

Question No. 1 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

<p>Question #01</p>	<p>1. Soil erosion is controlled by ____.</p> <p>(A) Animal manuring. (B) Strip cropping. (C) Restrained felling. (D) Habitat improvement. (E) None of the above</p>
<p>Feedback on Each Answer Choice</p>	<p>A. Incorrect! Animal manuring does not help to control soil erosion.</p> <p>B. Correct! Strip cropping helps to control soil erosion.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! Restrained felling does not help to control soil erosion.</p> <p>D. Incorrect! Habitat improvement does not help to control soil erosion.</p> <p>E. Incorrect! The answer is found in the choices listed here, so this cannot be the right answer.</p>
<p>Solution</p>	<p>Soil erosion is the displacement of solids like soil, mud, rock and other particles by ocean currents, wind, water, ice or the sloping ground (gravity). Erosion is different than weathering, which is the decomposition of rock and particles through processes where there is no movement involved. Soil erosion occurring is a result of man-made disasters. Erosion control usually involves some sort of physical barrier. Barriers may include: vegetation, rock, wind or water breaks.</p> <p>Strip-cropping is a farming, soil-saving technique in which the tilled and untilled soils are provided in alternating strips on the contour of a slope.</p> <p>Terracing used on steeper slopes. A long slope is converted into a series of flat, broad terraces using a machine called terracing grader. Terraces save soil and improve water quality on a farm.</p> <p>The correct answer is (B).</p>

Question No. 2 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

**Question
#02**

2. Conservation involves ____.
- (A) Recycling forest produce.
 - (B) Contour farming.
 - (C) Botanical gardens.
 - (D) Using natural resources.
 - (E) All of the above

**Feedback on
Each Answer
Choice**

- A. Incorrect!
Recycling forest produce is involved in conservation efforts, but it is not the only one listed here.
- B. Incorrect!
Contouring faming is involved in conservation efforts, but it is not the only one listed here
- C. Incorrect!
Maintaining botanical garden is involved in conservation efforts, but it is not the only one listed here
- D. Incorrect!
Using natural resources is involved in conservation efforts, but it is not the only one listed here.
- E. Correct!
All of the above are involved in conservation efforts.

Solution

Wildlife conservation includes preserving animals and plants in the wild. Conservation efforts are focused on protecting, preserving, managing and studying wildlife and wildlife resources. It involves preservation and perpetuation of endangered plants and animals, enforcing wildlife laws and manipulating wildlife population.

In situ conservation includes the establishment of national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves in the wild.

Ex situ conservation involves conserving biodiversity in settings that are controlled by humans. Example include breeding captive species in zoos, conserving plant species in botanical gardens and storing of seeds of genetically diverse plant species.

The correct answer is (E).

Question No. 3 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

Question #03	<p>3. Soil fertility is maintained by ____.</p> <p>(A) Green manuring. (B) Block and selective cutting. (C) Reforestation. (D) Soil conservation. (E) Collection of natural resources.</p>
Feedback on Each Answer Choice	<p>A. Correct! Green manuring does help to maintain soil fertility.</p> <p>B. Incorrect! Block and selective cutting does not help to maintain soil fertility.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! Reforestation does not help to maintain soil fertility</p> <p>D. Incorrect! Soil conservation does not help to maintain soil fertility</p> <p>E. Incorrect! Collecting natural resources does not help to maintain soil fertility</p>
Solution	<p>Healthy soil is a key to sustainability. Soil health depends on its nutrient content and moisture. Techniques to maintain soil fertility include farming with diversity growing legumes, green manuring, and animal manuring.</p> <p>The correct answer is (A).</p>

