

Test on 8 June Study material.

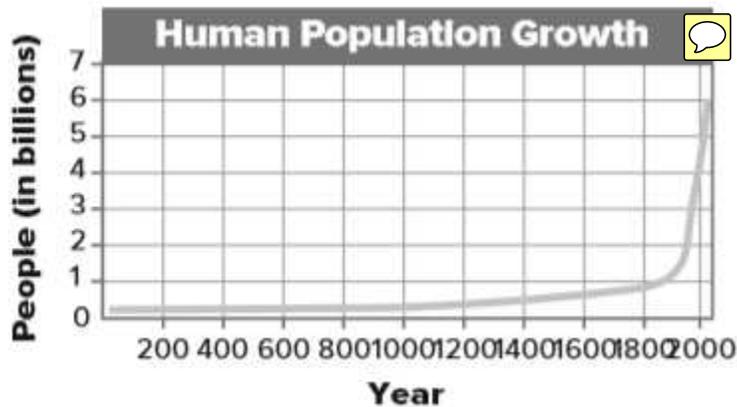
Grade 6 Chapter 12 NOTES

1. Which is a population?
 - A. all the animals in a zoo
 - B. all the living things in a forest
 - C. all the people in a park
 - D. all the plants in a meadow
2. Which caused the greatest increase of the growth of the human population?
 - A. higher death rates
 - B. increased marriage rates
 - C. medical advances OR better health care (as mentioned in alef)
 - D. widespread disease
3. What percentage of species on Earth live in tropical rain forests?
 - A. 10 percent
 - B. 25 percent
 - C. 50 percent
 - D. 75 percent
4. What process is illustrated in the diagram below?

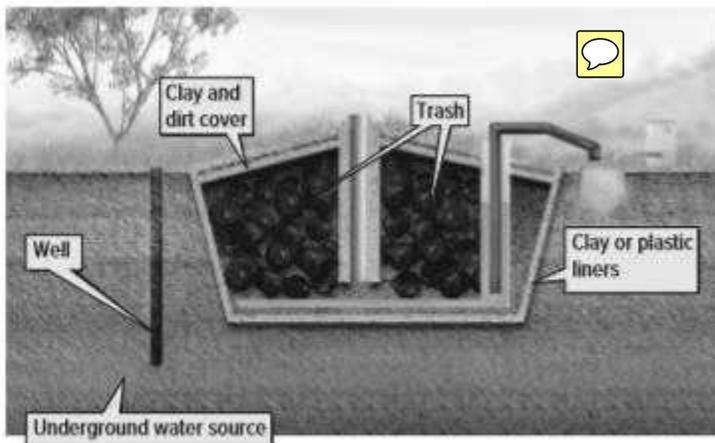


- A. desertification
 - B. recycling
 - C. reforestation
 - D. waste management
5. Which could harm human health?
 - A. compost
 - B. hazardous waste
 - C. nitrogen
 - D. reclamation
 6. Which source of pollution would be hardest to trace and control?
 - A. runoff from a city
 - B. runoff from a mine
 - C. an oil leak from an ocean tanker
 - D. water from a factory discharge pipe
 7. According to the diagram below, which is the correct ranking of water use in the United States, in order from most to least?
 - A. industrial, public supply, irrigation, power plants
 - B. irrigation, industrial, public supply, power plants
 - C. power plants, irrigation, public supply, industrial
 - D. public supply, power plants, industrial, irrigation
 8. What is the main purpose of the Safe Drinking Water Act?
 - A. to ban point-source pollution
 - B. to clean up the Great Lakes
 - C. to protect drinking-water supplies
 - D. to regulate landfills
 9. Which action can help restore land that has been disturbed by mining?

- A deforestation B desertification C preservation **D reclamation**
10. Which is a consequence of deforestation?
A Animal habitats are destroyed.
 B Carbon in the atmosphere is reduced.
 C Soil erosion is prevented.
 D The rate of extinction is slowed.
11. During which time span did the human population increase most?



- A 1400–1600
 B 1600–1800
 C 1800–1900
D 1900–2000
12. What is the function of the well in the figure below?



- A to generate electricity
B to monitor quality of groundwater
 C to prevent pollution of nearby land
 D to treat hazardous water
13. Which results in habitat destruction?
 A reclamation B reforestation **C urban sprawl** D water conservation
14. When you save paper or plastic bags for use at a later time, what is this an example of?
 A. Recycling
 B. Reducing

