

## Biology Chapter 6 Test

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_ 1. In the very distant past, most people
- a. lived in small groups.
  - b. lived in permanent settlements.
  - c. did not gather plants.
  - d. did not hunt animals.
- \_\_\_ 2. Imported plants in Hawaii have
- a. crowded out many native species.
  - b. reduced the native bird species.
  - c. introduced diseases.
  - d. depleted natural resources.
- \_\_\_ 3. The Americans, Europeans, and Asians who settled in the islands of Hawaii changed the islands by
- a. clearing vast areas for the growth of sugar cane.
  - b. using large amounts of water.
  - c. introducing nonnative crop plants.
  - d. all of the above
- \_\_\_ 4. Early hunters and gatherers in North America may have been responsible for
- a. natural plant and animal populations.
  - b. a major extinction event of large animals.
  - c. producing new varieties of crops.
  - d. inventing technology such as manufactured tools.
- \_\_\_ 5. Which has become the most important source of environmental change on Earth?
- a. climate
  - b. energy
  - c. human activity
  - d. conservation biology
- \_\_\_ 6. An environmental problem that resulted from the green revolution was
- a. overpopulation.
  - b. failed crops.
  - c. starvation.
  - d. depleted water supplies.
- \_\_\_ 7. Land is a resource that provides
- a. space for cities and suburbs.
  - b. raw materials for industry.
  - c. soil for growing crops.
  - d. all of the above
- \_\_\_ 8. An old-growth forest is
- a. a renewable resource.
  - b. a nonrenewable resource.
  - c. a microclimate.
  - d. poor in biodiversity.
- \_\_\_ 9. A resource, such as air or parts of the oceans, that is open to anyone is often preserved and protected by
- a. international organizations.
  - b. everyone.
  - c. the country in which it is located.
  - d. no one.
- \_\_\_ 10. Using renewable resources while ensuring that they are not depleted is a practice called
- a. sustainable development.
  - b. monoculture.
  - c. biological magnification.
  - d. subsistence hunting.
- \_\_\_ 11. An example of a sustainable-development practice is the use of beneficial insects like ladybugs to
- a. harm natural resources.
  - b. pollinate plants.
  - c. control unwanted pests.
  - d. eat unwanted plants.
- \_\_\_ 12. What concept should be practiced to live interdependently with nature's systems?
- a. aquaculture
  - b. recycling
  - c. subsistence hunting
  - d. sustainable development
- \_\_\_ 13. The sulfur and nitrogen compounds in smog combine with water to form
- a. ozone.
  - b. ammonia.
  - c. acid rain.
  - d. chlorofluorocarbons.