

# Environmental Awareness 1 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. Regionally, which type of pollution would be classified as deforestation?**
  - A. Local pollution**
  - B. Global pollution**
  - C. Regional pollution**
  - D. Cumulative pollution**
  
- 2. Which of the following actions can reduce pollution?**
  - A. Increased use of plastic products**
  - B. Improving waste management and recycling**
  - C. Burning more fossil fuels**
  - D. Neglecting land usage regulations**
  
- 3. What is the significance of the carbon cycle?**
  - A. It helps create coal and fossil fuels**
  - B. It regulates carbon levels in the atmosphere**
  - C. It redistributes global water resources**
  - D. It serves as a pollutant in urban areas**
  
- 4. What mindset acknowledges that we are dependent on nature?**
  - A. Life-Centered Worldview**
  - B. Earth-Centered Environmental Worldview**
  - C. Human Centered Worldview**
  - D. Ecocentric Worldview**
  
- 5. What characterized the period known as Era 3: Modern-Post-Industrial?**
  - A. Significant rural migration to urban areas**
  - B. Unimaginable gains in technology and global business growth**
  - C. Development of sustainable practices by Native Americans**
  - D. Strong conservation impulses influencing policy**

- 6. Which agency is responsible for maintaining navigable waters in the U.S.?**
- A. Louisiana Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries**
  - B. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality**
  - C. U.S Environmental Protection Agency**
  - D. U.S Army Corps of Engineers**
- 7. Which of the following types of capital refers to money?**
- A. Natural Capital**
  - B. Manufactured Capital**
  - C. Human Capital**
  - D. Financial Capital**
- 8. Which agency would you contact for issues related to oil and gas or mineral extraction in the state of Louisiana?**
- A. Louisiana Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries**
  - B. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality**
  - C. U.S Environmental Protection Agency**
  - D. Louisiana Dept of Natural Resources**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a significant benefit of renewable energy sources?**
- A. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions**
  - B. Dependence on finite resources**
  - C. Decrease in air pollution**
  - D. Creation of sustainable jobs in energy sectors**
- 10. What is a central theme of Post-Modern Environmentalism?**
- A. Relying on government to enact meaningful change**
  - B. Mobilizing all levels of society for environmental action**
  - C. Returning to pre-industrial methods of production**
  - D. Sustaining economic growth above ecological concerns**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Regionally, which type of pollution would be classified as deforestation?**

- A. Local pollution**
- B. Global pollution**
- C. Regional pollution**
- D. Cumulative pollution**

Deforestation is primarily classified as regional pollution because it has significant impacts on the local biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and climate within that specific area. When forests are cleared or degraded, there is a direct effect on the local environment, including habitat loss for wildlife and increased carbon emissions. This localized change not only disrupts ecosystems but can also lead to broader environmental issues, such as changes in precipitation patterns within that region. While deforestation can have global implications, such as contributing to climate change through increased greenhouse gas emissions, the act itself occurs within a specific geographical area. The immediate effects, such as soil erosion, reduced air quality, and loss of water resources, primarily impact the surrounding environment, making it a key example of regional pollution. Other classifications like local pollution would refer to pollution confined to smaller areas, such as a single community, while global pollution would pertain to widespread issues affecting the entire planet. Cumulative pollution might involve the buildup of pollutants over time but does not specifically relate to the act of deforestation itself. Thus, regional pollution is the most fitting classification for this type of environmental issue.

**2. Which of the following actions can reduce pollution?**

- A. Increased use of plastic products**
- B. Improving waste management and recycling**
- C. Burning more fossil fuels**
- D. Neglecting land usage regulations**

Improving waste management and recycling is a key action in reducing pollution because it helps to ensure that materials are reused and repurposed instead of being thrown away. Effective waste management minimizes the amount of waste that ends up in landfills and reduces the need to extract new raw materials, which can lead to environmental degradation. Recycling processes often use less energy than producing new products from virgin materials, which contributes to lower greenhouse gas emissions and reduces air and water pollution. By improving the efficiency of waste management and encouraging recycling practices, communities can significantly lessen their environmental footprint and enhance sustainability.

