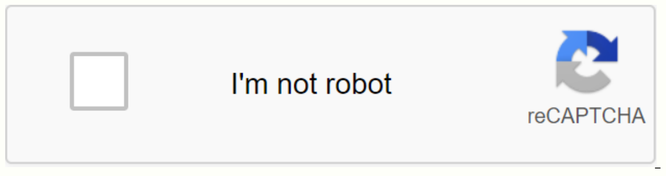

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Reviewing biology the living environment 3rd edition answer key

 The text can be used as a timely review of course content throughout the year, as preparation for periodic exams and final exams, and as a source of questions for work. Characteristic chapters on cellular processes of living beings, maintenance in living beings, human biology, homeostasis and immunity, reproduction and development, genetics and heredity, evolution, people and the environment, and laboratory skills and Part D Labs. 191 pages. An answer key is available. The text can be used as a timely review of the content of the courses throughout the year, as preparation for periodic examinations and final examinations, and as a source of questions for work at work. 191 pages. Characteristics 10 chapters cover ecology, cellular processes of living beings, maintenance in living things, human biology, homeostasis and immunity, reproduction and development, genetics and heredity, evolution, people and the environment, and Laboratory Skills and Part D Labs clearly characterized drawings and diagrams illuminate and reinforce the theme important core science terms are bold and defined in Text and glossary Part D of Regents Exams is addressed through a chapter dedicated to reviewing the scientific skills and methods all students should master in a biology lesson year, and a appendix to sample lab questions previous New York State Regents Exams are provided to test students' abilities and readiness A key answer is available. The Answer key is sold only to teachers and sent only to school or district addresses. A verified purchase of the student version in the classroom is required. Please contact Customer Service at (800) 831-4190 to order by credit card. Living Environment (Biology) Dear Parents and Students, If you are visiting for the first time, welcome! Please read all the information below to help you navigate this site. We're going to have a great year! Sign up for text message reminders from remind.com! Text @jscrivs to 81010 For Biology (Living Environment) Students: 1. Please visit my canvas website: Click here! You will have access to all infiltrated courses and completed copies of class notes. Canvas will be used as our classroom portal. Apps for canvas access are available on various devices. HW assignments will be completely electronic. If you are away, you should be able to stay busy checking this website! Pupils and parents should also check Schooltool regularly for current grades. 2. We will use an online manual in this course (www.CK12.org). Please see the link below to download a copy of the book on any device you will use when working at home. 2. Students have Office 365 accounts. This will allow them to access Word, Excel, and PowerPoint from any computer. Click here to connect to 365 account 3. All the classroom communication and most of the work on the house will be on the canvas. Students can share their login details and can also give parents a password to access. 4. Students and parents should also continue to regularly check the Schooltool for current grades. NEEDS HELP TRANSFER: pdf file: You need Adobe Acrobat Reader (version 7 or later) to view this file. Download the free Adobe Acrobat Reader for PC or Macintosh. docx: You need the Microsoft Word program, the Microsoft Word application, or a program that can import Word files to view this file. To learn more about the free Microsoft Word app, visit the Microsoft Store. Human Ecology Review Sheet Responses CO2 Increased True CO2 True Grows Fast Benefits Habitats reduces recycling or return recycling false a resource that will eventually run out Example: coal, oil, gas A resource that does not run out example: sun, water, wind The amount of living organisms in a particular area High resources that are not renewable, will run out example: coal, oil, natural gas Infinite resources are those that will not run out example wind, water, sun Species B will be out competing and will reduce ULTRAVIOLET rays and increase skin cancer Decreases Yes Increase in jobs Increased release of CO2 leads to increased global warming Reduces Ducting Cars, burning fossil fuels Increase in global warming , melting ice , sea level rise Through photosynthesis they remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere Deforestation removes large quantities of trees and since trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere this leads to an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Natural