

1. Renewable resources are.....
 - a. any material that provides energy.
 - b. irreplaceable.
 - c. replaceable.
 - d. not natural resources.
2. What is a biotic factor?
 - a. anything that is part of the living parts of an ecosystem
 - b. any non living factor in our environment that is useful in our lives
 - c. anything that is produced that is useful in our lives
 - d. living things organized into various levels
3. The primary source of food energy in a food chain comes from...
 - a. consumers
 - b. decomposers
 - c. producers
 - d. water
4. Which of the following chemical elements is not needed to form an organic chemical?
 - a. carbon
 - b. chlorine
 - c. hydrogen
 - d. oxygen
5. Some soil erosion can be prevented by.....
 - a. putting metal stakes around the edges of fields.
 - b. cutting away all vegetation from the soil.
 - c. tilling up and down hills rather than around them.
 - d. no-till farming, using terraces, and constructing grass waterways.
6. As example of man-made soil erosion is.....
 - a. raindrops wearing rock away to form gullies, canyons, and valleys.
 - b. soil washing off of tilled slopes and overgrazed pastures.
 - c. water moving across rocks very rapidly.
 - d. glaciers forming rivers and great lakes.

7. Soil erosion is.....
 - a. the movement of plants and trees under the influence of water, wind, ice, or gravity.
 - b. the movement of water particles under the influence of water, wind, ice, or gravity.
 - c. the movement of soil particles under the influence of water, wind, ice, or gravity .
 - d. when people disturb the environment.

8. What percentage of the average soil is organic matter?
 - a. 5%
 - b. 17%
 - c. 25 %
 - d. 45 %

9. Before the ingredients of soil are broken down and form soil they are known as.....
 - a. felsic mix
 - b. organic minerals
 - c. parent material
 - d. presoil mix

10. An agronomist is primarily concerned with what use of soil?
 - a. acting as a filter for the hydrologic cycle
 - b. construction
 - c. natural beauty
 - d. supporting crop growth

11. The largest of these soil separates or particles is.....
 - a. clay
 - b. gravel
 - c. sand
 - d. silt

12. What soil particle holds water the tightest and has the least permeability?
- a. clay
 - b. gravel
 - c. sand
 - d. silt
13. What are the four textural classes in the textural triangle?
- a. gravel, sand, silt, and clay
 - b. sand, silt, clay, and clay
 - c. sand, silt, clay, and loam
 - d. sand, silt, clay, and wood
14. We can determine soil texture by.....
- a. using the "Ribbon Test" and by using a graduated cylinder
 - b. kicking the soil and watching how it lands
 - c. weighing the soil sample
 - d. looking at the color
15. The best type of soil for agricultural purposes is.....
- a. clay mixed with gravel
 - b. loam soil with a fair amount of organic matter
 - c. pure clay soil with a small amount of organic matter
 - d. sand soil with very little organic matter
16. Ecosystems are.....
- a. complex relationships among living things and their environment.
 - b. complex relationships among nonliving organisms.
 - c. complex networks of living and nonliving organisms in which each organism may be affected by the others.
 - d. natural resources.
17. The three components of the food chain are...
- a. dogs, cats, and horses .
 - b. earth, wind and fire
 - c. soil, plants, and animals
 - d. producers, consumers, and decomposer

18. A food web is different from a food chain because.....
- a. animals eat plants in a food web and they do not in a food chain.
 - b. a food web is a combination of several food chains.
 - c. decomposers eat animals in a food chain but not in a food web.
 - d. a food web and a food chain are the same thing.
19. Where is the majority of the earth's water?
- a. in the oceans and polar ice caps
 - b. in plants and animals
 - c. precipitating at this moment
 - d. water vapor in the atmosphere
20. Approximately 78% of the Earth's atmosphere is made up of what gas?
- a. carbon
 - b. hydrogen
 - c. oxygen
 - d. nitrogen
21. The process of bacteria changing dead organisms into ammonia, then to nitrites, and finally to nitrates useful to plants is called _____.
- a. ammonification
 - b. electrolysis
 - c. photosynthesis
 - d. nitrification
22. Plants that undergo the process of nitrogen-fixing by absorbing nitrogen gas (N^2) and converting it to nitrates are called _____.
- a. cool season grasses
 - b. legumes
 - c. nitrators
 - d. warm season grasses

