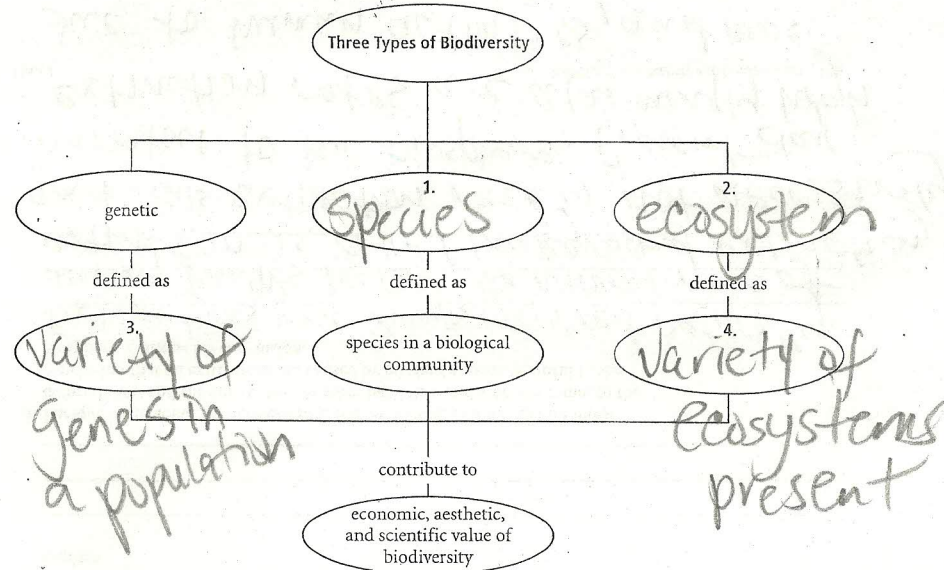


CHAPTER 5  
Section 1: Biodiversity

Study Guide

In your textbook, read about biodiversity.

Complete the graphic organizer. These terms may be used more than once: biodiversity, ecosystem, species, variety of ecosystems present, variety of genes in a population.



Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

- biodiversity    drinking water    food crops    genes  
medicines    nutrients    species

Maintaining (5) biodiversity is important for many reasons. Humans need to preserve the specific (6) species they use directly. Species that are used indirectly are valuable because they are a source of (7) genes that might be needed in the future, which is important for (8) food crops. In addition, organisms that are not yet identified might provide (9) medicines. The indirect benefits of a healthy biosphere include cycling of (10) nutrients and provision of safe (11) drinking water.

CHAPTER 5  
Section 2: Threats to Biodiversity

Study Guide

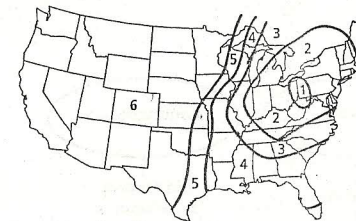
In your textbook, read about threats to biodiversity.

For each statement below, write true or false.

- False 1. The current rate of extinction is decreasing significantly.  
True 2. Island species are especially vulnerable to extinction.  
False 3. Only a few factors threaten biodiversity.  
True 4. The primary cause of extinction is loss of habitat.  
False 5. Introduced species make biodiversity stronger and more stable.

In your textbook, read about acid precipitation.

Refer to the map of the United States and the key. Respond to each statement.



1 = Most affected by acid precipitation  
6 = Least affected by acid precipitation

6. Identify the area of the United States that receives the most acid precipitation.

The area labeled 1.

7. Locate your state on the map. Determine how affected your state is by acid precipitation.

Ans. will vary.

8. Define acid precipitation. Explain the problems it causes for the environment.

Acid precipitation is formed by chemicals such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides that are released into the air when fossil fuels are burned. These compounds react with water and other substances in the air and fall to Earth as rain, sleet, and snow. Acid precipitation can damage organisms in lakes, rivers, & ponds.