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Module 01: Introduction to Urban Ecology

Urban EcoLab

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Assessment Bank Answers

Center for Urban Resilience

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Module 1 – Assessment Bank Answers

Multiple Choice

1. Lesson 1

1.1. B

1.2. D

2. Lesson 2

2.1. C

2.2. D

3. Lesson 3

3.1. D

3.2. A

4. Lesson 4

4.1. D

4.2. A

4.3. B

4.4. B

5. Lesson 5

5.1. A

5.2. B

6. Lesson 6

6.1. A

6.2. B

7. Lesson 7

7.1. D

7.2. D

8. Lesson 8

8.1. A

Short Answer and Essay

1.1

Answer should include the three components of what composes a system: a collection of parts, a way of organizing parts with specific boundaries and structures, and a whole entity consisting of interacting parts.

1.2

Cities are defined as regions of highly concentrated population of people living under an organized local government. Mega cities such as Tokyo and New have over 20 million people.

2.1

Responses will vary. Some may include the lack of cars and factories, living closer to the land (food is not transported as much to reach the consumer), smaller living spaces, more use of public transportation, less urban sprawl, consume fewer resources, etc.

3.1

Answer need to be reasonable. Examples include benefits such as neighbors to play with, lots of

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summer activities, need to travel less to get to places, public transportation, cultural offerings, more job offerings, museums, parks, etc. Cost may include more noise from neighbors, more pollution, more cars, items are more expensive, fewer animals, etc.

3.2

People could now settle in one location and not move around in search of food and natural resources.

4.1

Abiotic nonliving -- rocks, air, water

Biotic living -- grass, trees, people, animals

4.2

Symbiosis may be defined as a prolonged relationship between two or more organisms in which at least one of the organisms benefits from the interactions. Examples of this in an urban setting might include plants and pollinators.

6.1

Physical aspects may include topography which humans often shape through building and construction, quality of roads, how much open space there is and how much building and vegetation there is in the area. All of these are impacted by human actions including building and reconstructing roads and reducing wildlife areas, etc. Social aspects may include how healthy the population is, the presence and use of public transportation, and the value placed on green space and cultural offerings. Humans make these decisions about value placed on health and the use and presence of open space, cultural offerings and public transportation. Biological aspects include the presence of diverse species, presence of vegetation and wildlife and how large the population is. Humans make decisions about these factors and how they live their lives. Chemical variables include air, water, and soil quality as well as pollution. Humans often contribute in negative ways to poor air, water, and soil quality as well as pollution; however, humans also have the power to lessen these chemical variables through policy and individual life practices.

7.1

When considering cities and urban ecosystems, sustainability refers to the idea that healthy growth in cities can be accomplished which value both non-human and human needs.

7.2

Conducting a longitudinal study involves researching the same site over time.

8.1

Students may talk about lots of different things in this question. What you want to see specific ideas and reasoning. Students should be able to identify both positive and negative ways. For example, humans create public policy concerning safeguarding green space. Humans may also negatively impact their ecosystems by polluting, decreasing biodiversity, etc.