FLPS
Biology B

Name _____

Biology Exam - B
MP2

DEFINTIONS - 1

Match the word to the correct definition. Place the letter on the line next to the word.

_____ 1. Biodiversity	A. raw materials supplied by nature that come from the earth, the water or the air and are used to produce goods
_____ 2. Extinction	B. protected strips of land that allow the migration of organisms from one wilderness area to another
_____ 3. Habitat fragmentation	C. the diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
_____ 4. Habitat degradation	D. damage to a habitat by air, water and land pollution
_____ 5. Acid precipitation	E. rain, sleet or snow with low pH values
_____ 6. Ozone layer	F. releasing organisms into an area where the species once lived
_____ 7. Natural resources	G. an organism/animal that is held by people such as a zoo
_____ 8. Habitat corridor	H term that typically describes species that no longer has any known living individuals
_____ 9. Reintroduction programs	I. breaking habitats into smaller, isolated pieces or fragments
_____ 10. Captivity	J. layer in the stratosphere that contains a concentration of ozone sufficient to block most ultraviolet radiation from the sun

MATCHING

Circle the letter that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Acid precipitation _____.

   A. may decrease biodiversity on land.
   B. has no effect on biodiversity.
   C. may increase biodiversity in water.
   D. both a and c.

2. The African elephant population was greatly reduced between 1970 and 1990 due to ___.

   A. habitat degradation
   B. excessive hunting
   C. habitat loss
   D. pollution

3. When species lose their habitats, they may _____.

A. lack food
B. lack shelter
C. be in danger of becoming extinct.
D. all the above

4. The reduction of the ozone layer is caused by _____.

A. burning of fossil fuels
B. acid precipitation
C. heavy metals
D. CFC's

5. When exotic species are introduced into an area, their populations may grow exponentially because the species _____.

A. are large
B. are predators
C. lack competitors and predators
D. are small

6. Habitat fragmentation often leads to _____.

A. increased species diversity within an area
B. larger habitats for species
C. decreased species diversity within an area
D. an increased food supply for species

7. The greatest source of air pollution is _____.

A. volcanic eruptions
B. forest fires
C. burning fossil fuels
D. CFC's

8. Algal bloom in lakes _____.

A. are caused by acid precipitation
B. decrease the amount of oxygen in the lake when they decay
C. clog the gills of fish
D. both A and B

9. Different conditions along the boundaries of an ecosystem are called _____.

A. habitat fragmentation
B. edge effect
C. habitat loss
D. canopy effect

10. DDT has been passed to large birds, such as the bald eagle, through _____.

A. water
B. food chains
C. air
D. soil

11. National parks help prevent the extinction of many species by _____.

A. preserving the species' habitats
B. reducing pollution
C. introducing exotic species
D. allowing the sustainable use of resources

12. Reintroduction programs involve the _____.

A. establishment of protected areas
B. reduction of pollution
C. capture of endangered species
D. introduction of exotic species

13. Which of the following is not caused by air pollution?

A. algal blooms
B. acid precipitation
C. increased UV radiation
D. loss of the ozone layer

14. Habitat degradation can be limited by _____.

A. decreasing the edge effect
B. reducing pollution
C. establishing habitat corridors
D. increasing biodiversity

15. Acid precipitation is caused by _____.

A. pesticides
B. CFC's
C. the release of acid fumes
D. burning fossil fuels

FILL IN
Use the terms below just once to complete the passage.

environments	**variety**	**greater**	**space**
species	**equator**	**increase**	**biological diversity**

_____ refers to the _____ of life in an area. Another word for biological diversity is biodiversity. The simplest measure of biodiversity is in the number of _____ that live in a certain area. The more species there are, the _____ the biodiversity of the area. Biodiversity on land tends to _____ as you move towards the _____. Biodiversity is greater on large islands than on small islands because large islands have more _____ and a greater variety of _____.

SHORT ANSWERS

Answer the questions using full and complete sentences. Spelling and grammar counts.

1. Why is it usually better to preserve one large area of land instead of a few smaller areas of land?

2. What is conservation biology?

3. Why are habitat corridors used to connect different protected areas?

4. How do nature preserves help protect biodiversity?

5. How does the U.S. Endangered Species Act protect biodiversity?

ESSAY
Pick one and answer using full and complete sentences.

1. Why is habitat loss such a big threat to biodiversity?
2. Describe the U.S. endangered Species Act. When did it become law and how did it help protect and preserve endangered species?
3. What are the difficulties with reintroduction programs using captive born animals?