23. The organisms unable to manufacture their own food are called....
- a. consumers
 - b. decomposers
 - c. producers
 - d. providers
24. What is point source pollution?
- a. a source of pollution that can not be traced to one source
 - b. a source of pollution that can be traced to one source
 - c. a source of pollution that degrades water quality
 - d. a source of man made pollution
25. What is the over accumulation of pollutants at successive levels of the food chain called?
- a. biomagnifications
 - b. bio permeability
 - c. eutrophication
 - d. non point source pollution
26. The predictable and gradual change from one community with the passage of time is called.....
- a. community change.
 - b. ecological change
 - c. ecosystem drift.
 - d. ecological succession.
27. Consumers.....
- a. are the beginning of any food chain
 - b. cannot make their own food
 - c. manufacture their own food by participating in food chains/webs.
 - d. outnumber the producers in the world.
28. Land reclamation basically means:
- a. To declare the land unusable.
 - b. To put the land back into use.
 - c. To stake a claim on the land.
 - d. To commence strip mining

29. A material is not considered waste until.....
- a. it is declared toxic.
 - b. it is discarded.
 - c. it is incinerated.
 - d. it is recycled
30. Foods that should not be placed in a compost heap include.....
- a. potato peels.
 - b. meats.
 - c. coffee grounds.
 - d. egg shells.
31. All of the following types of energy may be obtained from solid waste except:
- a. Biomass fuels
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Leachate
 - d. Methane
32. In a sanitary landfill, how are smells, pests and insects minimized?
- a. Air movement fans and pesticides
 - b. Compacted trash is covered with soil
 - c. Deodorizers and abundant water
 - d. Woven wire and stockade fencing
33. An energy recovery facility.....
- a. cleans used motor oil for reuse in engines
 - b. produces energy while burning solid waste.
 - c. recovers wasted electricity from households.
 - d. recovers recyclables from landfills
34. A major cost associated with solid waste incineration is.....
- a. burning coal and steam.
 - b. generating electricity.
 - c. generating steam.
 - d. pollution monitors and scrubbers

35. Which of the following is not an example of point source pollution?
- a. A downstream fish kill
 - b. An above ground tank leak
 - c. Accidental manure spill
 - d. A lagoon over flow
36. All of the following are important nutrients of manure except:
- a. nitrogen.
 - b. phosphorous.
 - c. methane.
 - d. potassium.
37. All of the following byproducts of manure have the potential for polluting water except:
- a. bacteria.
 - b. nitrates
 - c. oxygen
 - d. zinc
38. The main federal agencies that establish agricultural guidelines for water quality are.....
- a. Department of Agriculture and the Environment Preservation Agency.
 - b. Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Corps.
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers.
 - d. National Farmers' Organization and The Nature Conservancy.
39. Which of the following has the least to do with manure application decisions?
- a. Wind drift
 - b. Soil erosion potential
 - c. Amount of precipitation
 - d. Seed costs

40. Dried manure can be used for...
- a. feed additives.
 - b. gravel road beds.
 - c. making storage basins.
 - d. runoff diversion and control.
41. Which of the following is a true statement about soils and land use?
- a. Any soil can be used for any purpose if it is modified.
 - b. With the right fertilizer, any soil can be used to grow corn.
 - c. Specific types of soil vary in their suitability for construction, sewage disposal, and Agricultural production.
 - d. Generally, any soil can be used for sewage disposal without polluting ground water.
42. The fatal botulin toxin can be found where?
- a. in the air
 - b. in the rainforest
 - c. in the soil
 - d. in water
43. Soap and water can be used to kill insects in what stage?
- a. adult
 - b. egg
 - c. larvae
 - d. pupae
44. Which of the following items does not help reduce drift?
- a. hot, dry conditions
 - b. larger droplet size
 - c. reduced pressure rates
 - d. Spray shields around nozzles
45. Which of the following is not found on a chemical label?
- a. directions
 - b. ingredients
 - c. precautions
 - d. safety tests

46. The signal word “caution” on a label indicates _____.
a. high toxicity
b. low toxicity
c. moderate toxicity
d. no toxicity
47. Which governmental agency enforces and has authority to confiscate food items that exceed pesticide levels?
a. EPA Environmental Protection Act
b. FDA Food and Drug Administration
c. OPP Office of Pesticide Programs
d. USDA Department of Agriculture
48. Which of the following items is not considered a hazardous property possessed by chemicals?
a. corrosive
b. radioactive
c. toxic
d. water-soluble
49. How are contaminants usually measured in drinking water?
a. parts per billion (ppb)
b. parts per hundred (pph)
c. parts per million (ppm)
d. parts per thousand (ppt)
50. What sphere contains all of the plant and animal life on earth’s surface?
a. atmosphere
b. biosphere
c. hydrosphere
d. lithosphere