



Name _____

World Geography
Unit 4 – Earth’s Natural Resources
Test

Term Identification (Worth 1 pt. each)

Directions: Pick a word from the box that best completes the sentences below

Habitat	Raw material	Acid rain	recycle	Nonrenewable resource
Ozone layer	Manufacturing	Developed nation	Global warming	Commercial farming
Subsistence farming	Plantation	Foreign aid	Ecosystem	Deforestation

1. A community of living things and its environment: _____.
2. A resource that cannot be replaced once it is used: _____.
3. A resource that is still in its natural state: _____.
4. A slow increase in the Earth’s temperature: _____.
5. The process of turning a raw material into a finished product: _____.
6. Farming that is done by companies (not single families): _____.
7. Economic and military aid to another country: _____.
8. A layer of gas in the upper atmosphere that blocks most of the sun’s harmful rays: _____.
9. To reuse materials to make new products: _____.
10. A modern industrial society with a well developed economy: _____.
11. A large estate on which crops are grown by workers living there: _____.
12. The process of clearing land of forests or trees: _____.
13. Rain whose high level chemicals can pollute the environment: _____.
14. The area in which a plant or an animal naturally grows or lives: _____.
15. Farming that provides only enough food for a family or village: _____.



Multiple Choice (Worth 5 pts. each) Directions: Circle the letter of the best answer that completes the sentence.

1. Anything from the Earth that helps to meet people's needs for food, clothing, or shelter is
 - a. landform.
 - b. culture.
 - c. resource.
 - d. fossil.
2. Geographers call water a
 - a. nonrenewable resource.
 - b. raw material.
 - c. synthetic resource.
 - d. recyclable resource.
3. Minerals, coal, and natural gases are examples of
 - a. renewable resources.
 - b. second-level products.
 - c. nonrenewable resources.
 - d. raw materials.
4. Over millions of years, the remains of prehistoric plants and animals have created
 - a. renewable resources.
 - b. recyclable resources.
 - c. synthetic fuels.
 - d. fossil fuels.
5. In the second stage of resource development, a person makes
 - a. deliveries of products.
 - b. products directly from natural resources.
 - c. raw materials into things that people use.
 - d. fossil fuels.
6. Because commercial farms use modern technology, a small number of workers can
 - a. feed only the farmers' families.
 - b. raise enough food for an entire country.
 - c. turn a developed nation into an undeveloped one.
 - d. live without goods and services.
7. In South America, rain forests are most threatened by
 - a. relocation.
 - b. drought.
 - c. acid rain.
 - d. deforestation.
8. In order to reduce acid rain, Canada and the United States now have laws that require
 - a. certain factories to reduce pollution.
 - b. alternatives to ozone-destroying chemicals.
 - c. the use of cheap energy sources.
 - d. the protection of endangered species.



9. What is one cause of global warming?
 - a. The use of hydroelectric power.
 - b. The burning of fossil fuels.
 - c. The use of pesticides.
 - d. Subsistence farming.

10. What is the first stage of resource development?
 - a. Making raw materials into things that people use.
 - b. Using the land and resources directly to make products.
 - c. Distributing products to people who want them.
 - d. Creating communications systems.

11. Subsistence farms raise enough food to
 - a. feed only the farmers' families.
 - b. feed an entire country.
 - c. export food to other countries.
 - d. turn a developing nation into a developed one.

12. What did the Industrial Revolution separate the world's countries into?
 - a. Rich and poor.
 - b. Developed and developing.
 - c. Habitats and ecosystems.
 - d. Commercial and subsistence.

13. Countries with little industry are called
 - a. industrialized nations.
 - b. prehistoric nations.
 - c. developed nations.
 - d. developing nations.

14. A natural resource is any useful material that humans
 - a. can make.
 - b. cannot recycle.
 - c. can find in developed countries.
 - d. can find in the environment.

15. Two examples of nonrenewable resources are
 - a. corn and wheat.
 - b. coal and natural gas.
 - c. pigs and goats.
 - d. wind and water.

Essay. Answer the following essay question. Answers must be at least 250 words long & in complete sentences. (10 points) Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What can YOU do to protect the environment? Be specific and give at least 3 examples.