Chapter 1 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1.** all living and nonliving things in nature

_____ **2.** preserves natural resources for future generations

_____ **3.** the parts of the world that humans have made

_____ **4.** the variety of life on Earth

_____ **5.** the place where an organism lives

A biodiversity

B built environment

C habitat

D natural environment

E sustainable society

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

6. The _____ was the time period when humans began to farm and raise animals.

A Industrial Revolution
B environmental period
C Agricultural Revolution
D hunter-gathering period

7. Which of the following is **not** a major requirement for the survival of all living things?

A clothes
B energy
C oxygen
D nutrients

8. The _____ was the time when humans started using machines to produce goods.

A environmental time
B Industrial Revolution
C scientific period
D Agricultural Revolution

9. _____ is the fair treatment of all people concerning environmental problems.

A Applied science
B A sustainable society
C The scientific method
D Environmental justice

10. A theory may eventually become a _____.

A proclamation
B hypothesis
C principle
D question

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Part C On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

Word Bank		
Analysis	Applied science	Overconsumption
Nutrients	Ethics	
Experiment	Principle	Environmental challenges
Variable	Theory	

11. Environmental science is a(n) _____ because it uses knowledge to solve practical problems.

12. Overpopulation, overconsumption, pollution, and loss of biodiversity are examples of _____.

13. Using more resources than the environment can support is known as _____.

14. A basic law or truth that has been tested over time is a(n) _____.

15. Moral principles that guide people's actions are called _____.

16. A well-tested hypothesis that explains many scientific observations is a _____.

17. _____ is being tested in an experiment.

18. _____ is the process of making sense of the results of an experiment.

19. In the scientific method, _____ is used to test a hypothesis.

20. _____ are required for living things to survive.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science Chapter 2 Test (11)

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1**. Water that falls to the earth in the form of rain, hail, or snow

_____ **2**. the moment-by-moment conditions in the air

_____ **3**. something that provides scientists with clues to the earth's past climate

_____ **4**. the layer of air that surrounds the earth

_____ **5**. the solid surface and interior of the earth

A precipitation

B proxy data

C atmosphere

D weather

E lithosphere

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

6. The _____ consists of water above ground, below ground, and in the air.

A biosphere **B** hydrosphere **C** stratosphere **D** atmosphere

7. The layer of the atmosphere where people can live and breathe is the _____.

A troposphere **B** stratosphere **C** biosphere **D** mesosphere

8. The _____ depicts the movement of water. It shows how water goes from the air to Earth and back to the air.

A water circle **B** water cycle **C** weather **D** hydrosphere

9. The _____ is the long-term average of weather conditions. It is recorded in a particular place over a long period of time.

A mantle **B** weather **C** atmosphere **D** climate

10. Which of the following does not affect weather?

A the sun **B** nitrogen cycle **C** prevailing winds **D** air pressure

Part C On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Biosphere	Earthquakes	Ice ages
Condensation	Elements	Oceans
Core	Evaporation	Plate tectonics
Crust	Fossil	Sun
Cyanobacteria	Humidity	Vapor

11. _____ can result from plate movement.

12. A measurement of _____ tells you how much moisture us in the air.

13. A(n) _____ is the preserved remains of a life form that once lived.

14. Blue-green algae, known as _____, use sunlight to make their own food. This process adds oxygen to the atmosphere.

15. During _____, heated water turns into a gas.

16. Earth's earliest life forms emerged in the _____.

17. Periods of extreme cold in Earth's history are known as _____.

18. Someone who studies _____, studies Earth's plates and how they move.

19. The _____ plays the largest role in weather production.

20. The _____ are the basic building blocks of all the material on Earth.

21. The areas on Earth where life is found are known together as the _____.

22. The hot center of Earth is called the _____.

23. The process of water vapor changing from vapor to liquid is called _____.

24. The solid surface of the earth, containing rock and soil, is called the _____.

25. When water is heated, it turns into a(n) _____, or gas.

Chapter 3 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1.** the living parts of an environment

_____ **2.** organisms that make their own food

_____ **3.** the nonliving parts of an environment

_____ **4.** the role an organism plays in an ecosystem

_____ **5.** starts with a producer and ends with a consumer

A abiotic factors

B food chain

C niche

D producers

E biotic factors

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

6. All the ecosystems on Earth are powered by _____.

A fossil fuel
B producers
C sunlight
D trophic levels

7. Animals rely on _____ for food and oxygen.

A primary consumers
B producers
C secondary consumer
D sunlight

8. A(n) _____ shows many connected feeding relationships in an ecosystem.

A energy pyramid
B food chain
C food web
D producer

9. As energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next, energy _____.

A decreases
B doubles
C increases
D stays the same

10. Which is **not** a way that prey defends itself against predators?

A camouflage
B mimicry
C stalking
D warning coloration

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Environmental Science (11B) Chapter 3 Test - Part 2