C. Reusing

D. releasing

15. A student decides to take shorter showers and use less electricity. What is this an example of?

a. Releasing resources into the atmosphere

b. Reusing resources

c. Reducing the use of resources

d. Recycling resources

16. What are the special bins that collect paper, plastic and aluminum materials used for?

a. Reusing

b. Recycling

c. Reducing

d. redesigning



17. Why do people use compost?

a. To feed animals that lives on soil

b. To act as a fertilizer for growing plants

c. To clean the soil from chemicals from runoff

d. To remove pests from soil

18. Which of the following is an example of reducing, as part of the 3Rs?

a. Buying new products from stores

b. Using less electricity in the house

c. Reusing shopping bags when you go to the stores

d. Making new things out of old

19. Which method of waste disposal is most common?



a. Recycling

b. Landfill

c. Burning

d. composting

20. Which method of waste disposal is **least** common?





- a. Recycling
 - b. Landfill
 - c. Burning
 - d. composting
21. which of the following best describes hazardous waste?
- a. Waste that comes from the nitrogen cycle
 - b. Waste that is caused by decaying
 - c. Waste that is a result of deforestation
 - d. Waste that is harmful to the environment and humans
22. What causes urban sprawl?
- a. Habitat destruction
 - b. Surface runoff
 - c. The loss of farm land
 - d. Overcrowding of cities and suburban areas
23. Which of the following is a negative impact of urban sprawl?
- a. It can lead to habitat destruction
 - b. It uses surface runoff for development
 - c. It leads to increased population size
 - d. It causes overcrowding
24. Which of the following are waste disposal methods?
- a. Composting
 - b. Freezing
 - c. Recycling
 - d. Reducing
 - e. Reusing
 - f. developing
25. A ground water _____ monitors the quality of groundwater
- a. Well
 - b. Line
 - c. cap
26. Urban sprawl causes the size of cities and suburbs to _____.
- increase
27. what role do plants play in the nitrogen cycle?
- a. They use nitrogen compounds to make more proteins
 - b. They use nitrogen to keep bacteria away from their roots
 - c. They change nitrogen into a usable form

- d. They release some nitrogen back into the soil through their waste.
28. How are animals affected by the loss of plants and trees?
- a. Animals are provided with a new environment in which to live
 - b. Animals can find more food, which increases their chances of survival
 - c. Animal habitats are destroyed
29. Which of the following causes soil erosion?
- a. Removing the roots of plants
 - b. removing oxygen from the atmosphere
 - c. holding sediment firmly in place
 - d. planting more trees
30. what are some effects of deforestation? 
- a. Stronger roots
 - b. Soil erosion
 - c. Reduced amounts of carbon dioxide in atmosphere
 - d. Decrease in global temperature
 - e. No changes to land
 - f. Loss of organism habitat
31. Nitrogen cycle explains how nitrogen moves between
- a. The atmosphere, soil and living things
 - b. The atmosphere soil and sun
 - c. The oceans, the atmosphere and the air
 - d. The soil, oceans and geosphere
32. Rocks and minerals are taken from the ground through ----- (mining)
33. How can deforestation be described?
- a. Clearing all homes in an area
 - b. Clearing large areas of forest land
 - c. Clearing all vehicles in an area
 - d. Clearing larger bodies of water
34. What happens when too much fertilizer is added to crops?
- a. Drinking water becomes cleaner
 - b. Animals live longer
 - c. The fertilizer pollutes drinking water
 - d. Plants start to die when too much fertilizer is added
35. Which statement describes desertification/
- a. The low rate of soil erosion
 - b. The compaction of soil
 - c. The removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
 - d. The high rate of soil erosion
36. Which of the following is an activity that is a part of the three 3Rs?
- a. Redesign
 - b. Reuse
 - c. Release
 - d. replace
37. why is it important to protect the land by preserving large areas?

- a. It will keep climate in balance
 - b. It will allow the land to remain in its natural state
 - c. Land resources are homes to many different organisms
 - d. It allows the habitats of organisms to be displaced
 - e. It maintains the continuous process of the nitrogen cycle
 - f. It increases runoff to decrease soil erosion and pollution
38. Countries around the world have put _____ in place to help manage air pollution (regulations)
39. How can forest land be managed?
- a. Desertification
 - b. Deforestation
 - c. Reforestation
 - d. Destruction
40. What is recycling?



- a. The process of using old items for new purpose
 - b. The process of making new products from used products
 - c. The process of using fewer resources
 - d. The process of using more resources
41. How does compost help plants grow?
- a. It helps improve soil quality
 - b. It increases the amount of trash disposed of in landfills
 - c. It removes all chemicals from the soil
42. _____ on earth is used as a resource for roadways construction, parks and recreation, and waste. (land)
43. Which of the following best describes a landfill site?



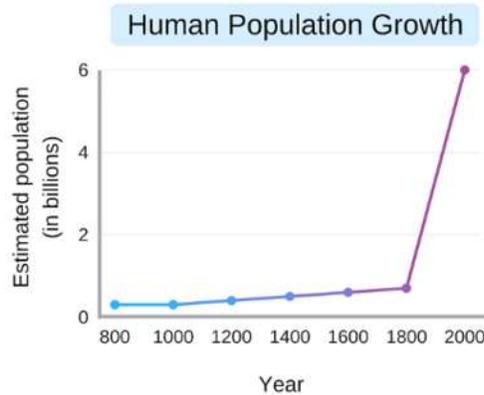
- a. A place where waste materials are buried
 - b. A place where water is stored
 - c. A place where trees are burned down
 - d. A place where building are constructed
44. _____ hazardous waste includes needles and bandages. (medical) 
45. Why are landfill liners used at the base of landfills?



