

INR261 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS SUMMARY

INR261 International Environmental Politics is a _____ credit units course
2

_____ is the educational process dealing with man's relationship with his natural and man-made surroundings including the relation of population resources allocation and depletion, conservation, transportation, technology, urban and rural planning to the total human environment

Environmental Education

The aim of environmental education is to _____
enable people to understand the complexities of the environment and the need for nations to adapt their activities and their development in ways, which is harmonious with the environment

CDHE stands for _____
Committee for the Defence of Human Rights

IPCC stands for _____
International Panel on Climate Change

CDHR stands for _____
Committee for the Defence of Human Rights

UNDP stands for _____
United Nations Development Programme

_____ is designed to facilitate understanding of the nature of International environment and issues of Sustainable Development.

INR261

INR261 is designed to facilitate understanding of the nature of International environment and issues of _____.
sustainable development

ODL stands for _____
Open and Distance Learning

CDSN stands for _____
Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

CIDA stands for _____
Canadian International Development Agency

ECOMOG stands for_____

ECOWAS Monitoring Group

ECOWAS stands for_____

Economic Community of West African States

EU stands for_____

European Union

FAO stands for_____

Food and Agriculture Organisation

GEMS stands for_____

Global Environmental Monitoring System

GDP stands for_____

Gross Domestic Product

IBRD stands for_____

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICARA stands for_____

International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

ICRC stands for_____

International Committee of the Red Cross

ICSU stands for_____

International Council of Scientific Unions IDB International Development Bank

ILO stands for_____

International Labour Organisation

IMF stands for_____

International Monetary Fund

IMO stands for_____

International Maritime Organisation

INF stands for_____

Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces

IPCC stands for_____

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IRO stands for_____

International Refugee Organisation

IRPTC stands for_____

International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals

ITTA stands for_____
International Tropical Timber Agreement

IITC stands for_____
International Tropical Timber Council

ITTO stands for_____
International Tropical Timber Organisation

IUCN stands for_____
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (now called World Conservation Union)

MNEs stands for_____
Multinational Enterprises

NAFTA stands for_____
North America Free Trade Agreement

NASA stands for_____
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US)

NATO stands for_____
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

NEAP stands for_____
National Environmental Action Plan

NGOs stands for_____
Non-Governmental Organizations

NIEO stands for_____
New International Economic Order

OAS stands for_____
Organisation of American States

OAU stands for_____
Organisation of African Unity

ODA stands for_____
Overseas Development Agency

OECD stands for_____
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OPCW stands for_____
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

OPEC stands for_____
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

OSCE stands for _____
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

PAC stands for _____
Pan-Africanist Congress

RIMA stands for _____
Environmental Impact Statement (Brazil)

SACEUR stands for _____
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

SADC stands for _____
Southern African Development Community

SADCC stands for _____
Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

SAP stands for _____
Structural Adjustment Programme

SIPRI stands for _____
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

SWAPO stands for _____
South West African Peoples Organisation

TFAP stands for _____
Tropical Forestry Action Plan

TNF stands for _____
Theatre Nuclear Forces

TRFs stands for _____
Tropical Rain Forests UN United Nations

UNCED stands for _____
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNCHE stands for _____
United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

UNCLOS stands for _____
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNESCO stands for _____
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNDP stands for _____
United Nations Development Programme

UNDRO stands for_____

United Nations Disaster Response Organisation

UNGA stands for_____

United Nations General Assembly

UNHCR stands for_____

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNIDIR stands for_____

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNICEF stands for_____

United Nations Children's Fund

UNRISD stands for_____

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNSSD stands for_____

United Nations Special Session on Disarmament

USAID stands for_____

United States Agency for International Development

WCED stands for_____

World Commission on Environment and Development

WEU stands for_____

Western European Union

WFP stands for_____

World Food Programme

WHO stands for_____

World Health Organisation

WID stands for_____

Women In Development

WMO stands for_____

World Meteorological Organisation

WRI stands for_____

World Resources Institute

WRM stands for_____

World Rainforest Movement

WTO stands for_____

World Trade Organisation

WVF stands for_____
World Wide Fund for Nature

WWW stands for_____
World Weather Watch

_____ indicated that there was high infant mortality, primarily through infectious diseases, and high social mortality (infanticide, genocide, warfare etc.) which served as primary mechanisms of population control.

Dunn (1968) and Neel (1970)

_____ indicated that early man exploited his environment at every opportunity emphasizing that he was a persistent forager and a relentless adventurer whose primary goal was survival.

Guthrie (1970)

Man's course for further survival was based in part on his broad_____.
ecological knowledge

_____, in 1977 commissioned a study to examine changes in global population, natural resources and the environment to the end of the century.

President Jimmy Carter

President Jimmy Carter, in _____ commissioned a study to examine changes in global population, natural resources and the environment to the end of the century.

1977

The resultant report (The Global 2000 Report) was submitted in_____.
1980

_____ confirms the observation of the Global 2000 Report in respect of environmental degradation and poverty but goes further to bring out other salient points.

Alexander (1996)

Alexander (1996) confirms the observation of the _____ in respect of environmental degradation and poverty but goes further to bring out other salient points.

Global 2000 Report

UN Under-Secretary General and Executive Director is called_____.
Elizabeth Dowdeswell

The _____ states that many developing countries have reduced poverty by as much as 50 percent

World Bank

_____ remains above 90 per 1,000 live births in Sub-Saharan Africa and 70 in South Asia compared with 40 for East Asia.

Infant mortality

_____ sheds light on what poverty means.

James Gustave Speth

James Gustave Speth sheds light on what _____ means.

poverty

Who goes further to state that more often than not, poor people have little or no access to basic social services and are therefore undernourished, in bad health and poorly educated?

James Gustave Speth

_____ is a reflection of the existence of a power gap which keeps poor people isolated, marginalized, helpless and vulnerable.

Poverty

The Special NGO Committee for Disarmament, Geneva_____, summed up the problem of poverty as being among the greatest failures of the global community.

