

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Hour \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 6 Review

### Short Answer

1. What did agriculture provide that changed the course of human history? (pg. 141)
2. How would the number of plant species found in a monocultured area differ from the number found to grow in a wilderness area? (pg. 141)
3. Why have forests been called the "lungs of the Earth"? (pg. 146)
- 4-9. List one human activity that affects land resources, and explain the changes that can result. Do the same for air and water resources.

LAND Activity:

Changes:

AIR Activity:

Changes:

WATER Activity:

Changes:

10. What is the difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources? (pg. 144)
11. What is the atmospheric result of the burning of fossil fuels? (pg. 148)
12. How is hunting a threat to biodiversity? (pg. 151)

13. Describe how deforestation might contribute to global warming. (pg. 146, 159)

14. Why is the ozone layer important to living things? (pg. 157)

15. What is biodiversity? Why is having many kinds of species important? (pg. 150)

**All of the following statements are false. Make them true by changing the underlined word or phrase.**

16. The intensive farming practices of the green revolution led to the use of beneficial insecticides.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 142)

17. Old-growth forests are a renewable resource.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 146)

18. According to the principles of conservation biology, a sustainable system is efficient when it consumes as little energy and material as possible.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 145)

19. A sustainable-development practice that can pollute water with fish wastes if not properly managed is Catch limits.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 147)

20. One of the values of biological magnification is its potential as a source for material that is beneficial to humankind.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 152)

21. Substances that cannot be broken down into their elements by metabolic processes are biodegradable.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 152)

22. An introduced species can drive an invasive species to extinction.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 153)

23. The main cause of the thinning of the ozone layer is global warming.

\_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 157)

## Completion

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ of animals was an important event in history for the advancement of agriculture and contributed to a reliable food supply. (pg. 141)
25. Because the gases that make up the air can be replaced by natural processes, air is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ resource. (pg. 144)
26. To prevent certain fish populations from collapsing, certain \_\_\_\_\_ have been temporarily closed. (pg. 147)
27. Microscopic particles, such as dust and ash, that can enter the nose, mouth, and lungs are called \_\_\_\_\_. (pg. 148)
28. A location that has 170 species of birds has greater \_\_\_\_\_ than a location that has 100 species of birds. (pg. 150)
29. Within each species, genetic diversity refers to the total of all different forms of \_\_\_\_\_ present in that species. (pg. 150)
30. Any species that is threatened with extinction is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ species. (pg. 151)
31. Excessive levels of DDT in a small algae-eating fish is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ . (pg. 152)
32. Zoos have established \_\_\_\_\_ programs, in which young animals are raised in protected surroundings until the population is stable and are later returned to the wild. (pg. 154)
33. Conservation biology integrates information from other scientific disciplines, such as \_\_\_\_\_, geography, and natural resource management. (pg. 154)
34. The \_\_\_\_\_ acts as Earth's sunscreen. (pg. 157)
35. Intense UV radiation due to ozone depletion can damage plant leaves and tiny \_\_\_\_\_ in the oceans. (pg. 157)

## Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_ 36. Which of the following human activities was NOT important in transforming the biosphere? (pg. 140)
- a. industry
  - b. urban development
  - c. aquaculture

- \_\_\_\_ 37. Civilizations could not develop without (pg. 141)
- a. monoculture.
  - b. hunter-gatherers.
  - c. agriculture.
- \_\_\_\_ 38. A resource that cannot be replenished by natural processes is called (pg. 144)
- a. renewable.
  - b. nonrenewable.
  - c. conserved.
- \_\_\_\_ 39. The conversion of a previously soil-rich area to a sandy desert is called (pg. 145)
- a. habitat fragmentation.
  - b. desertification.
  - c. acid rain.
- \_\_\_\_ 40. The concept of using natural resources at a rate that does not deplete them is called (pg. 154)
- a. sustainable development.
  - b. reforestation.
  - c. successful use.
- \_\_\_\_ 41. The burning of fossil fuels may cause all of the following EXCEPT (pg. 148)
- a. acid rain
  - b. smog
  - c. the ozone hole
- \_\_\_\_ 42. The sum total of the variety of organisms on Earth is referred to as (pg. 150)
- a. biodiversity.
  - b. forest.
  - c. agriculture.
- \_\_\_\_ 43. When land development divides a habitat into isolated "islands" of the original area, the result is called (pg. 151)
- a. reforestation
  - b. magnification
  - c. fragmentation
- \_\_\_\_ 44. A species that enters an environment where it has not lived before is called a(an) (pg. 153)
- a. endangered species.
  - b. invasive species.
  - c. threatened species.
- \_\_\_\_ 45. A species whose population size is declining so rapidly that it could soon become extinct is said to be (pg. 151)
- a. nonnative.
  - b. fragmented.
  - c. endangered.