Part C On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Boom-bust cycle	Ecology	Prey
Cellular respiration	Energy pyramid	Scavenger
Competition	Habitat	Succession
Consumers	Photosynthesis	Trophic level
Decomposers	Population	
Distribution	Predator	

11. The process of change in an environment over time is called _____.

12. In a(n) _____, the number of predators and prey depend on each other.

13. Only the numbers and _____ of species change in a climax community.

14. An organism that actively hunts and feeds on another organism is called a(n) _____.

15. The organism being hunted and fed upon is called the _____.

16. Living things get the energy they need through _____.

17. The study of the interactions between living things and their environment is called _____.

Environmental Science (11B) Chapter 3 Test - Part 2

18. Organisms that must rely on other organisms for food are called _____.

19. The place an organism lives in the environment is its _____.

20. Through a process called _____, plants use energy from the sun to make food.

21. A(n) _____, such as a gull or a vulture, feeds on carrion.

22. When resources such as food, shelter, and water are limited, _____ occurs between living things.

23. Without _____, the world would be full of plant and animal waste.

24. Scientists use a(n) _____ to show the amount of energy at each trophic level in an ecosystem.

25. A(n) _____ is a layer of a feeding relationship and a link in a food chain.

26. A(n) _____ is a group of organisms of the same species that live in the same area.

Chapter 4 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1.** all the different forms of life on Earth

_____ **2.** a close relationship between two species

_____ **3.** a sudden change in an organism's genes

_____ **4.** the science of the classification of species

_____ **5.** the loss of all members of a species

A biodiversity

B extinction

C mutation

D symbiosis

E taxonomy

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

6. Removing a(n) _____ species from an ecosystem can reduce biodiversity.

A endangered **B** keystone **C** parasitic **D** touchstone

7. The relationship where one organism benefits and the other is unaffected is called _____.

A commensalism **B** mutualism **C** parasitism **D** diversity

8. A(n) _____ is an organism that provides food for a parasite.

A tentacle **B** adaptation **C** mutualism **D** host

9. The English scientist who studied finches on the Galápagos Islands was named _____.

A Hooke **B** Darwin **C** Johnson **D** Irwin

10. A(n) _____ is a trait that makes an organism better suited to the environment.

A endemic **B** adaptation **C** immunity **D** symbiosis

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science Chapter 4 Test (11B) Part 2

Part C On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Conservationist	Eye color	Parasitism
Ecosystems	Genetic diversity	Pollination
Endemic	Keystone species	Sample
Evolution	Mutualism	Seed dispersal
Evolve	Oxygen	Speciation

11. A(n) _____ is a person who wants to preserve and protect species and ecosystems.

12. Some species are found in one part of the planet and nowhere else. These organisms are called _____ species.

13. A small part of a larger unit is called a(n) _____.

14. A beaver is an example of a(n) _____.

15. As a species develops or changes genetically, it is said to _____.

16. The formation of a new species over thousands of years is called _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

17. In _____, two species live together and they both benefit from the relationship.

18. A relationship where one species benefits and the other is harmed is called _____.

19. Examples of _____ include beaches, rivers, forests, and marshes.

20. The different forms of genes in living things, or _____, can increase Earth's biodiversity.

21. Green plants provide humans with _____.

22. The theory developed by Charles Darwin was called the theory of _____.

23. An example of an inherited trait is _____.

24. Squirrels, birds, and other animals help with _____, or scattering seeds away from a parent plant.

25. Bees and birds are two animals that help plants reproduce by providing _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science Chapter 5 Test (11B)

Part A Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

1. Thousands of acres of tropical rain forest have been lost to _____.

A permafrost **B** overgrazing **C** deforestation **D** floods

2. Dry grasslands in coastal areas are _____.

A chaparral **B** savannas **C** prairies **D** hot deserts

3. Trees that lose their leaves in the winter are described as _____.

A coniferous **B** deciduous **C** tropical **D** evergreen

4. Permanently frozen ground at high latitudes and elevations is _____.

A humus **B** taiga **C** permafrost **D** the forest floor

5. The taiga is a(n) _____.

A deciduous forest **B** grassland **C** aquatic biome **D** coniferous forest

Part B Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **6**. special roots that help support some trees and make them more stable

_____ **7**. the “roof” of the tropical rain forest

_____ **8**. a layer of decomposing material that covers the forest soil

_____**9**. tall trees that grow through the rain forest canopy

_____ **10**. small trees and shrubs below the rainforest canopy

A emergents

B canopy

C buttress

D understory

E forest floor

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part C On the line, write the answer that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Abyss	Biomes	Mouth	Salinity
Estuary	Humus	Latitude	Prairie
Coastal wetlands		Savanna	

11. _____ are wetlands that are washed by the tides.