1995

Housing development programme continued to take more_____.

land

In_____, domestic car production has been growing at more than 15 percent annually

China

In China, domestic car production has been growing at more than _____ percent annually
15

_____ and rising prosperity particularly in many developing countries are demanding for recreational facilities and space.

Urbanization

Urbanization and _____ particularly in many developing countries are demanding for recreational facilities and space.

rising prosperity

Urbanization and rising prosperity particularly in many developing countries are demanding for _____ and space.

recreational facilities

Urbanization and rising prosperity particularly in many developing countries are demanding for recreational facilities and_____.

space

In-mid _____ the world population totaled 5.7 billion.

1995

In-mid 1995 the world population totaled _____ billion.

5.7

In_____, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) convened in Cairo.

1994

In 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) convened in _____.

Cairo

ICPD stands for _____

International Conference on Population and Development

Over _____ delegations agreed to the non-binding agreement known as the international Conference on Population and Development Programme (ICPD) of Action.

180

WSSD stands for _____

World Summit for Social Development

There was disagreement especially over _____, _____ and _____

reproductive health, family and adolescent sexuality

A development model that does not destroy the environment irreparably is yet to be developed.

True

The problem of global warming is not the result only of a specific destructive activity but of the quantity of human action everywhere in the world.

True

In _____ alone there were 28 conflicts between nations over fishing rights as catches outstripped supply.

1994

In 1994 alone there were _____ conflicts between nations over fishing rights as catches outstripped supply.

28

In 1994 alone there were 28 conflicts between nations over _____ as catches outstripped supply.

fishing rights

_____, soil erosion and desertification are forcing increasing numbers of people particularly in Africa to leave their homelands.

Deforestation

Deforestation, _____ and desertification are forcing increasing numbers of people particularly in Africa to leave their homelands.

soil erosion

Deforestation, soil erosion and _____ are forcing increasing numbers of people particularly in Africa to leave their homelands.

desertification

Detailed estimates suggest that there are now approximately _____ million “environmental refugees” in the world

25

Detailed estimates suggest that there are now approximately 25 million “_____” in the world

environmental refugees

Environmental issues almost invariably involve a degree of scientific uncertainty that complicates decision-making.

True

_____ among technical experts on complex environmental issues is pervasive.

Disagreement

_____ think that socio-economic and political phenomena are at the core of the problem of environmental change.

Natural scientists

Natural scientists think that _____ and political phenomena are at the core of the problem of environmental change.

socio-economic

Natural scientists think that socio-economic and _____ are at the core of the problem of environmental change.

political phenomena

Natural scientists think that socio-economic and political phenomena are at the core of the problem of _____.

environmental change

_____ see the global change, which threatens the physical stability of the planet in the immediate future as a result of human behaviour and human institutions.

Natural scientists

_____ basic approaches to environmental degradation may be recognised.

Two

The _____ sees solutions through the adaptation of human institutions, that is, incremental change approach.

orthodox view

Which model would settle for modest progress toward effective regimes, on the assumption that further increments of progress will follow later?

Orthodox view

The _____ argues that the question of environmental degradation can be addressed meaningfully only by an abandonment of current forms of socio-economic development and leveling off of the growth trajectory.

radical view

Brundtland Commission's 'sustainable development' reflects the _____ (incremental approach).

orthodox view

Orthodox view is also called _____

incremental approach

_____ argues that if there is international co-operation, incorporating 'big science' into policy. - business as usual - the scenario may go on 'affirming that the developing countries can develop,

industrialize and make a productive place in the global economy while the industrialized nations can maintain and improve their own standard of living'

Orthodox view

_____ sees solution to the problems of development and environmental degradation in sustainable development paradigm in his chapter "The GATT and the Environment"

James Cameron

James Cameron sees solution to the problems of development and environmental degradation in sustainable development paradigm in his chapter_____

The GATT and the Environment

_____ means the progressive economic and social development of human society through maintaining the security of livelihood for all peoples and by enabling them to meet their present needs, together with a quality of life in accordance with their dignity and well being, without compromising the ability of future generations to do likewise.

Sustainable development

_____ requires that growth must not exceed the capacity of the larger system to regenerate resources and absorb waste at sustainable rates and without disrupting other vital natural services such as photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation etc.

Sustainability

Working within the 'sustainable development' framework on a global scale is harmful because_____

it prioritises economic growth, which in turn fuels the engine of environmental destruction

Human suffering and injustice can no longer be tolerated on the grounds that 'progress' will gradually eliminate them

True

_____ and injustice can no longer be tolerated on the grounds that 'progress' will gradually eliminate them

Human suffering

Human suffering and _____ can no longer be tolerated on the grounds that 'progress' will gradually eliminate them

injustice

Human suffering and injustice can no longer be tolerated on the grounds that_____ will gradually eliminate them

progress

General aid for economic growth is now morally inadequate.

True

General aid for _____ growth is now morally inadequate.

economic

A corollary to the _____ paradigm is scaling down consumption.

sustainable development

A corollary to the 'sustainable development' paradigm is _____.
scaling down consumption

A corollary to the 'sustainable development' paradigm is scaling down _____.
consumption

_____ has become a 'value' and permeates the social fabric of society.
Consumption

Consumption has become a _____ and permeates the social fabric of society.
value

The World Bank is not alone.
True

The GATT world trade regime now under the auspices of the WTO has the same ethos.
True

The IMF can be regarded as essentially part of the problem because _____.
its policies of 'structural adjustment' instruct government to priorities export-led economic stabilization, which all too often involves the depletion of environmental capital

The Atlantic Charter of _____ spelt out the core convictions of Western unity and created a bipolar world of Capitalism and Socialism led by the US and former Soviet Union respectively.
1941

The developing countries contribute to global warming in three main ways:
1. By burning forests for agriculture and ranching (countries such as Brazil not only release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, but also destroy valuable carbon dioxide sinks because the forests draw carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere)
2. By raising livestock, which produces methane
3. By burning fossil fuels

