

## Unit 2 Test Review

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Grade: «grade»  
Subject: envirosci  
Date: «date»

1 Biomes exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ patterns in habitat characteristics.

- A latitudinal
- B longitudinal
- C altitudinal
- D more than one are correct

2 The most important factor in determining the type of biome to develop in a given area of those listed is

- A soil type.
- B amount of sunlight.
- C precipitation.
- D glaciation patterns.

3 The boreal forest is

- A dominated by coniferous trees.
- B located where soils are typically dry.
- C found in warm but not hot areas.
- D characterized by tolerating a wide variety of temperatures and precipitation.

4 Vertical zonation refers to

- A the height of the forest canopy
- B the longitude of a given biome
- C vegetation zones defined by altitude
- D none of the above

5 Soils in tropical rainforests are

- A thin
- B nutrient poor
- C nutrient rich
- D both 1 & 2 are correct
- E both 1 & 3 are correct

6 Exponential growth in a population

- A refers to an increase by a constant amount, such as a net gain of 100 individuals, per year.
- B refers to an increase by a constant percentage each year.
- C is also called arithmetic growth.
- D includes any pattern of increase in numbers.

7 A survivorship curve with the shape of a straight line descending over time indicates an organism whose chance of death

- A is unrelated to its age.
- B decreases as it gets older.
- C increases as it gets older.

8

In the context of population growth regulation, intrinsic factors are those that

- A operate within or between organisms.
- B lower reproductive success by a variety of means.
- C are imposed on the population from outside.
- D increase reproductive success by a variety of means.

9 Conservation biologists refer to the number of individuals needed for long-term survival as

- A The bottleneck
- B The carrying capacity
- C The minimum viable population size
- D K selected

10 When a population overshoots its carrying capacity resources become limited and death rates rise.

- True
- False

11 A demographic bottleneck

- A can lead to an increase in frequency of undesirable traits in a population
- B involves a severe cutback in population size.
- C can put survival of a population at risk.
- D is characterized by all of the above.

12

Factors increasing earth's ability to support humans that Malthus did not anticipate include

- A dramatic increases in agricultural productivity.
- B cheap fuel sources.
- C improved efficiency in extraction and use of natural resources.
- D all of the above.

13 In general, countries with the highest fertility rates are those

- A with the greatest untapped natural resources.
- B among the poorest on earth.
- C with the highest life expectancies.
- D with low infant mortality rates.

14

The natural increase of a population is defined as

- A the total number of individuals entering a population by birth or immigration per year.
- B the crude birth rate less the crude death rate.
- C the total number of children added to a population less the number who are adopted.
- D the number of additions to a population by any means.

15 Factors that have historically limited human population growth include

- A diseases
- B Famine
- C Abstinence and other cultural taboos
- D All of the above

16 The most common dietary problem in rich countries is

- A iron deficiency.
- B overeating.
- C inadequate intake of vitamins.
- D inadequate intake of minerals.

17 Genetic engineering refers to the process of

- A moving genes from one type of organism to another.
- B carefully selecting pollinators for crop plants.
- C creating synthetic genes for favorable traits.
- D all of the above.

18 Genes for natural pesticides that are toxic to potato bugs have recently been transferred into potato plants making the plants lethal to these bugs. A main concern is that

- A these genes will escape from potatoes and disrupt other natural ecosystem functions.
- B these genes will mutate to become lethal to the potato plants that contain them.
- C natural selection will rapidly produce strains of potato bugs that are immune to the toxin in the plant.
- D the cost to farmers will exceed the benefits.

19 World food production is losing ground, unable to keep up with our growing population.

- True
- False

20 Food security refers to

- A the efforts a nation expends to protect its food resources from invasions by other countries
- B the ability to obtain sufficient food on a day-to-day basis
- C the individuals who distribute food in underdeveloped nations.
- D None of the above

21 The three crops that provide the majority of humanity's nutrients and calories are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A cassava, corn, and rice
- B corn, beans, and potatoes
- C wheat, rice, and corn
- D corn, soybeans, and barley

22

The amount of antibiotics used in feedlot meat production raises the concern of creating antibiotic-resistant diseases.

True

False