predators that limit overcrowding and the ability to modify their environment using Key Response technology for Basic/General Ecology Review Sheet 1. Draw a triangle based on the bottom. From top to bottom of the pyramid: (very above) snake, bird, grasshopper, grass (far below) 2. Viotics are living organisms; abiotics is the non-living environment 3. ecological succession 4. The things you eat will also decrease due to lack of food; The things they eat will increase because of the fewer things they eat in their 5. ecological succession 6. carnivores 7. O28. CO2 9. Draw a triangle based on the bottom. From top to bottom of the pyramid: tertiary consumer, secondary consumer, main consumer, producers (autotrophies) 10. In the bottom layer (producers) 11. In the very lower layer (the 12.This is the chart that shows a line growing and then going up and down around the carrying capacity. Check your notes and packages. 13. sun 14. A reduction? energy is lost as heat 15. decreases to 16. stability increases 17. Really 18. restriction 19. carrying capacity 20. decomposers (recyclers) 21. Eat the same food: eat different foods 22. Compete for space or water 23. plenty of food so there is no competition or eat for parts of the island 24. bacteria and fungi 25. self-contained people make their own food (plants); heterotrophs can not make their own food in order to eat things (animals); consumers - eat other things (animals) 26. Predators hunt and kill food; Prey is food; Ex: Predator: Coyote Prey: Rabbit 27. Herbivors - plant eaters; Carnivores - meat eaters; Omnivores - eat both plants and animals? Ex: Herbivoos - deer; Sarcophagus - Frog? Omnitore - no one in this food web 28. He eats animals killed by other animals 29. heat 30. grass, shrubs, pine forest, hardwood forest 31. ecosystems 32. population, ecosystem, biosperm (smaller to larger) 33. hardwood forest (final stage) 34. Energy!! 35. the role played by an organism in its environment (what does it eat; where does it live? etc.) 36. Competition (fight) 37. increases to 38. becomes more stable 39. habitats; niches 40. carrying capacity 41. peak community 42. tundra 43. temperate deciduous forests 44. desert 45. tropical rainforest 46. Look at your packages 47. parasiism; one benefits and one harmed (+,-) Commensalism: one benefit and one is unaffected (+.0) Mutual character: both benefit (+,+) 48. Really 49. MOST OF THE 50. Really 51. Really 52. Some people will die 53. 54 years old. energy flow 55. things that limit (hinder) the development of a population Key Response to Evolution Review Sheet 1. has short reproductive cycles and short life cycles 2. share a more recent common ancestor (the industry is closer to the present time) 3. structural (what they look like), fossils, Molecular: Comparing DNA, proteins, amino acid sequences, enzymes, etc. Any of the molecular 5. characteristics that give the individual an advantage to survive will pass onto their offspring 6. The environment (NATURE) selects the individuals with the best variants (adaptations) that help them survive, reproduce and pass their genes and variants to their offspring. 7. Variations 8. there would be no variations and all individuals could die and disappear 9. when branched off into a dead end, it did not adapt to the environment of 10. if the environment changes, the color of an item could change over time 11. food 12. survival of the strongest 13. they cannot get enough resources like food and die because they did not adapt to their environment 14. individuals with these characteristics do not survive long enough to reproduce and pass their genes on to their offspring 15. limited resources tend to accelerate evolutionary change 16. simple, single-celled organisms (B) 17. Some species are better adapted and have variations that allow them to get resources survive to reproduce 18. Always start from the first step and proceed until you reach a name 19. Every bird that eats the same thing, mainly animal, as a small tree finch (Big tree finch, Woodpecker finch): eat different foods First organism and third organism organism Disappearances are dead ends, common ancestors are where lines intersect, the most closely connected have the latest common ancestor 21. disappeared 22. evolution 23. characteristics 24. Quickly? change 25. increase of 26. simple, aquatic 27. structures 28. evidence 29. variations 30. common ancestor 31. adjusted 32. durable 33. most 34. most 35. reduction and mutations 36. those with most common groups starting with the kingdom and working down to smaller groups of 37. Before the industrial