AOSIS stands for _____.
Association of Small Island States

MITI stands for _____.
Ministry of International Trade and Industry

The _____ and the people of delta regions of Nigeria still face the daunting task of saving their homeland from the local environmental ravages perpetrated by oil companies in collusion with the government.
Ogonis

_____ refers to any weapon that can be carried by one or two people.
Light weapons

The international committee of the Red Cross has determined that _____ are the principle cause of death in conflicts.
small arms

More than 70 states produce various _____ and ammunition.
light weapons

More than 70 states produce various light weapons and _____.
ammunition

More than 70 states produce various light weapons and ammunition.
True

_____ era surplus stocks are a second major source of light weapons supply today.
Cold war

Cold war-era _____ stocks are a second major source of light weapons supply today.
surplus

Cold war-era surplus stocks are a _____ major source of light weapons supply today.
second

Cold war-era surplus stocks are a second major source of _____ supply today.
light weapons

The _____ is a major channel of supply of light weapons where private dealers knowingly violate the arms sales laws and policies of the source, transit or recipient state for commercial gain.
black market

The licit and illicit traffic in small arms are closely intertwined.
True

In _____, the BATF receive approximately 30, 000 requests to trace weapons used in crimes.
1996

In 1996, the _____ receive approximately 30, 000 requests to trace weapons used in crimes.
BATF

In 1996, the BATF receive approximately _____ requests to trace weapons used in crimes.
30, 000

In 1996, the BATF receive approximately 30, 000 requests to trace _____ used in crimes.
weapons

During _____, however, governments and international organizations made progress in calming down on illicit weapons trafficking.
1997

In _____, a panel of government experts investigated the proliferation of small/high arms and recommended increased information sharing, stronger laws and regulations, improved security for surplus weapons storage, and the destruction of weaponry within the mandate of UN peacekeeping operation.
1995

A development model that does not destroy the environment irreparably is yet to be developed.
True

World-wide military arsenals include nuclear, _____, biological and chemical weapons.
conventional

World-wide military arsenals include _____, conventional, biological and chemical weapons.
nuclear

World-wide military arsenals include nuclear, conventional, _____ and chemical weapons.
biological

World-wide military arsenals include nuclear, conventional, biological and _____ weapons.
chemical

The _____ has been degraded by military activities in many ways.
environment

The environment has been degraded by _____ activities in many ways.
military

In _____, the waters of the Yellow River were released by dynamiting the Huaguanknow dike to hold back the advancing Japanese.
1938

In 1938, the waters of the _____ were released by dynamiting the Huaguanknow dike to hold back the advancing Japanese.
Yellow River

In 1938, the waters of the Yellow River were released by dynamiting the Huaguanknow dike to hold back the advancing _____.
Japanese

During the Second Indo-China War of _____ the US made extensive use of herbicides.
1961-75

During the Second Indo-China War of 1961-75 the US made extensive use of _____.
herbicides

In 1986, _____ regarded the North Korean proposal to construct the Kumgangsan hydroelectric dam on a northern tributary of the Han River as an aggressive act.
South Korea

In _____, South Korea regarded the North Korean proposal to construct the Kumgangsan hydroelectric dam on a northern tributary of the Han River as an aggressive act.
1986

In 1986, South Korea regarded the North Korean proposal to construct the _____ on a northern tributary of the Han River as an aggressive act.
Kumgangsan hydroelectric dam

In 1986, South Korea regarded the _____ proposal to construct the Kumgangsan hydroelectric dam on a northern tributary of the Han River as an aggressive act.
North Korean

_____ production is complex.

Nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons production is_____.

complex

Nuclear weapons production is complex.

True

_____, an essential component from which nuclear bombs are made is so toxic that inhaling one millionth of an ounce can cause cancer

Plutonium

Plutonium an essential component from which nuclear bombs are made is_____

toxic that inhaling one millionth of an ounce can cause cancer

_____ sites in US weapons manufacturing complexes could contaminate ground-water and threaten the environment in other ways.

3,700

Another area of nuclear weapons security risks is in_____

its nuclear-powered submarines potential threat to the global commons

Of the world's _____ nuclear power plants, submarines contain 340.

745

Of the world's 745 nuclear power plants, _____ contain 340.

submarines

Of the world's 745 nuclear power plants, submarines contain_____.

340

_____ means a broad and interlinked set of ideas, beliefs and values about the relationships between man and his environment, held by a group of people and which those people demonstrate both in behaviour and action.

Ideology

_____ reflect the attitudes and perceptions which the people show about the environment, its problems and how these relate to man's global survival.

Ideology

Two main beliefs and approaches to the environment and environmental problems are distinguished in the _____ and reformist ideologies.

radical

_____ main beliefs and approaches to the environment and environmental problems are distinguished in the radical and reformist ideologies.

Two

Two main beliefs and approaches to the environment and environmental problems are distinguished in the radical and _____ ideologies.

reformist

The _____ ideology and approaches rely on and embraces mainstream cultures' ideologies of liberalism and democratic socialism.

reformist

The reformist ideology and approaches rely on and embraces mainstream cultures' ideologies of _____ and democratic socialism.

liberalism

The reformist ideology and approaches rely on and embraces mainstream cultures' ideologies of liberalism and _____.

democratic socialism

_____ is basically pro-active both in perspective and in its approaches to environment and its problems.

Radical ideology

Accordingly, _____, attempts to effect fundamental socio-economic and political changes rooted in a counter-culture rather than in a mainstream cultural/economic framework.

radical environmental ideology

Radical environmental ideology focuses on the following

- Social ecology
- Eco-socialism
- Deep ecology

_____ is based largely on anarchist principles.

Social ecology

_____ is libertarian, decentralist and communalist in principle and a brand of socialism ultimately opposed to the state.

Eco-socialism

_____ focuses on fundamental changes in attitudes and values towards nature-bringing society everywhere to conform to ecological principles (for e.g. the principle of "carrying capacity" which implies limits to population and economic growth)

Deep ecology

_____ functions either to re-create different social, political, economic environmental values and beliefs or legitimize usually dominant ones.

