**APES Quiz Review**

What is an “*ecological footprint*”? Using specific countries as examples, explain the difference between the footprint of a developing and developed country.

Give a variety of real-life examples of the “tragedy of the commons”, both locally and globally.

Describe **three** major factors that determine how air circulates in the lower atmosphere.

Describe how the properties of air, water, and land affect global air circulation. How is heat distributed to different parts of the ocean?

How does *global air circulation* and ocean currents lead to the formation of forests, grasslands and deserts that make up the earth’s terrestrial biomes?

Predict what a climate graph would look like for a variety of different biomes.

Distinguish between **weather** and **climate.**

Define and give six examples of a **greenhouse gas.** What is the **greenhouse effect** and why is it importantto the earth’s life and climate? What effect does increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have on the amount of water vapor, another greenhouse gas?

What is a **biome?** Explain why there are different types of each of the major biomes (deserts, grasslands, and forests). Describe how climate and vegetation vary with latitude and elevation.

Describe “*global warming*” and cooling over the past 900,000 years and during the last century. How do scientists get information about past temperatures and climates?

Describe the role played by *oceans* in the regulation of atmospheric temperatures. What are factors that could decrease its effect in moderating temperature increases?

Describe how each of the following might affect global warming and its resulting effects on *global climate*:

(a) cloud cover and (b) air pollution.

What is the scientific consensus about global temperature change during the last half of the 20th century and about projected temperature changes during this century?

Briefly discuss the possible effects, based on projections of “*global warming*” on: (a)food production (b) water supplies (c) forests (d) sealevel (e) weather (f) biodiversity (g) human health (h) environmentalrefugees.

How can positive feedback loops affect future temperature changes and thus global climate? Give two examples of such loops.