**Human Impacts**

Multiple Choice

1. The most widespread form of habitat destruction is the removal of native forest. It threatens countless ecosystems, from Australia to the Amazon.

State the name of this process.

1. Defenestration
2. Respiration
3. Agriculture
4. Deforestation
5. State the effect of deforestation and other forms of habitat destruction on biodiversity.
6. It decreases biodiversity.
7. It increases biodiversity.
8. There is no net effect.
9. It keeps biodiversity constant.
10. Aboriginal Australians were able to sustainably manage their land for thousands of years.

Clarify why problems arose when European settlers put their own farming practices into place.

1. Europeans burnt and cut down huge areas of forest to make space for agriculture.
2. Europeans planted too many native eucalypts, which led to the Koala Plague of 1895.
3. Europeans dismantled Aboriginal dwellings to make space for agriculture.
4. Europeans found there wasn't enough food in Australia to support them, so they left the country for good.
5. Many forest-dwelling species suffer from the destruction of their habitat. However, other species benefit from the spread of farmland, including kangaroos. They have easier access to food and more open space to hop around in.

If current deforestation trends continue, propose what will likely happen to the kangaroos.

1. They will start removing forest species themselves in order to create more farmland.
2. They will be outcompeted by the forest species and become less abundant.
3. They will outcompete the forest species and become more abundant.
4. They will become apex predators in the Australian food web.
5. Another reason forests are cleared is to make paper from the trees that are cut down.

With this in mind, specify one way we can all reduce the impact of deforestation.

1. Build more cardboard box forts.
2. Use recycled paper products.
3. Burn as much paper as possible.
4. Write on wooden slabs instead of paper.
5. Clarify another viable way to reduce the impact of deforestation.
6. Plant more native trees.
7. All become ecologists.
8. Stop planting trees.
9. Move to a different planet.
10. Identify the effect of overcropping has on population size.
11. It increases population size.
12. There is no net effect.
13. It decreases population size.
14. It keeps population size constant.
15. Identify some possible ways to reduce overcropping, while still leaving enough for humans to eat.

Select ALL correct options.

1. Ban people from fishing in certain areas.
2. Ban people from eating other organisms.
3. Only hunt animals that are too old to reproduce.
4. Develop more efficient hunting techniques.

Circle the correct answer

1. Overcropping occurs when animals in a population are **born/raised/killed** faster than they can **reproduce/go extinct/evolve**.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

**killed, breeding cycle, decrease, increase**

Overcropping happens when more animals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than are replaced by the natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This causes their population to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in size.

1. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

**Ecologists, Whales, threatened, regulations, protect**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do research to work out how many animals can be removed from a population before it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be put in place to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the species.

Short Answer

1. **This is Farmer Joe. He is curious about the environment and wants to know how to manage his farm without harming native species. Explain what deforestation is and why people do it.**
2. **Discuss how overcropping affects ecosystems.**
3. **Fred is curious about marine ecosystems and how they're affected by overcropping.**
4. **Explain what overcropping is and provide a historical example of it;**
5. **Propose ways Fred could reduce his impact on fish populations.**