Education

_____ and values provide a framework for environmental issues or problems and their responses to them

Beliefs.

Beliefs and _____ provide a framework for environmental issues or problems and their responses to them.

values

_____ are beginning to be aware that in teaching, we transmit more than mere facts, that the how and why we transmit are invariably value-bound.

Educators

_____ can be regarded, in a global ethical context, as mankind's search for a wisdom that will provide knowledge of how to acquire and use knowledge for survival and the improvement of the quality of life of the individual.

Environmental Education

_____ is concerned with the science, technology and ethics of global survival on earth.

Environmental Education

_____ derives its major guiding principle, philosophy and agenda from ecological knowledge with its elaborate vision cutting across the traditional boundaries of knowledge.

Environmental Education

The central and ultimate aim of education in general and environmental education in particular is _____

moulding of human behaviour

The relationship between this aim of EE and ideology is that _____
the components of an adequate ideology are pre-requisites of achieving the objectives for EE as defined by the 1977 Tbilisi Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education

_____ about the environment serve as the informational bases which ultimately determine individual attitudes, values, intentions and behaviors about environmental problems and issues and disposition to act in a consistently predictable way on these environmental problems and issues.

Beliefs

Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) view _____ as: '...a learned predisposition to respond in a consistently favorable or unfavorable manner with respect to a given object'

attitude

An _____ is a complex and enduring organization of feelings, desires, fears, prejudices, motivational emotion, perceptual and cognitive processes or other tendencies that give a set of readiness to act.

attitude

_____ are culturally mediated and are often influenced by one's religion and social experiences.

Beliefs

Beliefs are culturally mediated and are often influenced by one's _____ and social experiences.

religion

Beliefs are _____ mediated and are often influenced by one's religion and social experiences.

culturally

Beliefs are culturally mediated and are often influenced by one's religion and _____ experiences.

social

_____ refer to an individual's subjective probability, judgments concerning some discriminable aspects of his environment.

Beliefs

_____ reflect to a large extent, the individual's knowledge and understanding of himself, his environment and the relationships between both.

Beliefs

A major function of the state is to _____

help individuals and corporation exploit the environment to increase wealth and power

The _____ is the self-made individual who does his or her own thing and hurts no one.

ideal person

_____ can be regarded, in a global ethical context, as mankind's search for a wisdom that will provide knowledge of how to acquire and use knowledge for survival and the improvement of the quality of life of the individual.

Environmental Education

_____ is concerned with the science, technology and ethics of global survival on earth.

Environmental Education

_____ are seen as essentially pollution problems that threaten human and welfare.

Environmental problems

Each environmental problem can be solved in isolation by _____

waiting until it reaches a crisis level and then dealing with it by the use of legal, technological, and economic methods, mostly, temporary output approaches

_____ can be used to control the evolution of life forms and develop organisms that produce more food, clean-up oil spills and toxic wastes, and satisfy more of our wants.

Genetic engineering

The first three levels of understanding are _____-centered views in which we shape the world to meet our needs.

human

Population growth in geometric proportion cannot continue indefinitely.

True

All _____ are finite.

resources

All resources are _____.

finite

_____ is limited by the availability of essential resources.

Population growth

Population growth is limited by _____

the availability of essential resources

A _____ is a collection or group of organisms of the same species occupying a particular space at a particular time.

population

According to _____ publication, a population is a self regulating phenomenon, which has a birth rate as well as a death rate, a growth form, density, an age structure and a numerical dispersion in time and space.

UNESCO (1986)

According to UNESCO (1986) publication, a _____ is a self regulating phenomenon, which has a birth rate as well as a death rate, a growth form, density, an age structure and a numerical dispersion in time and space.

population

_____ is the world's most Catholic country

Italy

_____ is defined as the size of a particular population in relation to a specific unit space, and expressed with reference 1 the number of species per unit area or volume.

Population density

Population density is defined as _____

the size of a particular population in relation to a specific unit space, and expressed with reference 1 the number of species per unit area or volume

Generally, the smaller the organism, the greater is the abundance per unit area.

True

The larger the size of the organisms, the lesser is its numerical density.

True

The lower the tropic level of the species, the greater is its density.

True

_____ is determined by three related terms - natality, mortality, and dispersal.

Population density

Population density is determined by three related terms - _____, mortality, and dispersal.

natality

Population density is determined by three related terms - natality, _____, and dispersal.

mortality

Population density is determined by three related terms - natality, mortality, and _____.

dispersal

_____ is determined by the number of organisms added to the population through reproduction and the number leaving it through death.

Population density

Population _____ is determined by the number of organisms added to the population through reproduction and the number leaving it through death.

density

Population density is determined by the number of organisms added to the population through _____ and the number leaving it through death.

reproduction

Population density is determined by the number of organisms added to the population through reproduction and the number leaving it through _____.

death

_____ is the production of new individuals in the population.

Natality

Natality is _____

the production of new individuals in the population

_____ is a comprehensive term which covers all forms of production; fission, germination, hatching and birth.

Natality

Technically, _____ refers to the number of offspring's-produced per female per unit time and for humans, the term birth rate is used rather than natality.

natality

_____ refers to death of organisms in a given population leading to a decrease in number.

Mortality

_____ is expressed as the number of individuals dying in a given period.

Mortality

For human beings, _____ (rather than mortality) is used and it denotes the number of deaths in a give time interval divided by the average population.

death rate

_____ vanes with age and it is better expressed in terms of life expectancy because the number of individuals who survive is of more significance in a population than those who die

Mortality

Mortality vanes with age and it is better expressed in terms of life expectancy because _____

the number of individuals who survive is of more significance in a population than those who die

There are _____ forms of mortality

two

(UNESCO: 1986), identifies two forms of mortality _____

physiologic or maximum longevity and ecological longevity

_____ refers to the average life span of members of a population living under optimum conditions and natural deaths due to old age or senescence.