12. A(n) _____ grassland is very fertile.

13. A(n) _____ is a grassland located near the equator.

14. Ecosystems are grouped into different _____.

15. Fertile soil contains a large amount of _____.

16. Freshwater and saltwater systems combine in a(n) _____.

17. The _____ of a river is the place where it enters a larger body of water.

18. The _____ of seawater refers to the amount of salt dissolved in it.

19. The deepest part of the ocean is the _____.

20. The distance north or south of the equator is _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 6 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1**. the amount a person must earn to afford everything needed to live

_____ **2**. the largest number of living things an area can support

_____ **3**. growth that increases by a larger and larger amount

_____ **4**. to remain the same

_____ **5**. the rate at which a population is increasing or decreasing

A carrying capacity

B exponential growth

C growth rate

D poverty level

E stabilize

Part B Write the letter of the correct answer to each question on the line.

_____ **6**. Coal and oil are examples of _____. They were formed from plant and animal remains.

A subsistence agriculture **C** renewable resources

B overconsumption **D** fossil fuels

_____ **7**. _____ reflect the number of deaths per 1,000 people in one year.

A Birth rates **C** Carrying capacities

B Death rates **D** Migration rates

_____ **8**. A female who is neither too old nor too young to have children has reached _____.

A life expectancy **C** reproductive age

B exponential growth **D** the poverty level

Name: _____ Date: _____

_____ **9**. During _____, a large number of people move from one place to another.

A migration **B** starvation **C** stabilization **D** reproduction

_____ **10**. The total number of people on Earth is the _____.

A carrying capacity **C** life expectancy

B world population **D** birth rate

Part C On the line, write the word from the Word Bank that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Compost	Renewable	Nontoxic
Demographers	Malnutrition	Overpopulation
Equity	Subsistence agriculture	Poverty level
Exponential growth	Fertility rate	
Family planning	Migration	

11. People who do not get enough to eat can suffer from

_____.

12. Something that grows by larger and larger amounts shows

_____.

13. Growing just enough food to meet immediate needs is

_____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

14. In _____, parents decide when to have children and how many children they want to have.

15. At the _____, a person earns enough to afford everything needed to live.

16. Decomposed organic waste used to add nutrients to crops is called _____.

17. When people or animals move from one place to another, it is called _____.

18. Chemicals that are _____ do not harm the environment.

19. When a population is too large to be sustained by available resources, _____ has happened.

20. Scientists called _____ study population and population trends.

21. The _____ is the average number of children produced by women in a certain area.

22. Some resources are _____, meaning they can regenerate if not used too quickly.

23. Another word for fairness is _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 7 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ 1. a jet of hot steam shooting out of Earth's crust

_____ 2. a type of fuel made from corn or sugar

_____ 3. energy from the sun

_____ 4. the center of a nuclear reactor

_____ 5. energy made from heat inside the earth

A core

B ethanol

C geothermal

D geyser

E solar

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

_____ 6. A _____ resource is one that is only available in a limited supply.

A nonrenewable B core C solar D renewable

_____ 7. _____ is a thick, liquid mixture of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements.

A Crude oil B Coal C Sulfur oxide D A diatom

_____ 8. Most fossil fuels come from ancient organisms, such as _____.

A refineries B ethanol C turbines D diatoms

_____ 9. The type of fuel used most by electric companies in the United States is _____.

A geothermal B coal C solar D natural gas

_____ 10. In _____, the top layer of plants, soil, and rocks are removed.

A mountaintop removal B strip mining C pit mining D tailings

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part C Write the word on the line that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Active solar system	Law	Refinery
Biomass	Mountaintop removal	solar energy
Fuel cell	Natural gas	Subatomic particles
Generator	Nuclear fission	Utility
Kinetic energy	Potential	