### 3. What is the significance of the carbon cycle?

- A. It helps create coal and fossil fuels
- B. It regulates carbon levels in the atmosphere**
- C. It redistributes global water resources
- D. It serves as a pollutant in urban areas

The significance of the carbon cycle lies primarily in its role in regulating carbon levels in the atmosphere. This natural process involves the movement of carbon among the atmosphere, oceans, soil, and living organisms. Through various stages, such as photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, and combustion, carbon is continuously cycled. Maintaining a balanced carbon cycle is crucial for the health of ecosystems and the climate. When carbon is absorbed by plants during photosynthesis, it helps reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Conversely, when carbon is released back into the atmosphere through respiration and the burning of fossil fuels, it increases these levels. Understanding this cycle aids in comprehending climate change dynamics and informs approaches to mitigate its impacts by promoting practices that enhance carbon sequestration. The other options do not capture the primary ecological significance of the carbon cycle. Creating coal and fossil fuels is more a result of geologic processes over millions of years rather than a function of the carbon cycle itself. Redistributing water resources is unrelated, as the carbon cycle is focused on carbon rather than water. Lastly, while carbon can contribute to pollution in certain urban contexts, this fact does not represent the overarching importance of the carbon cycle on a global scale.

### 4. What mindset acknowledges that we are dependent on nature?

- A. Life-Centered Worldview
- B. Earth-Centered Environmental Worldview**
- C. Human Centered Worldview
- D. Ecocentric Worldview

The Earth-Centered Environmental Worldview recognizes that humans are an integral part of the Earth's system and highlights the interconnected nature of life. This perspective emphasizes our dependency on the natural environment for resources, clean air and water, and the overall health of ecosystems. It advocates for the idea that human well-being is fundamentally tied to the health of the planet, encouraging individuals and societies to respect and protect natural systems. In this worldview, environmental sustainability is essential, as it acknowledges that the exploitation of natural resources can lead to significant harm not just to the environment but also to humanity. By understanding our dependence on nature, this perspective fosters a sense of responsibility towards conserving resources and protecting the environment for future generations. The other mindsets, while they may carry different emphases, do not specifically encapsulate this recognition of interdependence with nature to the same degree as the Earth-Centered Environmental Worldview.

**5. What characterized the period known as Era 3: Modern-Post-Industrial?**

- A. Significant rural migration to urban areas**
- B. Unimaginable gains in technology and global business growth**
- C. Development of sustainable practices by Native Americans**
- D. Strong conservation impulses influencing policy**

The period known as Era 3: Modern-Post-Industrial is primarily characterized by unimaginable gains in technology and substantial growth in global business. During this era, advancements in technology transformed industries, communication, and everyday life, marking a shift from manual and industrial labor to more automated and information-focused processes. These technological innovations have facilitated globalization, leading to interconnected economies and trade networks that transcend national borders. This era also saw significant developments in various fields such as transportation, information technology, and biotechnology, all of which enabled enhanced productivity, economic expansion, and rapid dissemination of information. Consequently, businesses grew on a global scale, leading to the creation and diversification of markets worldwide. In contrast, other options highlight earlier trends or separate movements rather than the defining characteristics of this specific era. For example, the strong conservation impulses influencing policy are more indicative of the environmental movements that arose later in response to industrial impacts, while the rural migration to urban areas pertains to earlier industrial periods rather than the post-industrial context. Sustainable practices developed by Native Americans, while significant, do not encapsulate the sweeping global and technological changes present in the Modern-Post-Industrial era.

**6. Which agency is responsible for maintaining navigable waters in the U.S.?**

- A. Louisiana Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries**
- B. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality**
- C. U.S Environmental Protection Agency**
- D. U.S Army Corps of Engineers**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the agency responsible for maintaining navigable waters in the United States. This agency plays a vital role in ensuring that waterways are kept clear for navigation, which includes activities such as dredging, flood control, and the management of water resources. The Corps oversees a range of projects related to waterway maintenance, infrastructure, and ecological restoration, helping to ensure that these critical waterways remain usable for both commercial and recreational purposes. While the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality are important agencies for managing natural resources and environmental quality at the state level, their focus is more localized and does not encompass the broader responsibility of maintaining navigable waters across the entire country. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, while crucial for enforcing environmental regulations and protecting water quality, does not have primary responsibility for the maintenance of navigable waterways. Thus, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is uniquely positioned to address the needs related to navigation and waterway management.

