

SECTION HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH PRESENTS CHALLENGES.

3.1 Reading Study Guide A**BIG IDEA** Humans and human population growth affect the environment.**KEY CONCEPT** Human population growth presents challenges.**Vocabulary****natural resource** any type of material or energy humans use to meet their needs**population density** the number of people within a given area**Review**

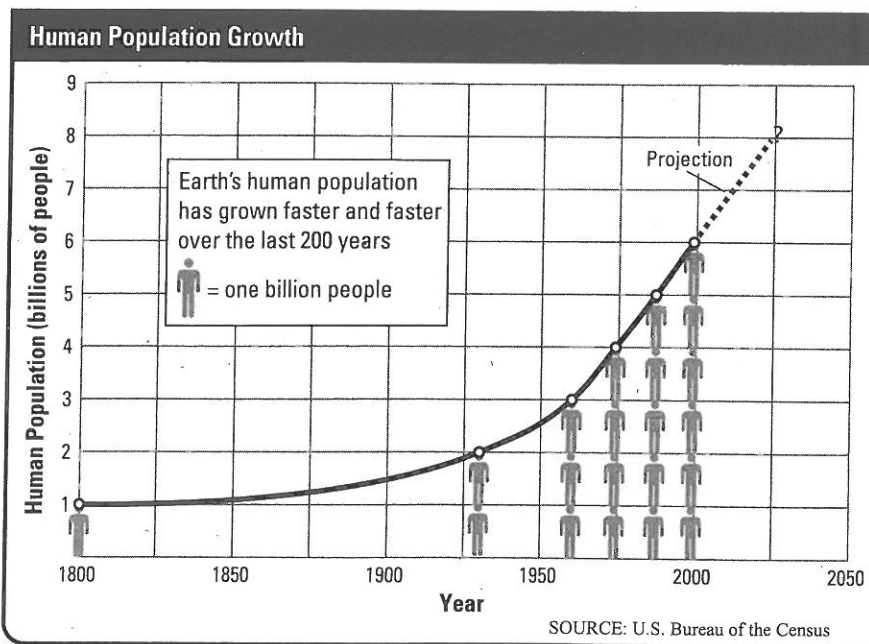
1. Explain the difference between a population and a community.

Take Notes**I. The human population is increasing. (p. 81)**

2. Name two reasons why the total human population has grown.

a. _____

b. _____



3. Look at the line graph showing human population growth. About how many people lived on Earth in 1950? In 2000?

II. Human populations can put pressure on ecosystems. (p. 82)

4. Name three limiting factors for human populations.
- _____

A. Pressures of Waste Disposal (p. 83)

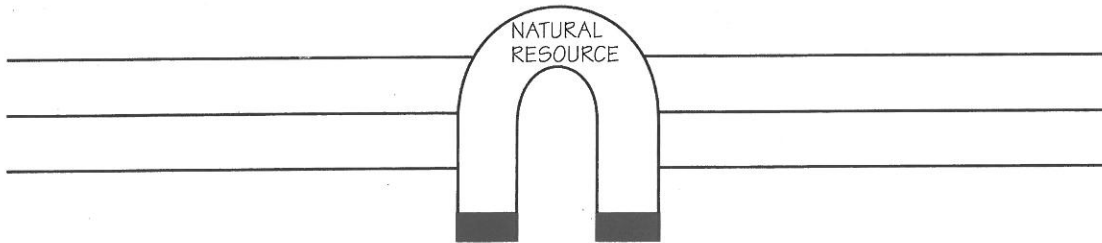
5. Landfills are a common way to dispose of garbage. What are some problems?

- Landfills may take up a lot of _____.
- Landfills can release _____ into the air.
- Landfills can leak harmful _____ into the groundwater.

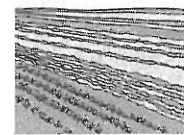
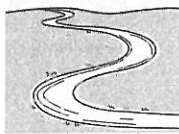
6. Incineration gets rid of garbage by burning it. Why is burning garbage harmful?
- _____

B. Pressures on Resources (p. 84)

7. Complete the word magnet for *natural resource*.



8. Circle the objects below that are natural resources.

**C. Pressures of Urban Growth and Expanding Land Use (p. 86)**

9. The population density of a farm community is likely to be (CIRCLE ONE) *greater than* or *less than* that of a big city.

10. How does land development affect the environment?

- a. Forests are cut down, which _____ and _____.

Less land is available for _____.

- b. Using cars results in _____.

- c. Suburban development, or sprawl, increases the use of cars, which decreases _____ and _____.

SECTION HUMAN ACTIVITIES AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT.
3.2 Reading Study Guide A

BIG IDEA Humans and human population growth affect the environment.

KEY CONCEPT Human activities affect the environment.