11. A company that provides a public service such as electricity is a(n) _____.
12. A(n) _____ converts crude oil into gasoline or heating oil.
13. The energy stored in an object is called _____ energy.
14. A(n) _____ is a device for converting substances like hydrogen and oxygen into electricity.
15. Neutrons, protons, and electrons are all _____.
16. The energy of movement is _____.
17. A(n) _____ used pumps and fans to distribute solar energy.
18. A(n) _____ is a machine that creates electricity.
19. Energy called _____ comes directly from the sun.
20. In a type of mining called _____, the entire top of a mountain is removed to expose layers of coal.
21. A fossil fuel that is made up mostly of methane is _____.
22. Energy from burned plant or animal matter is called _____ energy.
23. A principle is also called a(n) _____.
24. Nuclear energy is created through a process called _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 8 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1**. to soak into something

_____ **2**. the top of the groundwater layer

_____ **3**. to turn from one course to another

_____**4**. a pond or lake used for water storage

_____ **5**. a nonliving microorganism that infects cells and causes disease

A reservoir

B divert

C seep

D virus

E water table

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

_____ **6**. When an aquifer is used up, it is said to be _____.

A recharged **B** permeable **C** depleted **D** seeping

_____ **7**. Cleaning by separating out pollutants or impurities is called _____.

A purification **B** landscaping **C** fertilization **D** runoff

_____ **8**. Thermal pollution occurs when _____ is added by humans to the water.

A a chemical **B** heat **C** oxygen **D** oil

_____ **9**. Eutrophication can cause depletion of _____ in the water.

A nitrogen **B** sulfur **C** carbon **D** oxygen

_____ **10**. Hepatitis is a disease that damages the _____.

A stomach **B** liver **C** pancreas **D** spleen

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part C Complete the sentence with the correct answer from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Agriculture	Irrigation	Scarcity
Aquifer	Organic	Sewage treatment
Dumping	Recharge zone	Technology
Gray water	Recreation	Well
Impermeable	Runoff	Xeriscaping

11. A _____ is an area of land where water enters an aquifer.

12. A method of gardening that is designed to conserve water is _____.

13. A _____ releases cleaned wastewater into surface water.

14. To conserve freshwater, some communities are using _____ to water lawns.

15. People use many bodies of water for boating and other forms of _____.

16. Layers of rock that water cannot flow through are said to be _____.

17. The Clean Water Act led to laws that ban ocean _____.

18. Scientists are looking to new _____ to provide more water to a growing population.

19. Rain or melted snow that flows over land into bodies of water is called _____.

20. The practice of _____ uses most of Earth's freshwater resources.

21. A lack of freshwater resources is an example of _____.

22. The part of agriculture that uses the largest amount of water is _____.

23. Waste from living organisms is called _____ waste.

24. A hole that is dug or drilled to get water from the earth is a(n) _____.

25. The area underground that contains groundwater is called a(n) _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 9 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ 1. release of a substance into the air

_____ 2. bitter, slippery substance that contains the hydroxyl radical

_____ 3. devices that remove sulfur from smokestack emissions

_____ 4. solid or liquid particles in the air

_____ 5. devices designed to reduce vehicle emissions

A base

B catalytic converters

C emission

D particulate matter

E scrubbers

Part C Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

_____ 11. Pollutants that form from a reaction between chemicals in the air are _____.

A primary air pollutants C particulate matter

B secondary air pollutants D outdoor air pollutants

_____ 12. A(n) _____ is a sour-tasting substance that reacts with metals to form hydrogen.

A base B neutral substance C radical D acid

_____ 13. The _____ scale is used to determine whether something is an acid or base.

A litmus B acid-base C pH D CFC

_____ 14. A harmful chemical that enters the air directly is called a(n) _____.

A primary air pollutant C particulate matter

B secondary air pollutant D acid deposition

_____ 15. Excess carbon dioxide can be stored by _____.

A carbon sequestration C carbon dioxide investing

B carbon dioxide sinking D carbon absorption

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Bank

Acid rain	Greenhouse gas	Scrubbers
Air pollutants	Neutral	Secondary air pollutant
Carbon sinks	Noise pollution	Smog
Climate change	pH	Urban heat island effect
Emissions	Respiratory	

1. Noise that interrupts daily life is called _____.
2. Asthma and emphysema are _____, or breathing, ailments.
3. Materials in the air that can harm living and nonliving things are called _____.
4. A(n) _____ forms as a reaction between two or more substances in the air.
5. The _____ is an increase in city temperatures caused by human development and activity.
6. Acidic pollution that falls from the air is called _____.
7. The _____ scale measures whether something is an acid or a base.
8. Devices called _____ can remove sulfur dioxide from smokestack emissions.
9. A global shift in climate caused by rising temperatures is called _____.
10. Places that absorb and store carbon dioxide are called _____.
11. A(n) _____ helps warm the atmosphere by trapping heat from the sun.
12. A substance that is neither an acid nor a base is _____.
13. _____ is a haze that results from vehicle and industry emissions.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 10 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ **1**. human-made

_____ **2**. waste from making iron or other metals

_____ **3**. how waste is created, collected, and disposed of

_____ **4**. the natural breakdown of organic matter

_____ **5**. waste that eats away material by chemical action

A aerobic decomposition

B corrosive waste

C slag

D synthetic

E waste stream

Part B Circle the correct answer to each question.