Question No. 4 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

<p>Question #04</p>	<p>4. Which resources are defined as resources that cannot be degraded or used up and are always available?</p> <p>(A) Natural (B) Renewable (C) Continuous (D) Non-renewable (E) None of the above</p>
<p>Feedback on Each Answer Choice</p>	<p>A. Incorrect! Natural resources are all parts of nature.</p> <p>B. Incorrect! Renewable resources regenerate by natural processes.</p> <p>C. Correct! A continuous resource is one that cannot be degraded or used up and is always available.</p> <p>D. Incorrect! A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated in the same or equivalent amount of time that it takes to use it up.</p> <p>E. Incorrect! The correct answer is found in the choices listed, so it cannot be the right answer.</p>
<p>Solution</p>	<p>A resource is broadly defined as materials that satisfy human needs and wants in a given space and time and serve to attain individual, as well as social welfare.</p> <p>Natural resources are all parts of nature.</p> <p>A continuous resource is one that cannot be degraded or used up and is always available. A continuous resource cannot be mismanaged by humans but can be affected by pollution. Examples of continuous resources include: wind, solar, tidal and geothermal energy as well as gravity.</p> <p>Renewable resources regenerate by natural processes. However, renewable resources can only regenerate if their capacity to do it has not been damaged by human activities. Examples of renewable resources include: water, flora and fauna, and biodiversity in general.</p> <p>A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated in the same or equivalent amount of time that it takes to use it up. Examples of non-renewable resources include: coal, petroleum and natural gas.</p> <p>The correct answer is (C).</p>

Question No. 5 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

Question #05	<p>5. Which of the following is/are example(s) of renewable resource?</p> <p>(A) Wind (B) Water (C) Petroleum (D) Coal (E) B & C</p>
Feedback on Each Answer Choice	<p>A. Incorrect! Wind is an example of a continuous resource.</p> <p>B. Correct! This is an example of renewable resource.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! Petroleum is an example of a nonrenewable resource.</p> <p>D. Incorrect! Coal is an example of a nonrenewable resource.</p> <p>E. Incorrect! Both of these choices are not examples of renewable resources.</p>
Solution	<p>A resource is broadly defined as materials which satisfy human needs and wants in a given space and time and serve to attain individual as well as social welfare.</p> <p>Natural resources are all parts of nature.</p> <p>A continuous resource is one that cannot be degraded or used up and is always available. A continuous resource cannot be mismanaged by humans but can it be affected by pollution. Examples of continuous resources include: wind, solar, tidal and geothermal energy as well as gravity.</p> <p>Renewable resources regenerate by natural processes. However, renewable resources can only regenerate if their capacity to do it has not been damaged by human activities. Examples of renewable resources include: water, flora and fauna, and biodiversity in general.</p> <p>A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated in the same or equivalent amount of time that it takes to use it up. Examples of non-renewable resources include: coal, petroleum and natural gas.</p> <p>The correct answer is (B).</p>

Question No. 6 of 10

Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

<p>Question #06</p>	<p>6. What is the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?</p> <p>(A) Sustainability (B) Carrying capacity (C) Conservation (D) Harvesting (E) None of the above</p>
<p>Feedback on Each Answer Choice</p>	<p>A. Correct! Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.</p> <p>B. Incorrect! The carrying capacity is the size of a population where the environment can sustain indefinitely.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! Conservation is a goal-oriented science that seeks to counter the biodiversity crisis.</p> <p>D. Incorrect! Harvesting involves collecting and using rainwater which normally runs off on natural or manmade catchment areas.</p> <p>E. Incorrect! One of the answers listed is correct so this cannot be the right choice.</p>
<p>Solution</p>	<p>Sustainable development is defined as the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Global changes that may adversely affect future generations include: desertification, deforestation and depletion of biodiversity. Sustainability is a process that can continue indefinitely. For resources that means the intent is to provide the best outcomes for people and the environment now and into the indefinite future. Short term and long term advantages and disadvantages are also considered seriously. Every developmental issue takes into consideration social, ecological and economic factors.</p> <p>The correct answer is (A).</p>

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Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

**Question
#07**

7. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (A) Conservation involves the safeguarding and wise management of natural resources.
- (B) Ethnobiology is the study of the present interrelationships between humans, plants, animals and other organisms in addition to the relationship between ecosystems.
- (C) A non-renewable resource is one that cannot be re-made or re-grown in sufficient amount of time that it takes to use it up.
- (D) Sustainability can continue indefinitely.
- (E) All of the statements are correct.

**Feedback on
Each Answer
Choice**

A. Incorrect!

Conservation does involve safeguarding and management of natural resources. This statement is correct.

B. Correct!

Ethnobiology studies past and present relationships. This statement is incorrect as it is listed above.

C. Incorrect!

A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated in the same or equivalent amount of time that it takes to use it up. This statement is correct.

D. Incorrect!

Sustainability can continue indefinitely. This statement is correct.

E. Incorrect!

All of these statements listed here are not correct. One statement is false.