revolution, trees were light so light moths were mixed in the background and not eaten therefore most of the population was light colored -- After the industrial revolution, the trees became dark and dark moths were mixed into the background and not eaten so the population was turned into mostly dark moths 38. those with the most similar amino acid sequences are more closely related 39. those with the latest common ancestor are the most closely related 40. Some bacteria have a variant that makes them resistant to antibiotics. This variant is a favorable adaptation because it helps these bacteria survive. The others are dying. Those with this variant survive, reproduce and pass genes for resistance to their offpsring. Now their offspring are also resistant and are not affected by the antibiotic. 41. There is plenty of food 42. could compete for shelter or water LER + Answer Key for Applied Genetic Review Sheet 1. Restriction enzymes 2. genetic engineering 3. environment (environment) 4. mutation 5. A - C- B- D 6. different parts (genes) of DNA 7. playback 8. kernel 9. selective reproduction 10. DNA; proteins 11. insulin and other hormones or proteins 12. amino acids; Figure 13. Mutations. changes in the basic sequences (nuselotides) 14. import 15. ovaries, testicles. sperm, egg 16. TRUE 17. enzymes 18. bases/nuselotides 19. selective 20. playback 21. amino acids, series/sequence 22. U (Ursil) 23. transfer of amino acids to ribobody 24. make this an mRNA so response is convey the message (genetic code) for ribosomes 25. is the ribobody and is the position of protein synthesis 26. DNA 27. proteins 28. 29. Inbreeding 30. UGA 31. GGA TGA CCG 32. CUG AAU 33. protein; protein 34. crossing over 35. 36 are linked. recombinant DNA (rDNA) 37. karyotype 38. circle of DNA and line of DNA, merged together, put into a host bacterial cell 39. transcription 40. 41. codon 42. Look at the picture we designed in class and copy it and name it. 43. See your package! 44. change form, change function, work stop 45. solve a crime, see how closely organisations are, paternity test 46. Check out the package. 47. environment (environment) 48. cheap source of medicines such as insulin 49. electricity 50. 30% 51. farther from the well, they are smaller and travel faster through gel 52. 3 53. see package 54. 54. electrophoresia (DNA fingerprints) LER+ Response key to the basic genetic review sheet AA and aa homozygous dominant, Heterozygous, and homozygous esoteric 2 Incomplete domination Red 0% White 0% Pink 100% 100% tall 0% short 25% red 25% white 50% roan 0% A 50% B 0% AB 50% O A and B is dominant, O is comfortable A sugar, phosphate and base = 1 nucleate. Male Huracil have only one X X X mother X chromosome, Y X, X' X' Y 50% sons will have haemophilia, 0% daughters will have haemophilia T, G AATGTAC Gene, chromosome, nucleus, cell alleles control the same characteristic and are usually the same letter, non-alleles control different characteristics and are usually different letters A, AB, O, A, B, B Stronger gene , weaker gene, real genes, natural appearance Look at your notes. We've done this before. EX: T: tall t: short HR = tt HD = TT Het = Tt TT will be tall, tt will be short, Tt will be tall Answer Key to play & deploy LER Sheet Review + Look at your notes and your worksheet package! Scrod gland secretions and sperm Ovulation Oviduct (Salpings) 28 Yes, no, no zygote oviduct or fallopian tube menopause matrix testosterone sperm testicles from exiting the body estrogen, progesterone, ovary eggs estrogen matrix and progesterone testicles and ovaries 3 glands Oviduct or fallopian tube uterus fish refrigerator ovary temperature; testicles ONLY 1 2 eggs are released and each egg is fertilized by a sperm. the zygote splits in half and each half grows into a baby People! External lubrication? external development Mitosis (split) Mesoderm Identical Differentiation Sperm and Egg (gametes) Placenta No True Meiosis Fertilization Mitosis and Differentiation Internal Fertilization; internal development 25 Mitosis Meiosis placenta diffusion, fertilization, mitosis Cells use different parts of DNA (use of different genes) Gamete production, fertilization, mitosis, differentiation Fertilization Inner part of the petal is the intradermal, the outer part of the petal is the ectoderm and the part in the middle is the mesodermedermal forms the middle layer; ectoderm forms the outer layer. endoderm forms the inner layer of Cervix The auphanic prolapse or placental navel To support the fetus, where the fetus develops It is located in the uterus (check your notes