SNC 1D
SAMPLE TEST 3.1-3.4

PART A – MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best response to each of the following questions.

1. What is the term for the number and variety of distinct species within an ecosystem?
   A. population
   B. carrying capacity
   C. biodiversity
   D. niche diversity

2. Diseases and natural events occur all the time and when they do, the loss of an entire species causes that species to be…
   A. endangered
   B. threatened
   C. extirpated
   D. extinct

3 What process may explain the decline in the number of fish caught?
   A. biodiversity
   B. deforestation
   C. extinction
   D. overexploitation

4. Food, space, disease, natural disasters, climate, competition and predation are all examples...
   A. capacity factors
   B. limiting factors
   C. predation factors
   D. sustainable factors

5. Which example is an ethical reason for the practice of stewardship?
   A. Humans need food to eat.
   B. Future generations should get to enjoy the biosphere.
   C. The ecosystem cycles nutrients that humans need.
   D. The ecosystem provides raw materials for human use.

6. Which is not a benefit of maintaining sustainable forest ecosystems?
   A. Empty space on which to build homes
   B. Habitat for thousands of species
   C. Reducing erosion in watersheds
   D. Regulating weather patterns

7. Marie's son is throwing this can in the trash. She should teach her son to recycle it instead because recycling...

A. reduces our dependence on chemical pesticides.
B. increases carbon dioxide emissions.
C. helps decrease our need for chemical fertilizers.
D. reduces landfill waste and pollution.

8. All of the following would have a positive environmental impact EXCEPT:
A. Recycling a tin can
B. Designating land as wilderness
C. Using a fertilizer to grow a green lawn
D. Using biological pesticides rather than chemicals

9. Certain animals were saved from extinction by using all of these practices EXCEPT for...
A. banning chemical use on crops
B. alternative food supply
C. captive breeding program
D. relocating predators

10. Biological control is used to control pests. Unfortunately, there are risks involved if the biological control is a new species to the area. The reason for this is because it...
A. might not have enough food to survive
B. may get killed off more quickly than expected
C. has no natural predators, so it will overpopulate the area
D. could restore the balance and be ineffective

11. When natural disturbances (such as fires or hurricanes) occur, what usually follows?
A. predation
B. competition
C. parasitism
D. succession

12. A species that is on the brink of becoming extinct in the very near future is called a(n) _____ species.
A. endangered
B. exotic
C. keystone
D. threatened

13. If fish reproduce at a slower rate than the rate at which they are caught, how will their population change?
A. It will decrease
B. It will not change
B. It will increase
D. It will swim to other bodies of water

14. In an ecosystem, how is biodiversity changing with the size of the region itself?
    A. As the size of region increases, biodiversity decreases.
    B. As the size of region increases, biodiversity also increases.
    C. As the size of region increases, biodiversity both increases and decreases.
    D. As the size of the region increases, biodiversity disappears completely.

15. Which human activity does NOT disrupt the biosphere?
    A. hunting
    B. using solar energy
    C. destroying animal habitats
    D. introducing invasive species

16. The loss of a natural habitat, often resulting in the loss of biodiversity, is _____.
    A. poaching
    B. pollution
    C. habitat fragmentation
    D. habitat destruction

17. A species that has a significant impact on an ecosystem is known as a...
    A. parasite
    B. competitor
    C. keystone species
    D. top predator

18. All of the following are potential threats and dangers to biodiversity EXCEPT…
    A. alien species
    B. genetic diversity
    C. habitat fragmentation
    D. pollution

19. How can laws help to protect endangered species?
    A. They can ban products being made from these species.
    B. They can prohibit extinction.
    C. They can ban habitat preservation.
    D. They can ban captive breeding.

20. What percentage of the total amount of species have gone extinct?
    A. 1%
    B. 50%
    C. 99%
    D. 100%

PART B – MATCHING

Write the letter that best matches with the term in the space on the left.

1. ____biocontrol

2. ____biodiversity

3. ____carrying capacity

4. ____equilibrium

5. ____introduced species

6. ____sustainability

7. ____restoration ecology

8. ____bioremediation

9. ____captive breeding

10. ____biodiversity crisis

A. maintaining an ecosystem so that present populations can use resources without risking the ability of future generations to get the resources that they need

B. any species that has been introduced into and lives in an ecosystem where it is not found naturally

C. a technique used to remove soil toxins at sites that have been environmentally damaged by human activities

D. the current accelerated rate of extinction

E. use of living things to control introduced species

F. human activities that protect and restore ecosystems for future inhabitants of the biosphere

G. taking individuals of an endangered species into a breeding facility to increase their population size

H. the number and variety of different species of living things in an area

I. a state of balance in an ecosystem

J. the largest population size that an ecosystem can sustain

PART C – SHORT ANSWER

1. Summarize the possible consequences on an ecosystem as a result of each of the following human activities.

human activity	**consequences**
construction of roads and buildings	
consumption of goods	
name a positive human activity:	

2. The following table includes examples of activities that have impacted the health of ecosystems in many different ways. Describe the consequences of these activities and the efforts of local communities to rebuild the ecosystem.

activity	**consequences**	**restoration ecology**
deforestation		
urban spawl		
overhunting of native elk populations		

3. A) Explain the term "introduced species."

   B) Does an introduced species have a positive or negative impact on the diversity of an ecosystem? Explain your reasoning.

4. Explain why dominant species must be primary producers.

5. Explain how humans can have a greater impact on ecosystems than populations of most other living things.

6. A) What impact does an alien species have on a native species population?

   B) Describe 1 method that can be used to eliminate alien species.

7. In your opinion, what effects the loss of biodiversity the most?
   Choose 1 item and defend your answer.
   A. Habitat Destruction
   B. Introduced Species
   C. Pollution
   D. Population Growth
   E. Over-consumption

8. A) What is a biodiversity hotspot?

   B) Where are the most significant biodiversity hotspots located?

9. Briefly describe 3 actions you could take that contribute to environmental stewardship.

PART D – LONG ANSWER

Comment on the following reading.

Delicacy?

Endangered species around the planet are threatened for a number of reasons, including habitat loss, pollution, climate change, competition from invasive species and overhunting. A number of animals on the verge of extinction are still being hunted for their meat.

While occasionally this happens because people are impoverished and have limited sources of food, some of these species are poached to satisfy a culture's appetite for exotic delicacies.