Vocabulary

pollution harmful material added to the environment

biodiversity the types and number of living things in an ecosystem

Review

1. List three problems caused by the growth of the human population.

disposal of _____

overuse of _____

destruction of _____

Take Notes

I. Humans use many resources. (p. 89)

A. Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources (pp. 90–91)

2. Name three renewable resources and three nonrenewable resources.

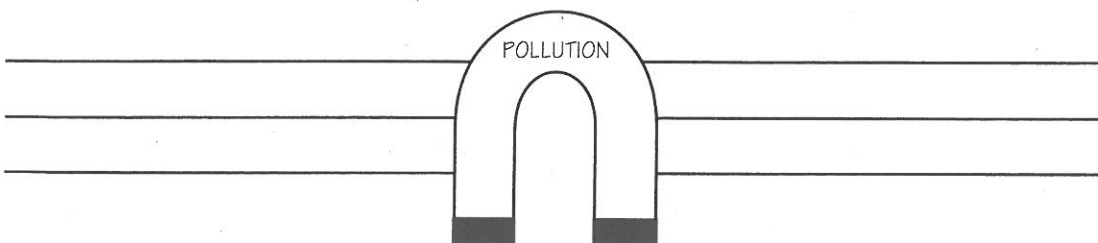
Renewable	Nonrenewable

3. It is possible to use up a renewable resource? Explain how this could happen.

4. How are fossil fuels used by humans? Give two examples.

II. Pollution endangers biodiversity. (p. 91)

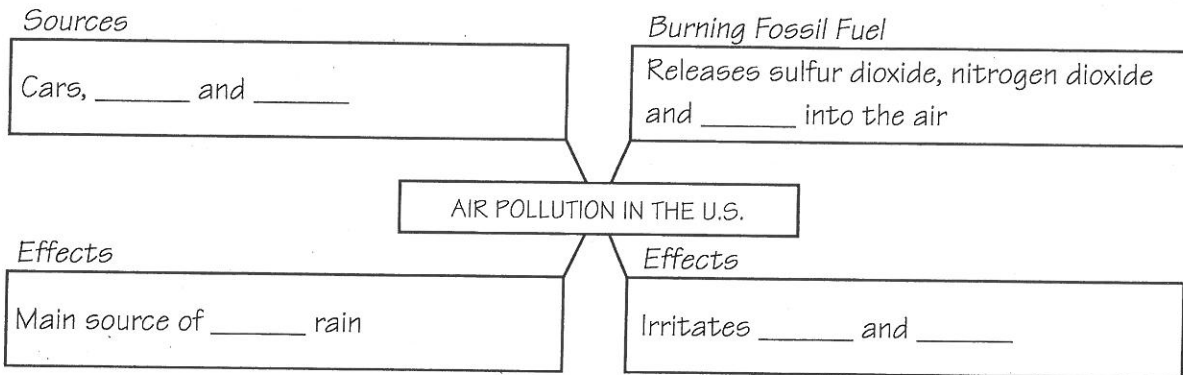
5. Complete the word magnet for *pollution*.



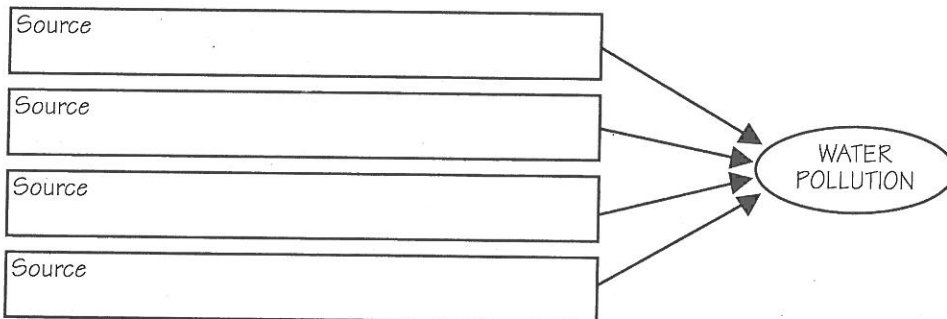
6. What is biodiversity? How is it affected by pollution?

A. Air Quality and Water Quality (pp. 92–93)

7. Complete the main idea web.

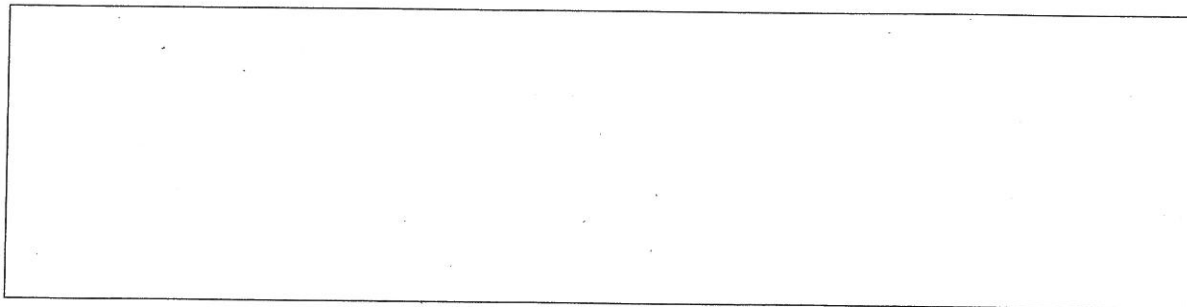


8. Complete the diagram with four sources of water pollution.



C. Pollution Across Systems (p. 94)

9. Draw a picture that shows how pollution can be carried across ecosystems.



III. Habitat loss endangers biodiversity. (p. 94)

A. Removing and Changing Habitats (pp. 94–95)

10. Suppose half the trees in a forest area were cut to make room for a mall. How would this affect the bird populations of the ecosystem?