6. The process of removing metals from rocks through melting is _____.

A slagging **B** incinerating **C** smelting **D** sorting

7. Materials that are _____ can be broken down by organisms.

A biodegradable **B** nonbiodegradable **C** synthetic **D** hazardous

8. _____ is a type of waste management that reduces the amount of waste generated.

A Smelting **B** Source reduction

C Output reduction **D** Trash control

9. In a(n) _____, garbage is dumped without environmental controls.

A sanitary landfill **B** waste stream

C incinerator **D** open dump

10. A(n) _____ is a site created for disposing of solid waste on land.

A open dump **B** chemical landfill

C sanitary landfill **D** waste stream

Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Bank

Hazardous waste	Integrated waste management	Open dump
Heavy metals	Leachate	Ore
Household hazardous waste	Mercury	Radioactive
Ignitable waste	Municipal solid waste	Sludge
Incinerator	Nonbiodegradable	Solid waste

11. Garbage in a solid or semisolid state is called _____.
12. A mineral that contains metal is called a(n) _____.
13. Materials that catch on fire easily are known as _____.
14. Any waste that is harmful to people, living things, and the environment is called _____.
15. Nail polish, pesticides, paint thinner, and bleach are all examples of _____.
16. The semisolid leftovers from sewage treatment are called _____.
17. Garbage generated by homes, businesses, and institutions is known as _____.
18. The liquid waste that can seep out from sanitary landfills is called _____.
19. A product of nuclear reactions called _____ is hazardous to all living things.
20. A(n) _____ can be used to generate electricity by burning trash.
21. Mercury, lead, copper, and arsenic are all examples of _____.
22. Using a variety of approaches to manage solid waste, including recycling, compositing, and source reduction, is called _____.
23. Living things cannot break down plastic bottles, synthetic clothing and material, or aluminum cans. Therefore, these items are all examples of _____ waste.
24. “Mad as a hatter” is a saying that is linked to poisonous fumes from _____.
25. In a(n) _____, waste is dumped without environmental controls.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Science 11B Chapter 11 Test A

Part A Match each term with its meaning. Write the correct letter on the line.

_____ 1. 1,000 calories

_____ 2. solid layer of rock beneath the soil

_____ 3. unwanted fish or animals caught by fisheries

_____ 4. bred for human use

_____ 5. sugar or starch that living things use for energy

A bedrock

B bycatch

C carbohydrate

D domesticated

E kilocalorie

Part B Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

6. A _____ is the unit of heat needed to raise one gram of water one degree Celsius.

A calorie B kilocalorie C horizon D degree

7. Land used for livestock grazing is called _____.

A cropland B domesticated land C pasture D feedlot

8. Organisms that are too young to reproduce are _____.

A mature B nonreproductive C asexual D immature

9. A _____ is a layer of soil.

A loam B horizon C depth level D clay layer

10. A blood condition called _____ can result from a lack of iron.

A malnutrition B anemia C famine D gout

Name: _____ Date: _____

On the line, write the answer from the Word Bank that completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Aquaculture	Horizon	Porosity
Dead zones	Industrialized agriculture	Proteins
Famine	Loam	Soil erosion
Fat	Overfishing	Trawl nets
Feedlot	Overnutrition	

1. _____ are chemicals found in meat that are used by cells to grow and work.

2. A(n) _____ is a confined area where many animals are raised together.

3. The _____ of soil describes the percentage of empty space in it.

4. When fish are farmed, it is called _____.

5. When people eat too many calories, it is known as_____.

6. Large amounts of energy are stored in the body as _____.

7. The movement of soil from one place to another is called _____.

8. The practice of catching fish faster than they can reproduce is _____.

9. During a(n) _____, large numbers of people in an area are hungry.

10. The best soil for growing crops is called _____.

11. Large-scale, mechanized agriculture is called _____.

12. A soil layer is called a _____.

13. Agricultural runoff can create areas called _____ in oceans, where no life can exist.

14. Some fishing boats use _____, which are large nets that are usually dragged along the ocean floor.