Physiological longevity

_____ depends on and varies with environmental conditions.

Ecological longevity

The movement of organisms and other agents of reproductive structures (e.g. seeds, spores, larvae, nymphs, tadpoles etc) in or out of the population is referred to as _____.
dispersal

_____ is one way movement into a population to increase that population
Immigration

_____ is a one way outward movement leading to a decrease in population
Emigration

_____ refers to the periodic departure and return of members of the population.
Migration

Immigration is a one way movement into a population to _____ that population
increase

Emigration is a one way outward movement leading to a _____ in population
decrease

Migration refers to the periodic _____ and return of members of the population.
departure

Migration refers to the periodic departure and _____ of members of the population.
return

Migration refers to the periodic departure and return of members of the _____.
population

The age structure of population affects its natality and mortality because _____
the potentials and actual reproductive capacity of organisms in that population is restricted to certain age bracket while mortality is also limited to certain ages

Generally, there are three different age categories of a given population: _____, reproductive and post- reproductive.
pre-reproductive

Generally, there are three different age categories of a given population: pre-reproductive, _____ and post- reproductive.
reproductive

Generally, there are three different age categories of a given population: pre-reproductive, reproductive and _____.
post-reproductive

A UNESCO (1986) publication states that a large proportion of the _____ individuals characterize a rapidly expanding population.
pre-reproductive

A more even distribution of different age groups leads to a more _____ population.
stationary

A large proportion of _____ individuals indicate a declining population.
post-reproductive

A UNESCO (1986) publication states that _____
a large proportion of the pre-reproductive individuals characterize a rapidly expanding population

A large proportion of post-reproductive individuals indicate a _____ population.
declining

According to the _____ national census, Nigeria has a very young population.
1991

_____ has not become an important feature of the Nigerian population.
Aging

Aging has not become an important feature of the Nigerian population.
True

_____ refers to the long term capability of an ecosystem to sustain a given population without degrading its available resources and, in turn, affecting its own population.
Carrying capacity

_____ is a function of human resource use and environmental factors.
Carrying capacity

There are _____ major human-induced changes accompanying population growth
two

There are two major human-induced changes accompanying population growth: _____ and _____
habitat alteration and pollution

_____ results from indiscriminate deforestation to make way for more farmland to grow food for the exploding population it has been estimated that between 1700 to 1980, forest and woodland declined globally from roughly 6.2 billion hectares to 5.1 billion hectares, or nearly 20 percent.
Habitat alteration

_____ and expansion of cropland are usually accompanied by different agricultural activities (inputs efficient and sophisticated use of machines and technology, roads and canals' construction) the cumulative effect of which is soil degradation.
Deforestation

Deforestation and _____ are usually accompanied by different agricultural activities (inputs efficient and sophisticated use of machines and technology, roads and canals' construction) the cumulative effect of which is soil degradation.
expansion of cropland

Globally, irrigated lands cover _____ million hectares
310

_____ is said to occur when the atmosphere is over-burdened with gases and chemicals that it can no longer function effectively.

Air pollution

Air pollution is said to occur when _____

the atmosphere is over-burdened with gases and chemicals that it can no longer function effectively

The earth's _____ ozone layer which is at an altitude of 15 to 50 kilometers serves to protect life from the dangerous effects of UV-B radiation.

stratospheric

The earth's stratospheric ozone layer which is at an altitude of _____kilometers serves to protect life from the dangerous effects of UV-B radiation.

15 to 50

The earth's stratospheric ozone layer which is at an altitude of 15 to 50 kilometers serves to protect life from the dangerous effects of_____.

UV-B radiation

The digestive system in animals which turns green fodder into food inside them produces _____.
methane gas

_____ estimated that with about half-tone of termites for every person on earth, termites make a considerable contribution to the release of methane into the atmosphere.

Mckibben (1990)

The process of _____ is most important where vegetation replaces carbon dioxide with oxygen.
photosynthesis

The process of photosynthesis is most important where _____ replaces carbon dioxide with oxygen.

vegetation

The process of photosynthesis is most important where vegetation replaces _____ with oxygen.
carbon dioxide

The process of photosynthesis is most important where vegetation replaces carbon dioxide with_____.

oxygen

_____ produces 5.000 tons of air pollution a year.

Mexico City

Mexico City produces _____ tons of air pollution a year.

5.000

_____ causes numerous diseases, including cancer, neuropsychiatric disease, chronic respiratory problems, and musculoskeletal problems.

Pollution

_____ refers to snow, hail fog and dry deposition of acidic particles, which in contact with dampness take on an acid variation.

Acid deposition

_____ is measured on the pH scale in relation to the concentration of hydrogen ions in the liquid.

Acidity

Acidity is measured on the _____ in relation to the concentration of hydrogen ions in the liquid.

pH scale

Acidity is measured on the pH scale in relation to the _____ of hydrogen ions in the liquid.

concentration

Acidity is measured on the pH scale in relation to the concentration of _____ in the liquid.

hydrogen ions

Acidity is measured on the pH scale in relation to the concentration of hydrogen ions in the _____.

liquid

A pH of _____ is neutral

7

A pH of 7 is _____

neutral

A pH between 0 and 7 indicates _____.

an alkaline or basic state

The three common acids of the atmosphere are _____, nitric and sulphuric acids

carbonic

The three common acids of the atmosphere are carbonic, _____ and sulphuric acids

nitric

The three common acids of the atmosphere are carbonic, nitric and _____

sulphuric acids

High acidity in a river or lake will lead to the death of most living things.

True

_____ clogs the gills of fish where such still exist and the calcium in their skeletal structure is attacked and bones become brittle and unable to withstand the pull of muscle, resulting in deformity.

Aluminum

Aluminum clogs the gills of fish where such still exist and the calcium in their skeletal structure is attacked and bones become brittle and unable to withstand the pull of muscle, resulting in _____.

deformity

The leaking of chemicals from the soil has its deleterious effect on trees.

True

_____ is indicated by the premature discoloration and drop of deciduous leaves or coniferous needles.

Mineral deficiency

Mineral deficiency is indicated by the premature _____ and drop of deciduous leaves or coniferous needles.

discoloration

Mineral deficiency is indicated by _____

premature discoloration and drop of deciduous leaves or coniferous needles

Buildings are not spared of acid rain attack either.

