

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

List 15 ways that human pollution can cause health issues among humans and other animals:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

## Skills Worksheet

# Study Guide

## MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ 1. organism that causes disease   | a. toxicology          |
| _____ 2. study of the harmful effects of substances on organisms                          | b. dose                |
| _____ 3. study of the spread of disease   | c. dose-response curve |
| _____ 4. particles in the air that are small enough to breathe into the lungs             | d. epidemiology        |
| _____ 5. amount of a particular chemical to which a person is exposed                     | e. risk assessment     |
| _____ 6. transmitter of a disease to people   | f. particulates        |
| _____ 7. organism in which a pathogen lives all or part of its life                       | g. pathogen            |
| _____ 8. estimate of the risk posed by an action or substance                             | h. host                |
| _____ 9. previously unknown cause of disease  | i. vector              |
| _____ 10. shows the relative effect of various doses of a drug or chemical on an organism | j. emerging virus      |

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| _____ 11. Which of the following pollutants is used in agriculture and landscaping and might cause nerve damage, birth defects, and cancer in humans?<br>a. particulate matter<br>b. lead<br>c. pesticides<br>d. bacteria | _____ 12. Which of the following pollutants is found in old paint and gasoline and can cause brain damage and learning problems?<br>a. particulate matter<br>b. lead<br>c. coal dust<br>d. pesticides |
|---|---|

**Study Guide *continued***

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Toxicology is used to determine
- the classification of a pathogen.
  - the vectors of a disease.
  - how harmful a substance is.
  - what emerging viruses cause disease.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. After an outbreak of an illness, scientists use epidemiology to try to find
- the origin of the disease.
  - how the disease spreads.
  - how to prevent the disease from spreading.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Radon, a pollutant that causes cancer, comes from
- cigarette smoke.
  - granite bedrock.
  - processed foods.
  - drinking water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. What percentage of commercial chemicals have been tested for toxicity?
- 10 percent
  - 30 percent
  - 50 percent
  - 90 percent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following statements is correct?
- Landfills solved pollution problems caused by waste disposal.
  - Wastewater from cities no longer carries toxic chemicals into waterways.
  - Laws regulating waste disposal have put an end to pollution problems caused by wastes.
  - Much of the pollution in our environment is a byproduct of inadequate waste disposal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The environment is an important factor in the spread of cholera and dysentery because
- air can carry the pathogens.
  - water provides a habitat in which the pathogens breed.
  - the pathogens reproduce in soil.
  - the disease is transmitted by mosquitoes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following environmental changes is most likely to lead to the spread of parasites such as hookworm?
- overuse of pesticides
  - global warming
  - overuse of antibiotics
  - soil erosion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following is an emerging virus?
- West Nile
  - measles
  - diphtheria
  - schistosomiasis