**ALUNO (A):**


## DATA DA PROVA: / / 2021

**LISTA DE RECUPERAÇÃO – INGLÊS**

# SÉRIE: 7º ANO

# TURMA: A 4º BIMESTRE

## PROFESSOR (A): MAYARA

**Nota:**

**Nº DE QUESTÕES:**

**14**

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| --- |
| 1. **Preencha o cabeçalho de** forma **legível e completa.**
2. **A interpretação das questões faz parte da avaliação.**
3. **Certifique-se de que, em cada questão, todo o desenvolvimento e as operações estejam explícitos, o não cumprimento do item anulará a questão.**
4. **Utilize somente caneta de tinta azul ou preta. Prova feita a lápis não será corrigida e não terá direito à revisão.**
5. **Serão anuladas as avaliações em que forem constatados: termos pejorativos ou desenhos inadequados.**
6. **Procure cuidar da boa apresentação de sua prova (organização, clareza, letra legível).**
7. **As respostas com rasuras e/ou líquido corretor não serão revisadas e nem aceitas.**
8. **Não é permitido ter celulares e/ou objetos eletrônicos junto ao corpo, sobre a carteira ou com fácil acesso ao aluno durante a realização da avaliação, sob pena de sua anulação.**
9. **Em caso de “cola” a prova será anulada e zerada imediatamente pelo professor ou fiscal de sala.**
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**INSTRUÇÕES**

Resources and Living Things

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Which of the following is considered a renewable resource?

**a.** iron **c.** oil

**b.** sunlight **d.** coal

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** The study of natural processes in the environment and how humans can
affect them is called

**a.** resource management. **c.** preservation.

**b.** environmental science. **d.** conservation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** An area with a large population of valuable ocean organisms is called a(n)

**a.** aquaculture. **c.** fishery.

**b.** sustainable yield. **d.** neritic zone.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Cutting down only some trees in a forest, leaving a mix of tree sizes and species standing, is called

**a.** selective cutting. **c.** certified cutting.

**b.** clear-cutting. **d.** patch cutting.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** The number of different species in an area is referred to as its

**a.** niche diversity. **c.** habitat fragmentation.

**b.** climate. **d.** biodiversity.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **6.** If all members of a species disappear from Earth, the species is said to be

**a.** extinct. **c.** threatened.

**b.** endangered. **d.** keystone.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **7.** The mating of California condors in zoos is an example of

**a.** habitat preservation. **c.** biodiversity.

**b.** captive breeding. **d.** habitat destruction.

Resources and Living Things (continued)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **8.** The loss of a natural habitat is called

**a.** habitat destruction. **c.** pollution.

**b.** habitat fragmentation. **d.** poaching.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **9.** All of the following factors affect an area’s biodiversity **except**

**a.** area. **c.** climate.

**b.** number of endangered species. **d.** diversity of niches.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **10.** If fish are caught faster than they can breed, the population will

**a.** increase. **c.** remain the same.

**b.** decrease. **d.** move to other waters.

Land, Air, and Water Resources

*Chapter Test A*

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Upwelling carries nutrients out of what kind of ocean waters?

**a.** dark **c.** deep

**b.** shallow **d.** clean

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** The process of restoring an area of land to a more natural, productive state is called

**a.** erosion. **c.** desertification.

**b.** nutrient depletion. **d.** land reclamation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** A type of landfill designed to hold municipal solid waste safely is

**a.** a compost pile. **c.** a leachate landfill.

**b.** a sanitary landfill. **d.** an open dump.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** To create less waste in the first place is to

**a.** reduce. **c.** recycle.

**b.** reuse. **d.** incinerate.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Which type of hazardous waste gives off radiation?

**a.** toxic waste **c.** flammable waste

**b.** corrosive waste **d.** radioactive waste

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **6.** Most of Earth’s water (about 97 percent) is

**a.** freshwater in lakes and rivers. **c.** in the form of snow or ice.

**b.** salt water in the oceans. **d.** in the clouds.

True or False

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Water, fuels, and minerals are nonliving ocean resources.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Bacteria break down wastes during secondary treatment of wastewater.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **18.** The water and human wastes that are washed down sinks, toilets, and
showers are called sewage.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **19.** Ocean resources around the world are equally distributed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **20.** A type of land use called mining involves the removal of nonrenewable
resources from the land.