**Name:**

North American Wildlife: Chapter 21: Conservation of Natural Resources

Discussion & Essay #1-13, Multiple Choice #1, 2, 4-7, 9-10

D/E #1-13 – use complete sentences

1. Define conservation as it relates to wildlife and natural resources.
2. Distinguish between renewable and nonrenewable resources, and give examples of each.
3. Identify the major destructive forces that contribute to soil erosion, and describe how these forces erode soil.
4. Explain the relationship between soil erosion and water pollution.
5. Describe some of the damaging effects of soil erosion on wildlife resources.
6. List some conservation practices that are known to reduce erosion, and explain why those practices are effective.
7. Name the most common pollutants of water supplies, and describe ways that they may affect wildlife.
8. Suggest ways of protecting surface water against pollution.
9. Discuss the effects of acid precipitation on wild creatures and the environments in which they live.
10. Name the most significant sources of air pollution.
11. Suggest ways that air pollution can be reduced or eliminated.
12. Describe some conservation practices that are used to preserve and restore wildlife and improve habitats.
13. List ways that genetic engineering is used to reclaim damaged and polluted resources.

MC #1, 2, 4-7, 9-10

1. The practice of protecting natural resources against harm and waste is called:
	1. Conservation
	2. Preservation
	3. Resource renewal
	4. Biotechnology
2. A term describing a resource that is capable of replacing itself through reproduction or new growth is:
	1. Recycling
	2. Conservation
	3. Renewable resource
	4. Nonrenewable resource
3. Which of the following is not a renewable resource?
	1. Wildlife
	2. Soil
	3. Forest
	4. Plants
4. Select the term that most accurately describes the loss of soil from the land:
	1. Alluvial fan
	2. Silting
	3. Soil conservation
	4. Erosion
5. Which of the following contributes to soil erosion
	1. Wildfires
	2. Construction of wind breaks
	3. No-till farming practices
	4. Too much fertilizer
6. The presence of phosphates or nitrates in surface water is dangerous to fish because:
	1. The chemicals poison the fish
	2. Algae and other plants use up the supply of dissolved oxygen from the water
	3. High phosphate levels in water are damaging to fish bones
	4. The presence of these chemicals creates hard water
7. An example of a wild species that has been successfully restored to an environment from which it had previously been lost is a/an:
	1. Passenger pigeon
	2. Ocelot
	3. Loggerhead sea turtle
	4. Bighorn sheep
8. Marshes and swamps act as natural water purifiers by:
	1. Converting pollutants to plant nutrients
	2. Causing water pollutants to evaporate
	3. Trapping pollutants in the mud beneath the water
	4. Straining the water through the marsh plants