True

Diluted acids react with lime in natural stone and concrete structures.

True

_____ react with lime in natural stone and concrete structures.

Diluted acids

Diluted acids react with _____ in natural stone and concrete structures.

lime

Diluted acids react with lime in _____ and concrete structures.

natural stone

Diluted acids react with lime in natural stone and _____ structures.

concrete

Diluted acids react with _____

lime in natural stone and concrete structures

_____ is badly affected by acidity and many of the outstanding stained works of art are fading rapidly

Stained glass

Stained glass is badly affected by _____ and many of the outstanding stained works of art are fading rapidly

acidity

_____ glass is badly affected by acidity and many of the outstanding stained works of art are fading rapidly

Stained

Stained glass is badly affected by acidity and many of the outstanding stained works of _____ are fading rapidly

Art

Global warming is another effect of air pollution.

True

The _____ prevents warmth being dissipated into space and keeps the overall temperature of the Earth higher than it would be without these gases.

greenhouse effect

_____, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and chlorofluorocarbons are the main greenhouse gases.

Carbondioxide

Carbondioxide, methane, _____, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and chlorofluorocarbons are the main greenhouse gases.

ozone

Carbondioxide, _____, ozone, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and chlorofluorocarbons are the main greenhouse gases.

methane

Carbondioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and _____ are the main greenhouse gases.

chlorofluorocarbons

Carbondioxide, methane, ozone, _____ and chlorofluorocarbons are the main greenhouse gases.

nitrous oxide

Carbondioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and chlorofluorocarbons are the main _____.

greenhouse gases

Nitrous oxide is also called _____

laughing gas

Computer models have predicted a potential rise in temperature of between _____ by 2050.

1.5 and 4.5°C

Computer models have predicted a potential rise in temperature of between 1.5 and 4.5°C by _____.

2050

Depletion of the _____ layer becomes the fourth effect of air pollution.

Ozone

Depletion of the ozone layer becomes the _____ effect of air pollution.

fourth

Depletion of the ozone layer becomes the fourth effect of _____.

air pollution

_____ is said to protect the planet and its people from solar radiation containing ultraviolet rays and of these UV-B causes skin cancer, ageing and wrinkling and eye malfunctions in humans, slows plant growth.

Ozone

_____ is an unstable form of oxygen, readily giving up the third atom, particularly to atoms of chlorine.

Ozone (03)

CFC gases are not destroyed by the usual chemical reactions in the lower atmosphere.

True

In_____, the US, Canada, Finland, Norway and Sweden urged UNCED to consider the international regulation of ozone.

1977

_____ called a conference of experts from thirty-two countries and a World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer was adopted.

UNEP

UNEP called a conference of experts from _____ countries and a World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer was adopted.

thirty-two

The representatives of the group from _____ nations began meeting in January 1982.

twenty-four

The representatives of the group from twenty-four nations began meeting in_____.

January 1982

The representatives of the group from twenty-four nations began meeting in January_____.

1982

At the first meeting of the parties in Helsinki in May_____, the veto coalition began to shift its position dramatically.

1989

_____ arise from many sources namely from the nuclear power and defense industries, hospitals, Universities, and other research laboratories.

Radioactive wastes

There is no doubt that the world population is increasing.

True

_____ refers to the global composite of genes, species and ecosystems.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity refers to the global composite of_____, species and ecosystems.

genes

Biodiversity refers to the global composite of genes, _____ and ecosystems.

species

Biodiversity refers to the global composite of genes, species and _____.
ecosystems

Biodiversity refers to _____.
the global composite of genes, species and ecosystems

_____ are among the richest and most diverse ecosystems on earth, containing somewhere between 50- 90 percent of the world's species.

Tropical rain forests

The _____ are the richest areas for species.
tropics

The tropics are the richest areas for _____.
species

_____ contain over half of the world's species in just 7% of the land area.
Tropical forests

Tropical forests contain over half of the world's species in just _____% of the land area.
7

_____ are said to contain more than two-thirds of the world's species and threats to the forests imply a potential extinction of all forms of life.

Tropical forests

A _____ creates an ideal microclimate for a number of crops the limitation of solar radiation notwithstanding.
forest environment

_____ contribute significantly to agriculture and climate patterns.
Forests

Forests contribute significantly to _____ and climate patterns.
agriculture

Forests contribute significantly to agriculture and _____ patterns.
climate

When _____ is regular, people and agriculture may depend on it.
rainfall

When rainfall is _____, people and agriculture may depend on it.
regular

When rainfall is regular, _____ and agriculture may depend on it.
people

When rainfall is regular, people and _____ may depend on it.
agriculture

_____ means loss of irrigation and interference with rainfall cycles.

Destruction of forests

Destruction of forests means _____

loss of irrigation and interference with rainfall cycles

_____ are vital to the maintenance of soil quality, providing organic matter through leaf fall, limiting soil erosion through the binding effects of root systems and protecting soil from the direct impact of rainfall.

Trees

_____ is believed to contribute as much as 25 percent of the increased carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere.

Deforestation

_____ occurs because heat-trapping gases particularly carbon dioxide is released by the burning of felled woodlands and because the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis is reduced

Deforestation

_____ which administers the 1984 International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) is the world's only commodity agreement on tropical timber.

The International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)

Tropical forests are vital to the global carbon cycle because _____

they contain a larger stock of vegetation-stored carbon than all other ecological zones put together

The Conference, tagged the United Nations Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) was held in Stockholm, Sweden from 5 - 16 June, _____

1972

The _____ principles in the Stockholm Declaration reflected a compromise.

26

The most important contribution of the Conference could be referred to as _____

Stockholm Declaration's Principles

The _____ marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics.

Conference

The _____ represented the first formal sign of increasing international concern for environmental degradation on a global scale.