Ans: to form a protective barrier that keeps pollutants out of ground water

46. How does urban sprawl affect land resources?
- Soil erosion
 - Flooding
 - Habitat development
 - Loss of farm land
 - Habitat destruction
47. A disadvantage of road construction is producing runoff.
48. Runoff from mineral mines and chemical fertilizers cause pollution.
49. What do farmers do that can cause land and water pollution?
- They add fertilizer to soil 
 - They mine for minerals and rocks
 - They compost food scraps
 - They fragment lands
50. Desertification occurs when soil erosion occurs in high rate.
51. How are animals involved in the nitrogen cycle?
- They consume nitrogen when they drink water that comes from the ground
 - They inhale nitrogen from air when they breathe
 - Their waste releases some nitrogen back into the soil
 - Their energy helps break up nitrogen gas into a usable form
52. For which of the following purposes are trees in forests cut down?
- Producing fuel, paper and wood
 - Developing more agriculture and land
 - Increasing organisms' habitats
 - Polluting water resources
 - Making soil stronger
 - Decreasing global temperature
53. Deforestation causes _____
- Increase in global temperature 
 - Enhanced habitat for animals
 - Urban sprawl
 - Reduced fossil fuel usage
54. The UAE is home to 9.5 million people. This is the country's ____.
- Population
 - People
 - Carrying capacity
55. Which of the following is a group of organisms with similar characteristics?
- Resources
 - Community
 - Species
 - Population

Use the given diagram and answer the following questions 56-59:



56. What happened to the human population after the year 1800?
- The population stayed the same
 - The population increased sharply
 - The population decreased
 - The population increased slightly and suddenly decreased.
57. Based on graph, how did the human population change between the years 800 and 1000?
- The human population sharply decreased.
 - The human population increased sharply
 - The human population became extinct
 - The human population stayed the same
58. During the 800 s, there was a population explosion and the population increased slightly.
59. Based on graph, the human population increased slightly until the 1800s
60. Carring capacity is the maximum population size that can be supported by an area's resources over time.
61. What would happen if the human population reached 10 billion people?
- Earth's resources would increase to meet the needs of all people .
 - Earth's carring capacity would decrease and people would have enough resources to support human life.
 - Earth would reach carring capacity and there would not be enough available resources to support human life
62. Minerals are obtained by mining from the ground. Some are used as sources of nutrients and energy.
63. Which of the following is one way that plants are used as a resource on earth?
- Plants are used in metal production
 - Plants can be used to make clothing
 - Plants can be used form mining minerals.
64. People use earth's resources for daily activities. What does this have a large impact on?
- The atmosphere only
 - The environment
 - Your home
 - The galaxy

65. Water in your home is heated using fossil fuels. What effect does burning fossil fuels have on the environment?
- Burning fossil fuels pollutes land, air and water resource
 - Burning fossil fuels does not impact the environment
 - Burning fossil fuels only pollutes water resources
66. Mining causes habitat disruption and pollution. 
67. Why is it important to know about an area's carrying capacity?
- So that the people do not become sick
 - So that the population does not decrease
 - So that resources do not run out
 - So that animals of different species do not mix
68. Soil is a valuable resource because it is a habitat for some organisms.
69. Which of the following can cause pollution?
- Chemicals 
 - Soil
 - Minerals
 - Water
70. Where does the metal from your kitchen faucet come from?
- It is grown in soil
 - It cut down in forests
 - It is mined in the ground
 - It is collected in the air
71. Why wood is an important resource?
- It can be used to get more space.
 - It can be used to build houses.
 - It can be mined from the ground
 - It can be used to make clothes
72. Food is an example of an area's resources that can be affected by carrying capacity.
73. Humans are only one type of population on Earth.
74. Where do all organisms on Earth belong to?
- The same species
 - Carrying capacity
 - Specific populations
 - Live groups
75. What is population explosion?
- A sharp rise in the number of people or population size
 - A sudden and rapid appearance of new species
 - The disappearance of certain populations
 - The mass extinction of various populations
76. The human population is increasing because people now have better access to ____.
- Sunlight
 - Libraries
 - Shelter
 - Heath care 

77. How does access to clean drinking water affect the population?
- a. Clean water evaporates quicker so the water cycle supports life on earth
 - b. More animals will come to areas where humans live if there is clean water
 - c. Clean water reduces the spread of disease and bacteria
 - d. People can use clean water to power their homes to reduce pollution
78. Technology improves people's lives by making things easier and increasing the quality of life.

Important pictures and words!! Make sure you understand and know them.

Runoff the draining away of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface of an area of land, a building or structure. =POLLUTION
habitat

urban sprawl the spreading of urban developments (such as houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city
nitrogen fertilizer

waste management :Like landfills, burning waste or recycling

reforestation

reclamation

compost

hazardous or dangerous

