

US Public Policy: Animals, Nature, and Environment Quiz

Public Policy · Practice Test · 22 Questions

1. Which US federal agency is primarily responsible for managing and protecting national parks and public lands?

- A) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- B) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- C) US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- D) National Park Service (NPS)

2. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 aims to protect and recover what?

- A) Only plant species
- B) Only animal species
- C) Both plant and animal species facing extinction
- D) Only marine life

3. What landmark piece of legislation established the EPA and set national standards for air and water quality?

- A) Clean Water Act
- B) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- C) Clean Air Act
- D) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

4. The Clean Water Act primarily regulates the discharge of pollutants into which bodies of water?

- A) Storm drains
- B) Navigable waters
- C) Groundwater aquifers
- D) Sewage systems

5. Which US policy is designed to prevent pollution at its source and manage hazardous waste?

- A) Superfund Act
- B) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- C) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- D) Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

6. The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act focuses on the conservation and management of what?

- A) Freshwater fish populations
- B) Recreational fishing permits
- C) Fisheries in US waters
- D) Aquaculture operations

7. Which US agency is responsible for overseeing the nation's forests, primarily through the US Forest Service?

- A) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- B) Department of Agriculture
- C) Department of the Interior
- D) Army Corps of Engineers

8. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions through what process?

- A) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- B) Permit application
- C) Habitat mitigation plan
- D) Public comment period

9. The Wilderness Act of 1964 defines wilderness as areas that are essentially wild and protected from what?

- A) Public access
- B) Human habitation
- C) Motorized vehicles and permanent structures
- D) Wildlife observation

10. Which of the following is a primary goal of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

- A) Promoting commercial fishing
- B) Managing migratory bird populations
- C) Developing new wildlife parks
- D) Regulating hunting seasons

11. The Superfund program, administered by the EPA, addresses the cleanup of what type of sites?

- A) Recreational fishing spots
- B) Abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites
- C) National wildlife refuges
- D) Areas affected by natural disasters

12. What US policy aims to protect and restore wetlands, which are crucial for biodiversity and water filtration?

- A) National Forest Management Act
- B) Clean Water Act (Section 404)
- C) Endangered Species Act
- D) NEPA

13. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects most native bird species in the US from what?

- A) Seasonal migration patterns
- B) Natural predators
- C) Hunting, capture, possession, or sale
- D) Habitat loss due to development

14. Which federal agency manages the vast majority of public lands, including deserts, mountains, and grasslands, that are not designated as national parks or forests?

- A) US Forest Service
- B) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- C) National Park Service (NPS)
- D) US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

15. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) sets standards for the quality of drinking water and is overseen by which agency?

- A) US Department of Agriculture
- B) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- C) Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- D) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

16. The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provides a framework for states to manage their coastal resources, focusing on what?

- A) Deep-sea mining operations
- B) Offshore oil drilling
- C) Coastal erosion and development
- D) Fisheries management exclusively

17. Which US policy aims to regulate the transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste?

- A) Clean Air Act
- B) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- C) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- D) Federal Water Pollution Control Act

18. The Lacey Act is a conservation law that prohibits the trafficking of illegally taken wildlife, fish, and plants across state lines and international borders. What is its primary purpose?

- A) To promote international trade in wildlife
- B) To protect endangered species from poaching and illegal trade
- C) To regulate domestic hunting practices
- D) To facilitate the import of exotic pets

19. The role of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) within the US government is to advise the President on environmental matters and oversee the implementation of what act?

- A) Endangered Species Act
- B) Clean Water Act
- C) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- D) Wilderness Act

20. Which environmental policy addresses the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and promotes renewable energy sources, though often through state-level initiatives and federal incentives?

- A) Clean Water Act
- B) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- C) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- D) Climate Change Policy (various acts and initiatives)

21. The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) is a federal law that sets standards for the humane treatment of certain animals in research, exhibition, transport, and by dealers. Which animals are NOT covered by the AWA?

- A) Dogs and cats
- B) Horses and other equines
- C) Rats and mice bred for research
- D) Primates

22. What is the primary goal of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)?

- A) To ban all pesticides
- B) To regulate the distribution, sale, and use of pesticides
- C) To promote the use of organic farming
- D) To research new pesticide formulations