Conference

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) began on _____ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

3rd of June, 1992

The _____ Summit took place in the shadow of the Cold War rivalry between the East and West blocs

1972

The 1972 Summit took place in the shadow of the _____ rivalry between the East and West blocs
Cold War

The Rio Conference is not an isolated conference.
True

The _____ Conference is not an isolated conference
Rio

In the end, _____ countries signed both the Biodiversity and the global warming conventions and other countries signed one or the other.
153

_____ attached a reservation to his signature of the Global Warming Convention saying that the United States would not be bound by the timetables for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

President George Bush

_____ refused to sign the Biodiversity Convention on the grounds that it did not protect intellectual property rights in biotechnology.

President George Bush

There are _____ observations that stand out as to what happened in Rio.
two

_____ prohibits the installation of any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other kind of weapons of mass destruction in orbit around the earth or celestial bodies or on outer space.

Outer Space Treaty

The United Nations Earth Summit II 2002 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa.
True

In welcoming delegates to the conference, _____ urged world leaders to return from the summit with a conviction to 'undo the damage we have caused'.

President Thabo Mbeki

The _____ UN Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994.
1982

The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on_____.
16 November 1994

The first Protocol to the _____ is the Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol, 1984.
Conference

The first _____ to the Conference is the Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol, 1984.
Protocol

The first Protocol to the Conference is the Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol,_____.
1984

The first Protocol to the Conference is the_____, 1984.
Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol

The _____ Protocol requires parties to report annually to the Executive Body of the Convention on their national annual sulphur emissions

1985

Nitrogen Oxides Protocol 1988 becomes the third Protocol.

True

Impetus for the _____ Convention arose from the failure of the Base

Bamako

Impetus for the _____ Convention arose from the failure of the Base

Bamako

Impetus for the Bamako Convention arose from the failure of the _____

Base

The _____ is entirely funded by voluntary contributions from member states.

UNDP

The UNDP was founded in _____ to combine the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the United Nations Special Fund (UNSF).

1965

In _____, the two organizations were fully integrated to become the UNDP.

1971

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) was founded in _____

1945

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate (IPCC) in _____.

1988

_____ is a body of rules which these sovereign and equal states have explicitly or implicitly consented to.

International law

Sharachchandra Lele describes _____ as a new way of life and approach to social and economic activities for all societies, rich and poor which is compatible with the preservation of the environment

sustainable development

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) defines _____ as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'

sustainable development

_____ implies three primary factors of economic, social and environment.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development implies three primary factors of _____, social and environment.

economic

Sustainable development implies three primary factors of economic, _____ and environment.
social

Sustainable development implies three primary factors of economic, social and _____.
environment

An _____ must be able to produce goods and services on a continuing basis and maintain manageable economy without jeopardizing sectoral balances of economic activities of the country.

economically sustainable system

_____ must maintain a stable resource base, avoiding over-exploitation of renewable resource systems or environmental sink functions and depleting non-renewable resources only to the extent that investment is made in adequate substitutes.

Environmentally sustainable system

Nigeria covers a total surface area of _____ square kilometres with the coastline of about 900 kilometres long.

923,768

Nigeria covers a total surface area of 923,768 square kilometres with the coastline of about _____ kilometres long.

900

Nigeria became independent in October _____

1960

Nigeria is a member of international and global community

True

The _____ region of Nigeria is Africa's largest delta covering some 7,000 square kilometres.

Niger Delta

_____ contains the largest mangrove forest in the world (5,400 — 6,000 square kilometres) and about one third of this area is made-up of wetlands.

Niger Delta

_____ is the homeland of the people now so constituted together, politically in nine states of the South (Delta, Anambra, Bayelsa, Edo, Rivers, Ondo, Abia, Cross River, and Akwa-Ibom) which forms the basis of the economic life of the Nigerian Federation.

Niger Delta

The Niger Delta's main environmental challenges result majorly from _____ and gas flaring
oil spills

The Niger Delta's main environmental challenges result majorly from oil spills and _____
gas flaring

Oil was discovered in commercial quantity in _____

1956

The first shipment of oil for export was made in _____ with nearly 5,000 barrel per day

1958

The first shipment of oil for export was made in 1958 with nearly _____ barrel per day
5,000

Nigeria is a member of international and global community and therefore is not immune from the positive and negative effects of globalization from the point of view of _____ and technology.
industrialization

Nigeria is a member of international and global community and therefore is not immune from the positive and negative effects of globalization from the point of view of industrialization and_____.
technology

Between 1960 and 2000 there were _____connected lines
10,000

NAFDAC stands for_____
National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control

Privatization of public enterprises has led to _____ and assets stripping.
mass retrenchment

_____ of public enterprises has led to mass retrenchment and assets stripping.
Privatization

Privatization of public enterprises has led to mass retrenchment and_____.
assets stripping

_____ is the greatest shortcoming of the Obasanjo Administration.
Security

Security is the greatest shortcoming of the _____ Administration.
Obasanjo

Nigeria is the _____ largest exporter of oil
sixth

NAFPP stands for_____
National Accelerated Food Production Programme

OFN stands for_____
Operation Feed the Nation

YES stands for_____
Youth Empowerment Scheme

PAP stands for_____
Poverty Alleviation Programme

NAPEP stands for_____
National Poverty Eradication Programme

_____ is defined as objective knowledge about the nature, properties and behaviour of physical world (Research)

Science

_____ is knowledge plus skill necessary to develop principles, procedures and processes that can be used to modify, manipulate and otherwise produce changes in specific features, and in the behaviour of the physical world to serve human social needs.

Technology

It is _____ which is applied to development.

technology

It is technology which is applied to _____

development

PQLI stands for _____

Physical Quality of Life Index

NNPC stands for _____

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

The UNEP Executive Director, _____ has counseled Africa that investment on huge hydropower dams and fossil fuel plants were simply 'more of the same'

Achim Steiner

_____ is a key theme for future world development.

Energy

Energy system transformation towards sustainability is thus the first step into the _____.

solar age

Education means going to its Latin root 'educare' which means _____

'to bring up', to ear'

_____ implies molding, forming, reforming or improving the person's personality. It presupposes that something worthwhile (something good) is being imparted to somebody in a morally accepted manner.

