire. The other options don't describe escaping through a hole: endanger means to put someone or something at risk; raise awareness means to inform people; threatened is an adjective or past tense form related to danger, not the action of escaping a substance.

10. What term refers to the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to non-forest use?

- A. Afforestation**
- B. Reforestation**
- C. Clear-cutting**
- D. Deforestation**

Removal of the forest and conversion to non-forest use is deforestation. This term describes clearing trees and changing the land for activities like agriculture, urban development, or mining, which reduces forest area and can impact biodiversity and carbon storage. Afforestation means establishing forests where there were none before. Reforestation refers to restoring forest cover in areas that were previously forested or disturbed. Clear-cutting is a method of harvesting where all trees in an area are removed, but it doesn't by itself define the land's end use.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://environmentbeemaeva.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!