and worksheets for the diagram) and is where food, oxygen, and waste are exchanged between mother and baby. Blood doesn't mix! Tobacco causes low birth weight Placenta Diffusion through the placenta Smoke causes low birth weight Fertilization restores the normal number of chromosomes. (restores a complete set of Meiosis cuts the chromosome # in half LER + Answer Key for Mitosis & Meiosis Review Sheet Yes, yes asexual identical; new; identical; new; identical; new 23 12 identical; asexual; Mitosis? yes, one. maternal DNA or hereditary DNA material; Body Body identical variant half sperm and egg mitosis. body meiosis; meiosis; mitosis half tumors mitosis mitosis egg meiosis; sperm breeding ovaries. testicles 10 truth 24 true false zygote; fill in two; different the same half 4; ovary of polar bodies; egg or egg testicles (eggs); should I say male gamete on the review sheet instead of the gonad so sperm N? 2N; 2N; N same? same different? otherwise 23 NO 15 The amount is cut in half! The amount is restored to the normal full amount and is a FULL SET! Half Each circle should have a triangle, a moon, and a cross! Reply key for The Regulation Review Bulletin 1. illness or death 2. feedback mechanism 3. It should be gentle between the two barrier lines 4. receptors 5. keep the internal body environment within its normal range 6. glucose (sugar) 7. Butterfly images (feedback mechanism) 8. dynamic balance or homeostasis 9. receptor molecules. hormone 10. Receptor molecules have matching shapes with hormone or neurotransmitter 11. The target cell will not respond with the appropriate action 12. receptor; Figure 13. chemical (neurotransmitter) 14. hormones; homeostasis 15. receptor molecules 16. stimulus; Answer 17. endonyrons 18. endocrine 19. Receptor -- > Sensory neuron --> interneuron --> motor neuron --> effector 20. Receptors. stimuli 21. sensory neurons 22. Regulation 23. hormones; circulatory (blood) 24. cerebrum 25. Cerebellum Answer Key for 2nd trimester 10 week cell breathing test 1. glucose 2. reduction, increase 3. glucose (chemical bond energy) 4. CO2 5. ATP 6. Cellular respiration 7. GLucose, O2 8. Digestive, respiratory digestion 1. break down the substances so that they are small enough to enter cells 2. big 3. amino acids 4. simple sugars 5. smaller 6. Truth 7. distributed; simple sugars or glucose 8. large intestine 9. peristalsis 10. Mouth Circulation 1. one leaving the lungs 2. increase 3. circulatory 4. red blood cells 5. transport materials throughout the body 6. to make antibodies or to fight infection or to protect the body from invaders Immunity 1. reduction or suppression 2. to protect the body from intruders and infection 3. antibodies 4. white blood cells 5. antigens 6. antibodies 7. specific 8. antigens 9. antigens 10. dead or attenuated pathogen (virus) 11. receptors 12. allergic reaction, allergy 13. receptor 14. makes antibodies 15. antibodies have a specific shape and only install and attack a corresponding Respiratory antigen 1. cells 2. receive oxygen and release CO2 (exchange of respiratory gases) 3. CO2 excretion 1. removal of hazardous cell waste products 2. reduction 3. cell membrane (plasma membrane) 4. urea Making Laboratory 1. down 2. As activity increases, the pulse rate increases 3. fatigue 4. respiratory and circulatory 5. respiratory and circulatory 6. control 7. O28. 75 9. 76 10. The pulse rate increases each time activity increases and the pulse rate decreases each time activity decreases Key to circulation & immunity blood sheet review, blood vessels, arteries of the heart arteries capillaries Arteries 4 ventricles; Atrium blood pump; receive blood Platelets Red blood cells HIV; Immune System Antigen Examine the heart chart worksheets in notes and package (page3,4,5). (Left ventricle is the answer to the question I asked) Antibodies Look at your heart chart worksheets in notes and package (page 3,4,5). Oxygenated swallowing and digesting Valves that open and close Anemia- the blood does not have enough hemoglobin or iron or red blood cells; High blood pressure- pressure in the arteries is too high; leukemia- cancer of white blood cells Bacteria, virus Skin, mucus, saliva, tears, sweat, etc. True Self-Loves; Non-self-hating blood type antigens (proteins) on the surface of RBC antibodies present at birth!! A A Anti-B B B Anti-A AB A and B None O No Anti-A and Anti-B Blood Type of person taking the type of blood transfusion(s) that can safely receive A A, O B B, O AB A, B, AB, O Anti-A Anti-B Anti-Rh Blood Type Cluster No Cluster A + No Cluster No Cluster B- No Cluster No O Cluster Makes Its Own Antibodies Against It to Fight; Allergies- when your body attacks harmless substances; Autoimmune disease-when your body attacks itself? Passive immunity-when you inject antibodies from someone else to fight 30.Look at your heart worksheet diagrams in your notes and package (page3,4,5). 