SECTION

PEOPLE ARE WORKING TO PROTECT ECOSYSTEMS.

3.3 Reading Study Guide A**BIG IDEA** Humans and human population growth affect the environment.**KEY CONCEPT** People are working to protect ecosystems.**Vocabulary****conservation** the process of saving or protecting a natural resource**sustainable practices** ways to use natural resources without using them up**Review**

1. List two human activities that release pollutants into the environment.

Take Notes**I. Environmental awareness is growing. (p. 98)**

2. What actions has the U.S. government taken to protect Earth's natural resources?

In 1872, the first _____ was set up to protect wild areas. A century later, throughout the 1970s, _____ were made to help protect the environment.

A. Local Efforts (p. 99)

3. Give an example of a small action one person could do to help protect ecosystems. Draw or write your answer.

B. Federal Efforts (p. 100)

4. What were the goals of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act?

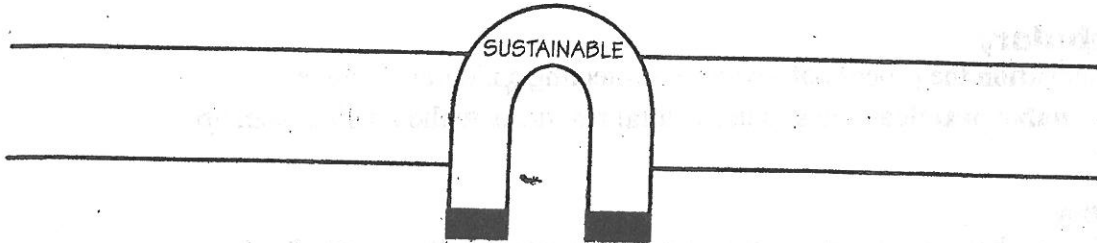
They improved the government's _____ of different kinds and amounts of _____ that can be put into the water and air.

5. What is the main job of the Environmental Protection Agency?

4. Look at the graph on page 100. Describe the relationship it shows between DDT use and the Peregrine falcon population.

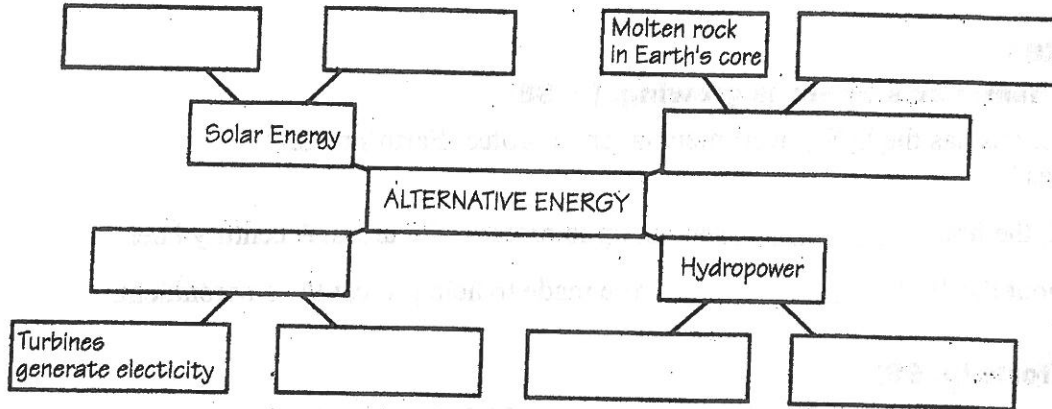
II. Conserving resources protects ecosystems. (p. 102)

5. Fill in the word magnet for *sustainable practices*.



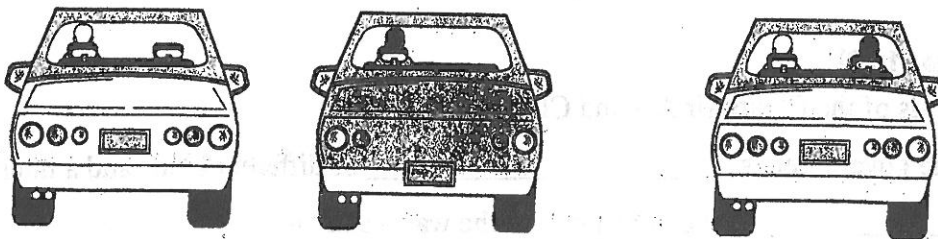
A. Improving Resource Use (p. 102)

6. Complete the concept web for alternative energy sources.



B. Reducing Waste and Pollution (p. 104)

7. Circle the people creating the least pollution.



III. Think globally, act locally. (p. 105)

8. Give an example of how acting locally can help preserve ecosystems.