Solution

Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

Global changes that may adversely affect future generations include: desertification, deforestation and depletion of biodiversity. Sustainability is a process that can continue indefinitely.

A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated in the same or equivalent amount of time that it takes to use it up. Examples of non-renewable resources include: coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Ethnobiology is the study of the past and present interrelationships between: humans, plants, animals and other organisms as well as the relationships between ecosystems.

Conservation involves the safeguarding, maintaining, protecting and wise management of natural resources.

The correct answer is (B).

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Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

Question #08	<p>8. Which of the following is/are rain harvesting techniques?</p> <p>(A) Storing (B) Recharging (C) Producing (D) A & B (E) All of the above</p>
Feedback on Each Answer Choice	<p>A. Incorrect! This is a rain harvesting technique but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>B. Incorrect! This is a rain harvesting technique but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! This is not a rain harvesting technique.</p> <p>D. Correct! Both of these are rain harvesting techniques.</p> <p>E. Incorrect! Not all of these listed here are rain harvesting techniques.</p>
Solution	<p>Harvesting involves collecting and using rainwater, which normally runs off on natural or manmade catchment areas. Rainwater in industrialized areas may not have the same purity as in rural areas. The catchment area describes the area that is drained by a river (sometimes called the river basin or watershed). Catchment can also describe any device or area for catching water. The two major rainwater Harvesting Techniques are storing Rainwater for ready use in containers above and below the ground; recharging of Rainwater.</p> <p>The correct answer is (D).</p>

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Instructions: (1) Read the problem and answer choices carefully; (2) Work the problems on paper as needed; (3) Pick the answer; (4) Go back to review the core concept tutorial as needed.

<p>Question #09</p>	<p>9. Which of the following is NOT a technique for maintaining fertile soil?</p> <p>(A) Farming with diversity. (B) Growing legumes. (C) Green manuring. (D) Animal manuring. (E) All of the above</p>
<p>Feedback on Each Answer Choice</p>	<p>A. Incorrect! Farming with diversity is a technique to maintain fertile soil but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>B. Incorrect! Growing legumes is a technique for maintain fertile soil but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>C. Incorrect! Green manuring is a technique to maintain fertile soil but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>D. Incorrect! Animal manuring is a technique for maintain fertile soil but it is not the only one listed here.</p> <p>E. Correct! All of the choices are techniques used for marinating fertile soil.</p>
<p>Solution</p>	<p>Healthy soil is a key to sustainability. Soil health depends on its nutrient content and moisture. Techniques to maintain soil fertility include farming with diversity growing legumes, green manuring, and animal manuring.</p> <p>The correct answer is (E).</p>

Question No. 10 of 10

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**Question
#10**

10. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- (A) A windbreak is made up of one or more rows of trees planted in a way to give shelter from the wind.
- (B) Topsoil is the fertile upper part of soil.
- (C) There are three zones in a biosphere reserve.
- (D) Terracing is a technique where a long slope is converted into a series of flat, broad terraces.
- (E) Techniques for forest management include reforestation, control of disasters and selective cutting.

**Feedback on
Each Answer
Choice**

A. Incorrect!

A windbreak is made of rows of trees that give shelter to the wind. This statement is correct.

B. Incorrect!

Top soil is the fertile upper part of the soil. This statement is correct.

C. Correct!

There are four not three zones in the biosphere reserve. This statement is false.

D. Incorrect!

Terracing is a technique where a long slope is converted into a series of flat, broad terraces.

E. Incorrect!

These are techniques for managing the forest. This statement is correct.

Solution

A windbreak or shelterbelt is typically made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in a way to give shelter from the wind to prevent soil erosion.

Topsoil is fertile upper part of the soil. It is the most productive and is rich in organic content with adequate moisture with a rich biodiversity.

Terracing is a procedure used on steeper slopes. A long slope is converted into a series of flat, broad terraces using a machine called terracing grader.

Forests are natural ecosystems with a multi species composition. They cover about a third of the earth's surface, 50 % of which is the tropical forest. Techniques of forest management include: reforestation, control of disasters, restrained cutting and selective cutting.

A biosphere reserve is an undisturbed natural area where everything is protected in its totality. There are four zones in the biosphere reserve: core, buffer, restoration and experimental zone.

The correct answer is (C).