31.Look at your heart worksheet diagrams in your notes and package (page 3,4,5). Look at your notes on the blood picture. Red blood cells-carrying oxygen; White blood cells-fights infection; platelet-blood clotting 33.Dead or weakened pathogen 34.Makes antibodies 35.Antibodies have a specific shape and fit only one antigen 36.Immune 37.They have specific shapes that fit together Answer Key to digestion Review Sheet Mouth Epiglottis Esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, rectum, anus Peristalsis Liver; gallbladder Reabsor water Vomiting Chemical stomach Enter mouth; small intestine Stomach Pancreas small intestine large intestine stomach swallowing, digestion, egestion salivary amylase 2 large amino acids Simple sugars Small simple sugars Look at the worksheet in your package (page 1). Choke So that food can enter your cells Ingestion Digestion Amino Acids Simple Sugars Diarrhea Appendicitis Answer Key to Cellular Respiration Review Glucose Sheet + O2 -- > CO2 + ATP + H2O ATP Glycolyses Aerobic Cellular Breathing Yes Anaerobic Mitochondria Glycolysis Glucose Aerobic Cellular Respiration ATP Lactic Acid (waste) Very CO2 CO2 CO2 Breathing Yes Yes ATP Cellular Breathing Fermentation 3? 2 ADP Aerobic Cellular Breathing Glycolysis Glycolysis, Kreb Cycle, ETC Examine the Cellular Breathing Worksheet 2 in the package). Review the steps in the mobile breath worksheet (page 1 in the package). ATP Glucose, O2 NOTE: Remember that energy is stored in the chemical bonds of organic compounds! (food: all foods) The drug K will lower cholesterol levels. 2. Drug K 3. cholesterol levels 4. cholesterol levels 5. The test will not take the drug K, the experimental team will take the drug K 6. People who took the drug K had cholesterol levels lower by 20% and people who did not take the drug K had cholesterol levels remain the same 7. experimental, control 8. more valid 9. 1 10. It's 11:00. low to high 12. make proteins 13. controls what comes in and out of cell 14. location of photosynthesis 15. position of cellular respiration, does ATP, Makes energy 16. storage 17. cell walls and chloroplasts 18. Design a plant cell and name the outer part of the plant cell as a cell wall and numerous organelles the chloroplasts 19. cell, tissue, organ, organ system, body 20. Body, organ system, organ, tissue, cell 21. tissue 22.Draw an image of an enzyme that puts two substrates together. Draw a picture of an enzyme that breaks down a substrate. 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. Draw one as in your notes. sugar hut, pool, and basketball court 27. denatured 28. reduction 29. enzymes have specific shapes and only fit on a substrate of 30. chloroplast 31. O2 32. CO2, H2O, sun 33. glucose 34. energy source for cellular respiration 35. photosynthesis 36. chloroplast 37. O2 38. organic 39. Fat, low 40. read at the bottom of the curve on a calibrated cylinder and remove any #'s before object 41. glucose 42. diffusion 43. water 44. shrink, draw the cells to make this 45. grow, draw the cells to make this 46. place a napkin on one side of the coverslip and add stain or seawater to the opposite side of the utensil. 47. Make things more visible and easier to see 48. air bubbles 49. kernel 50. iodine 51. coarse adjustment 52. molecules move from high concentration areas to low concentration areas 53. size 54. Draw the image. Before: G and S inside bag and I in the glass After: G, S, and I'm inside bag and me and G are in the glass. 55. Turn your paper upside down, draw it, and turn it back the right way, that's what microscopes do, turn things upside down and back Answer Key to Photosynthesis Review Sheet CO2 + H2O + sunlight à O2 + glucose sun A body that can make its own food, photosynthetic organism, plant Blue? all other colors except blue pigments CO2, H2O, NADP sunlight Yes yes Melvin Calvin ATP, NADPH, O2 ATP from light reactions Dark Chloroplast CO2 O2 Glucose Starch No; Yes Photosynthesis Chloroplasts in sheets photosynthesis Organic – glucose; Inorganic – CO2, H2O Sun Photosynthesis Photosynthesis O2 Photosynthesis Photosynthesis; Glucose ROY G BIV Heterotrophy Look at your worksheet (page 2 in package). Look at your worksheet page 3 in the package). organic water; foodstuffs; sugar; Carbohydrate Gas Food Gases & Water Answer