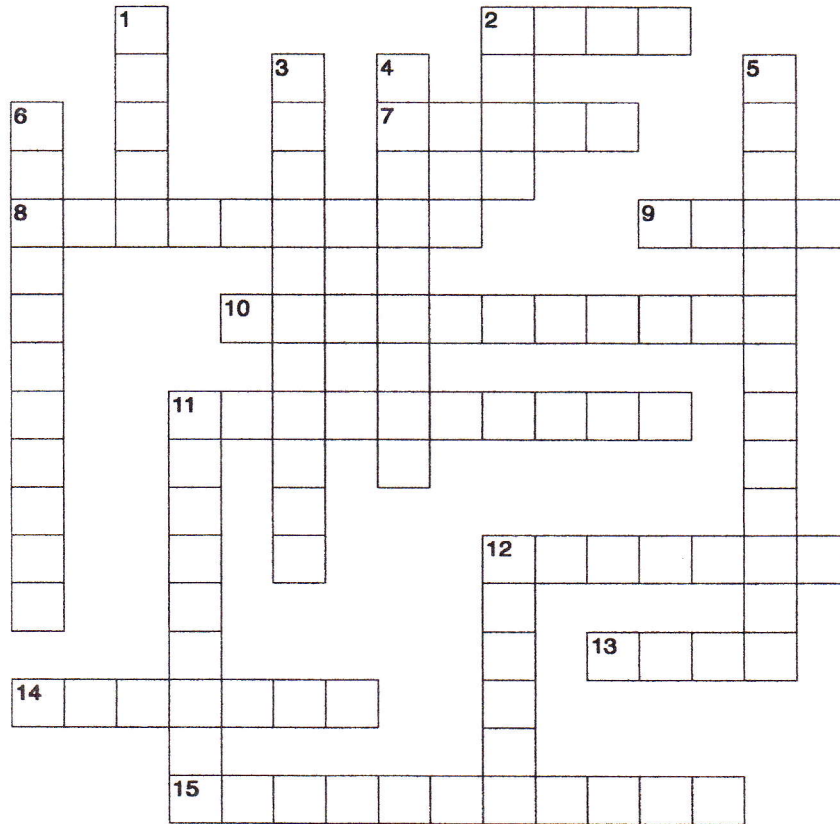


**Chapter 6 Humans in the Biosphere**

**Chapter Vocabulary Review**

**Crossword Puzzle** Use the clues below and on the following page to complete the puzzle.



**Across**

- 2. Wearing away of surface soil by wind and water: \_\_\_\_\_ erosion (pg. 144)
- 7. layer of atmosphere that absorbs ultraviolet light (pg. 157)
- 8. resource that can regenerate and is therefore replaceable (pg. 144)
- 9. mixture of chemicals that occurs as a haze in the atmosphere (pg. 148)
- 10. way of using resources at a rate that does not deplete them:  
\_\_\_\_\_ use (pg. 145)
- 11. disappearance of a species from all or part of its geographical range (pg. 151)
- 12. type of diversity that includes all forms of genetic information carried by  
all organisms (pg. 150)
- 13. precipitation that contains drops of nitric and sulfuric acid: acid \_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 148)
- 14. type of subsistence foraging (pg. 140)
- 15. method of farming in which large fields are cleared and planted with a single crop year  
after year (pg. 141)

## Down

1. practice that uses new intensive farming practice to increase food production:  
\_\_\_\_\_ revolution (pg. 142)
2. mixture of either smoke and fog or chemicals and sunlight (pg. 148)
3. fish farming (pg. 147)
4. harmful material that can enter the biosphere through the air, land, or water (pg. 148)
5. loss of forests (pg. 146)
6. the practice of farming (pg. 141)
11. variety of different habitats, communities, and ecological processes:  
\_\_\_\_\_ diversity (pg. 150)
12. type of warming that shows the trend in increasing temperature of Earth (pg. 159)

**Multiple Choice** *On the lines provided, write the letter of the answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_ 16. A resource that cannot be replenished by natural processes is called (pg. 144)
  - a. nonrenewable.
  - b. a stockpile.
  - c. renewable.
  - d. scarce.
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The sum total of the variety of organisms in the biosphere is called (pg. 150)
  - a. diversity.
  - b. biodiversity.
  - c. genetic diversity
  - d. species diversity.
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Development can split a habitat into smaller parts, in an effect known as (pg. 151)
  - a. biological magnification.
  - b. habitat conservation.
  - c. ecosystem diversity.
  - d. habitat fragmentation.
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Populations that are introduced into a new habitat and reproduce rapidly are known as (pg. 153)
  - a. diverse species.
  - b. invasive species.
  - c. parasites.
  - d. predators.
- \_\_\_\_ 20. The increasing concentration of a harmful substance in organisms at higher trophic levels in a food chain or food web is called (pg. 152)
  - a. biological magnification.
  - b. desertification.
  - c. biodiversity.
  - d. genetic diversity.
- \_\_\_\_ 21. What term is used to describe a species whose population is rapidly shrinking and might disappear completely? (pg. 151)
  - a. endangered.
  - b. threatened.
  - c. extinct.
  - d. invasive.
- \_\_\_\_ 22. In ecology, what term is used to describe the wise management of natural resources? (pg. 154)
  - a. renewable.
  - b. equilibrium
  - c. conservation
  - d. diverse