Education

Any formation of a person which does not include moral formation is no education.

True

The Bamako Convention prohibiting import of hazardous waste into Africa was adopted in _____
1991

According to the World Watch Institute (1996), the effects of greenhouse on developing nations would create millions of _____

social refugees

Apart from the coastal nations, which other states will experience rise in oceans due to climate change?

Small island states

Who is regarded as the coordinator of the activities of the United Nations Organisation?
Secretary-General

The Earth Summit took place in the year_____
1992

One of these is not an obvious negative environmental consequences of gas flaring in the Niger Delta of Nigeria_____
Pipeline vandalism

Gas flaring contribute to environmental pollution in_____
Niger Delta

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate (IPCC) was signed in the year_____
1988

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted in the year_____
1985

Sustainable development entails three primary factors except_____
climate change

Which of these is not a consequence of environmental mismanagement by man?
climatic changes

According to the Global 2000 Report, the West is a major contributor to environmental_____
Pollution

The rapid growth of human _____ is a phenomenon with environmental implication
Population

Brundtland Commission's 'sustainable development' is of the view that environment and _____ are two sides of the same coin.
development

_____ is the acronym for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
UNFCCC

The Fourth World Conference on Women took place in Beijing in September_____
1995

The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) took place in Brazil city of_____
Rio de Janeiro

Nigeria is also a signatory to this international environmental agreements?
Biodiversity

_____ is not a major problem associated with global environmental degradation.
Tourism

The burning of the Kuwaiti oil fields by the retreating Iraqi army and the use of chemical or biological weapons is regarded as a new phase of _____
environmental warfare

In 1975 _____ introduced the issue of ozone depletion to the international arena
UNEP

There are _____ nuclear power plants in the world.
745

_____ is a set of ideas, beliefs and values about the relationships between man and his environment.

Ideology

All these are the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN except _____
Paternal mortality

Depletion of the ozone layer becomes the _____ effect of air pollution.
Fourth

More _____ in the Niger Delta than anywhere in the world.
Gas is flared

_____ is a group of organisms of the same species occupying a particular space at a particular time.

Population

All of these are environmental organisations except _____
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Tropical _____ are under serious destruction.
Forests

_____ has a legacy of pollution from industrialisation, excessive consumption and over-abundance.

The west

Environmental degradation can result into _____
Infant mortality and maternal mortality

The _____ pledged to reduce CFC production by 50 percent by 1999
The Montreal Protocol

Human numbers have grown by roughly _____ since 1992
450 million

Global warming is the result of _____ activity in the world.
Human

Environmental degradation in the Niger Delta is caused by _____
Multinational Oil Corporations

There are _____ levels of environmental awareness.

4

_____ is concerned with the global survival on earth.

Environmental education

_____ is the progressive socio-economic development of human society.

Sustainable development

All these are the major problems associated with global environmental degradation except _____

Growth of conservations

_____ was an environmental activist from the Niger Delta.

Dappa Biriye

In 1975 _____ introduced the issue of ozone depletion to the international arena

UNEP

There are _____ nuclear power plants in the world.

745

Environmental Education in a global ethical context is mankind's search for _____

Wisdom

The aims of education in any society are shaped by the belief structure and _____

Values

The effect of military security on the environment is best demonstrated in the _____.

Iran-Iraq war

Rational bargaining approach to conventions and treaties must include the idea of _____

Justice

All these countries burn a considerably large quantity of coal except _____

Peru

Each environmental problem can be solved in _____ by waiting until it reaches a crisis level.

Isolation

12.2 million children die before the age of _____ years

Five

_____ constitutes half of the world's population.

Women

Children of the victims of war's are difficult to deal with was the view of _____

Sister Doreen

The types of arsenals are nuclear, conventional, _____ and chemical arsenals

Biological

It is on record that Nigeria has one of the worst cases of _____

Crude oil

Oil exploration in the Niger Delta has led to _____

Inter and intra communal conflicts

_____ surplus stocks are a second major source of light weapons supply today.

Cold war-era

Oil exploration in Nigeria started in _____

1908

These three civilizations emerged from the fall of Roman Empire except _____

The Songhai Empire

The term _____ refers to high level of cooperation beyond the willingness to negotiate internationally and to coordinate policy outcomes on a periodic basis.

Regime

More than _____ states produce various light weapons and ammunition.

70

Multinational companies in the Niger Delta do not operate _____

According to Environmental Laws

_____ sometimes have spill over effects.

Oil spills

Blanca was a _____ environmental activist assassinated.

Honduran

Crude oil was discovered in commercial quantities in Nigeria in _____

1956

There are about _____ poor in the world.

0.6

In 1994 there were _____ conflicts over fishing rights.

28

In-mid 1995 the world population totaled _____

5.7 billion

_____ has the largest population in the world.

China

Environmental issues involve a degree of _____ that complicates decision-making.

scientific uncertainty

_____ are necessary to check ecological degradation.

Environmental Laws

The _____ spelt out the core convictions of Western unity and created a bi- polar world of Capitalism and Socialism.

Atlantic Charter of 1941

The GATT and the Environment's was written by _____

James Cameron

The USA sought to pull out of _____

Climate change agreement

_____ was an environmental activist that was assassinated.

Blanca Jeannette Kawas Fernandez

_____ is pro-active in perspective and approaches to environmental problems.

Radical ideology

The population issue is one of today's major _____ problems.

Planetary

A country's _____ can be affected by the environment.

National Interest

Most of the poor in the world live in _____ and _____

South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

_____ is the result of the quantity of human action everywhere in the world.

Global warming

Environmentalists have been victims of vandalism harassment assaults, and even torture, rape _____ and murder.

Arson

One of the causes of conflicts in the Niger Delta is _____

Environmental pollution

Ecological knowledge was an advantage in _____.

Hunting

_____ is being addressed systematically, statistically and comprehensively every year

The state of the world