**7. Which of the following types of capital refers to money?**

- A. Natural Capital**
- B. Manufactured Capital**
- C. Human Capital**
- D. Financial Capital**

The type of capital that specifically refers to money is financial capital. This term encompasses not only cash but also assets that can be quickly converted into cash, such as stocks and bonds. It represents the funds that businesses and individuals use to invest, grow their operations, or manage expenses. In contrast, natural capital pertains to the natural resources and ecosystems that provide valuable services, such as clean air, water, and biodiversity. Manufactured capital refers to physical assets created from natural resources, like buildings, machinery, and tools that facilitate production. Human capital represents the skills, knowledge, and experience of individuals that contribute to economic productivity and innovation. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for recognizing the various types of capital and their roles in economic systems and sustainability efforts.

**8. Which agency would you contact for issues related to oil and gas or mineral extraction in the state of Louisiana?**

- A. Louisiana Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries**
- B. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality**
- C. U.S Environmental Protection Agency**
- D. Louisiana Dept of Natural Resources**

The correct choice is the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (D). This agency is responsible for overseeing and managing the state's natural resources, including oil and gas mining and mineral extraction. They handle regulations, permits, and compliance related to the exploration and production of these resources. The Department of Natural Resources works to balance resource extraction with environmental protection, ensuring that operations comply with state laws aimed at promoting sustainability and minimizing ecological impact. Therefore, if you have concerns or need to address issues regarding oil and gas or mineral activities in Louisiana, this is the appropriate agency to contact, as they possess the expertise and authority in these specific areas. The other agencies mentioned play different roles: the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries focuses on the conservation of wildlife and habitats, while the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality primarily addresses environmental quality concerns, including air and water pollution, but not specifically extraction activities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a broader national mandate and deals with federal environmental regulations, but local state issues related specifically to oil and gas would be managed by state-level departments, making the Department of Natural Resources the best contact in this case.

**9. Which of the following is NOT a significant benefit of renewable energy sources?**

- A. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions**
- B. Dependence on finite resources**
- C. Decrease in air pollution**
- D. Creation of sustainable jobs in energy sectors**

The option that is identified as not being a significant benefit of renewable energy sources pertains to the concept of dependence on finite resources. Renewable energy is fundamentally defined by its ability to harness naturally replenished resources, such as sunlight, wind, and water, which are not finite in the same way fossil fuels are. Unlike coal, oil, or natural gas, which will eventually deplete, renewable sources are sustainable over the long term due to their natural cycles. The other options accurately represent significant benefits of renewable energy. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions directly correlates with the reduced carbon footprint of renewable energy sources compared to traditional fossil fuels. Additionally, the decrease in air pollution is a noteworthy advantage, as renewable energy systems typically emit little to no pollutants during operation. Lastly, the creation of sustainable jobs in energy sectors is another critical benefit, as the transition to renewable energy leads to new employment opportunities in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of renewable energy technologies. Thus, the recognition of dependence on finite resources as not a benefit highlights the contrast between renewable energy and non-renewable energy sources.

**10. What is a central theme of Post-Modern Environmentalism?**

- A. Relying on government to enact meaningful change**
- B. Mobilizing all levels of society for environmental action**
- C. Returning to pre-industrial methods of production**
- D. Sustaining economic growth above ecological concerns**

The central theme of Post-Modern Environmentalism emphasizes the importance of engaging all levels of society in environmental action. This approach recognizes that environmental issues are complex and multifaceted, and to address them effectively, collaboration across various sectors—individuals, communities, businesses, and governments—is vital. By mobilizing a wide range of stakeholders, Post-Modern Environmentalism aims to create a more inclusive movement that draws upon diverse perspectives and resources, leading to more innovative and effective solutions to environmental challenges. Engaging various sectors of society acknowledges that environmental sustainability is a collective responsibility and that each group plays a unique role in fostering change. This inclusivity is a stark contrast to more traditional approaches, which may overly rely on governmental intervention or focus narrowly on specific methods of production or economic growth. By fostering collaboration, Post-Modern Environmentalism seeks to promote a holistic understanding of environmental issues and the interconnectedness of ecological health, societal wellbeing, and economic viability.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://enviawareness1.examzify.com>**

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

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