Honors Earth Science

Unit 9 Review Sheet

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|  1. Does organic farming use pesticides of any type?
 |  No |
| 1. What is the only goal of integrated pest management?
 | To get rid of pests while preserving the plant life and helpful organisms as much as possible.  |
| 1. Are crops rotated from year to year in organic farming? Why or why not?
 | YesTo make sure the soil is not depleted of nutrients and minerals. |
| 1. Why does organic food tend to cost more?
 | It reflects the true cost of growing and harvesting it. |
| 1. List the three benefits why traditional farming practices
 | Takes less time and requires less intensive monitoringIt is less expensive in the short termIt has been used effectively for hundreds of years |
| 1. Are genetically modified organisms more resistant to pesticides?
 | No |
| 1. What is hydroponics?
 | Growing plants in a water solution that contains the needed minerals. Soil is not used. |
| 1. What is the MOST COMMON contamination source for freshwater resources?
 | Runoff |
| 1. Would each of the following improve the soil and the environment?
2. Irrigating the soil with salty water
3. Placing inorganic chemical fertilizers in the soil
4. Creating undisturbed layers of mulch in the soil
5. Using fueled machines to turn the soil continuously
 | 1. No
2. No
3. Yes
4. No
 |
| 1. Classify each of the following as either conventional or sustainable:
2. Irrigating crops using well water
3. Crop rotation
4. Using only genetically modified crops
5. Reducing the ratio of essential elements in fertilizer
 | 1. Conventional
2. sustainable
3. Conventional
4. Conventional
 |
| 1. Why are fossil fuels called fossil fuels?
 | They are formed from the remains of once living organisms |
| 1. What is the single largest source of energy for the United

States? | Fossil fuels |
| 1. Determine whether each of the following is a problem or a benefit of solar power:
2. Large expensive panels required
3. Back up needed for cloudy and rainy days
4. Difficult to store the energy for later use
 | 1. Problem
2. Problem
3. Problem
 |
| 1. Determine whether each of the following is a problem or a benefit for wind power:
2. Propellers are quiet
3. Towers are tall and rise above the tree line
4. Birds fly into the blades of the propellers
 | 1. Benefit
2. Problem
3. Problem
 |
| 1. On a small scale, can geothermal heating systems…..
2. Only be used if you are near the edge of a tectonic plate
3. Dump heat to the ground in the summer
4. Make use of the idea that everything has heat no matter how cold the environment is
 | 1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes
 |
| 1. Developing alternative fuel source would help to alleviate which issue?
 | Our dependence on fossil fuels |
| 1. Does geothermal energy produce any waste?
 | No |
| 1. Can wind power be used in any location?
 | No  |
| 1. Is solar energy a constant energy source?
 | No |
| Which form of alternative is being described in each of the following: |
| 1. Requires large panels and backup for cloudy days
 | Solar power |
| 1. Electricity for the Fuquay area is provided by this type of power
 | Nuclear power |
| 1. Harnessing the energy from the incoming and outgoing tides
 | Tidal power |
| 1. Has a big start up cost and problems with storing spent fuel rods
 | Nuclear power |
| 1. Great for places like Nags Head and Kill Devil Hills
 | Wind power |
| 1. Power from poop
 | Biomass |
| 1. Unsightly tall propeller like turbines
 | Wind power |
| 1. Used by places close to a mid-ocean ridge
 | Geothermal power |
| 1. Used in a place where there is a lot of fast moving water like the Niagra Falls
 | Hydroelectric power |
| 1. This form would not be useful in a place like Alaska due to the angle of the sun
 | Solar power |
| 1. Smelly
 | Biomass |
| 1. Very clean source of energy but only practical when you live at the edge of a tectonic plate
 | Geothermal |
| 1. Not practical for flat and dry areas
 | Hydroelectric  |
| 1. Does increase in the size of the human population have a negative impact on the amount of coal and natural gas on Earth?
 | YES |
| 1. How could introducing a nonnative species affect the ecosystem in North Carolina?
 | It could take over the habitat of the native species |
| 1. Does increased biodiversity make an ecosystem more stable during an environmental change?
 | Yes |
| 1. What is the primary use of fish grown through aquaculture?
 | A food source |
| 1. What is an abiotic factor of an ecosystem?
 | A nonliving part of the ecosystem |
| 1. Which biome would Greenland and Anartica be considered to be part of?
 | Tundra |
| 1. Which biome is North Carolina part of?
 | Temperate deciduous forest |
| 1. What happens to the birth rate when a population reaches its carrying capacity?
 | It decreases |
| 1. Do both the biotic and abiotic factors determine the plant and animal life in an ecosystem?
 | Yes |
| 1. If a tree is said to be deciduous, what does that mean?
 | The tree loses its leaves in the fall of each year. |
| 1. Can urbanization….
2. Decrease the need for natural resources in an area?
3. Increase the risk of flooding an area?
4. Decrease the risk of water pollution in an area?
5. Increase the number of invasive species in an area?
 | 1. No
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
 |
| 1. Which biome receives the least amount of light?
 | Tundra |
| 1. List some ways that human have had a positive impact on local environments.
 | Decrease use of pesticidesReduce, Reuse, RecycleCrop rotationReduce the amount of waste products by developing technological advances. |
| 1. Are all populations in an ecosystem linked to each other? In other words, if one population is destroyed, could there possibly be a negative effect on other populations?
 | Yes.Suppose a group of trees that is the habitat for another species is removed from an area, the species that once lived there has to find a different habitat in which to live which in turn causes disruption and competition in that environment. |
| 1. How does a nonnative species is added to end up in an unintended area of an ecosystem?
 | Addition of the nonnative species was not thought through. This is an unintended consequence. |
| 1. What does planting large numbers of one type of plant do to an environment?
 | Reduces the biodiversity |
| 1. Does/Is a sustainable society:
2. Stop all further development
3. Meet the needs and goals of the present population without sacrificing those of the future
4. Inconsistent with the goals of environmental preservation
5. Return us to a primitive style of living
 | 1. No. Further development that aids in sustainability will still continue to be developed
2. Yes. That’s what makes it sustainable
3. No
4. No
 |
| 1. What is the name given to the combination of all of the biotic and abiotic factors in a particular location?
 | Ecosystem |
| 1. What is a serious threat to biodiversity?
 | Habitat destruction |