Chapter 20 Study Guide

1. Which type of contaminants can caused by poor sanitation and can lead to gastrointestinal infections?
2. Name the three types of natural air pollutants we discussed in class and that are in the book.
3. We burn fossil fuels for many reason which results in air pollution. Name three ways we may burn these fossil fuels and give three respirtory issues that may result in the burning.
4. Much of the pollution in the environment is a result of _____.
5. Each year, most of the cases of organophosphate poisoning occur in people who are _____.
6. What types of pathogens have made a cross-species transfer to humans?
7. Worldwide, nearly three-fourths of infectious diseases are transmitted through _____.
8. DDT is known as a(n) _____ pesticide because it breaks down slowly in the environment.
9. What environmental change(s) may result in more pathogens making a cross-species transfer to humans?
10. Pesticides, lead, particulate matter, coal dust, and bacteria in food are five types of pollutants. What are the sources for each pollutant and the possible health effects each pollutant can cause?
11. The hanta virus and Ebola virus are examples of _____ viruses.
12. Two diseases that can be caused directly by pollution are _____.
13. Toxicology is the study of the harmful effects of _____.
14. After an outbreak of an illness, scientists use epidemiology to try to find _____.
15. Naturally occurring pollutants can become hazardous to health when they are _____.
16. An organism in which a pathogen lives all or part of its life is a(n) _____, whereas an organism that transmits a disease-causing organism to humans is a(n) _____.
17. The environment is an important factor in the spread of cholera and dysentery because _____.
18. How do people aid in bacteria becoming antibiotic resistant?
19. What makes diseases caused by viruses difficult to treat and control? Why are some bacterial diseases becoming more difficult to treat?
20. Pollutants that are used in agriculture and landscaping and might cause nerve damage, birth defects, and cancer in humans are _____.
21. The chemical found in old paint and gasoline that can cause brain damage and learning problems is _____.
22. What environmental change do scientists believe may increase the areas where malaria occurs?
23. The damage to health that results from exposure to a given dose is called ____.
24. Exposure to any amount of a chemical that is less than the ____ dose has no adverse effect on health.
25. In the case of humans, risk is the ____ of suffering a disease, injury, or death.
26. What pollutant(s) are found in vehicle exhaust, burning waste, fires, and tobacco smoke?called _____.
27. Pollutants that cause health problems because they become trapped in the tiny air sacs in the lungs (causing irritation) are
28. Radon is a radioactive gas that can become concentrated in buildings after it seeps in from ____.
29. Construction of irrigation canals and dams has encouraged the spread of infectious diseases by increasing the habitat for ____ such as mosquitoes and snails.
30. In order for people to get malaria, they must be bitten by an infected ____.
31. Much of the pollution in our environment is a byproduct of inadequate _____.
32. What pollutants are added to air by burning fuels for vehicles?
33. In the United States, what government agency formulates regulations to ban or allow pollution-causing substances when they pose a risk to human health?
34. Explain how people can be exposed to industrial chemicals in their homes.
35. Describe some ways that pollution is caused by inadequate waste disposal in the United States.
36. What are three different ways that infectious diseases can be spread?
37. What environmental changes can lead to the spread of malaria?
38. Human immune deficiency virus is considered an emerging virus because it _____.
39. Pollution can cause illness indirectly because many pathogens breed in or are spread by polluted _____.
40. Name three organizations helping with the Ebola outbreak in Africa.