

APES: A GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 1

Class website: www.teacherweb.com/kecoughtanhs/back

VOCABULARY/TERMS TO KNOW! (not graded)

environment	scientific method	sustainability
abiotic factors	predictions	sustainable development
biotic factors	experiment	
environmental science	variables: independent	hypothesis: a testable statement, based on observations, which describes how the independent variable being tested will affect the dependent variable being measured.
environmentalism	versus dependent	
natural resources	correlation	
renewable resources	data	
nonrenewable resources	qualitative data	
agricultural revolution	quantitative data	
industrial revolution	manipulative experiment	
Thomas Malthus	natural experiments	
Paul Erlich	ecology	
Garrett Hardin	peer review	
tragedy of the commons	paradigm	
ecological footprint	biodiversity	
Easter Island	globalization	

CONCEPTS/SKILLS

***This is NOT a comprehensive list of "things you have to know." Rather, it is a guide to the MOST critical concepts from the textbook; the ones you are likely to encounter repeatedly in various topics throughout the entire year. Remember: Anything from class or assigned reading is testable!

1. Population growth: recognize predictions major shifts in population trends over time and changes in lifestyle. These two things are intimately connected, one influencing the other in both directions. Know the predictions of Malthus and Erlich.
2. Be able to recognize a "tragedy of the commons" situation and describe the analogy.
3. Know what goes into calculating an ecological footprint, in general. There are many formulas but all attempt to rate the same thing.
4. Distinguish between environmentalism and environmental science.
5. Scientific Method: You've covered this in science classes for years- but don't skip it now! You should be able to identify the steps from examples given, as well as an independent/dependent variable, etc.
6. Be able to describe the largest challenges to sustainability, such as feeding a growing world population .

TIP

Students frequently confuse independent and dependent variables. An easy way to identify which is to use information in the description of the experiment to complete this title statement: "The effect of _____ on _____." The first blank will be the independent variable and the second, the dependent. This is also a helpful tool for determining how to set up a graph, since the independent variable usually belongs on the x-axis and the dependent variable is generally on the y-axis.