Key for Cell Wall Review Cell Yes No Cell, Tissue, Instrument, Organ Cells Organelles Storage Energy, ATP mitchondria, provides energy- ATP D (notice that it is distinct and strange shape) High Organelles; Low location of photosynthesis, make sugar protein synthesis (make proteins) Controls what goes in and out of cells, maintains homeostasis, excretion, breathing, nutrition (acts such as human lungs, kidneys) Core Location of cellular respiration; does ATP, Energy Transfer Within Cells Packages and stores proteins for Jelly secretion-like substance that fills cells and surrounds organelles, most cell activities take place here, also internal transfer Cell walls and chloroplasts Move Energy Big; small mitochondria ribosomoses no cell membrane cell cell nucleus fast from core core real water Eukaryotic Prokaric Eukaryotic Designs: Animal hypertonic-shrinking, animal sluggish - grow and explode, Animal isotonic - same, Plant Hypertonic - shrink into a small circle, Plant sluggish - means shrink, Plant isotonic - same seawater Distilled water, tap water, or fresh water salt water Plant cell in sea water will have the cell wall remain the same , but the interior will shrink with a small circle in the center. diffusion active transfer Hearts will be all on the left side, 3 circles will be on each side For Animals and Plant Cells Tags: Plant Cells: (above) A: vacuole B: chloroplast C: mitochondria D: Cell wall E: G olgi body F: Endoplasmic reticulum Animal cell: (bottom one) A: mitochondria B: Cell membrane (plasma membrane) C: endoplasmic reticulum D: Nucleus E: Ribo Besome : Golgi body 47. Triangles Answer Key for Biochemistry Review Sheet LER + If the compound contains both C and H, then it is organic. Cl is not C! Simple sugars denatur (lose their shape) and stop working. Enzymes Enzymes Have specific shapes. Yes 0 to 7 Acid; 7 to 14 Basics; 7 neutral carbohydrate water amino acids The highest point (percentage) in the Amino Acids chart The M enzyme has a specific shape and fits only one substance. Simple sugars The enzyme looks the same before and after the reaction. Function (work) Staying the same enzymes enzymes; amino acids Rhythm (speed) Shape The cycle is the phosphate, the pentagon is sugar and the rectangle is the base. (Look at your note drawing) The substrate is what is to be attached to the enzyme on the left side of the reaction. The product is the enzyme releases on the right side of the reaction. The substrate-enzyme

complex is located in the middle where the substrate and enzyme are combined into one complex. (Look at your notes on pictures like this) Disaccharides have TWO rings. Polysaccharides have many rings. A nucleotide has a phosphate, a sugar and a base. (Look at your notes where we did this) You could also measure how many phosphates are in the DNA, this would also equal the number of nucleotides. You could also count how many bases are in the DNA, this would also equal the number of nucleotides. (Look at your notes where we did this) Carbohydrate Protein Lipids (Fat) RNA only DNA only RNA only So DNA and RNA Answer Key for LER + Scientific Method Review Sheet Biology Homeostasis Case Cells Dependent Control Varies: e.g.: A dog catches a ball you throw at it. Same Control A large number of test subjects Yes A Play True Use more guinea pigs or Larger sample size No Independent Living has the characteristics of life, non-living without DI (Axis Y depends and Axis X is independent) high height Use more test subjects Experiment example: The drug EFG will reduce blood sugar levels Hypothesis: The drug EFG will reduce blood sugar levels. The control group will not take the drug EFG and the experimental team will take the drug EFG. Independent is the drug EFG? Dependent is the blood sugar level Diet, exercise Blood Sugar Levels People who took EFG lowered their blood sugar levels and people who did not take EFG had their blood sugar levels remain the same. Or the experimental team lowered their blood sugar levels and the control group didn't. MOST VALID Answer Key for Human Ecology Review Sheet 1. CO2 2. decreased 3. Truth 4. CO2 5. Truth 6. develops rapidly 7. decreases 8. benefits 9. habitat 10. reduction 11. reduction 12. recycle 13. recycling 14. Wrong 15. can only be used once, limited quantity: e.g. coal, oil, natural gas 16. Unlimited quantity, can be replenished: e.g.: sun, water, wind 17. # of species in a given area 18. high 19. resources that are renewed and run out can only be used once, non-renewable: e.g. coal, oil, natural gas 20. resources that have not been exhausted, can be replenished: sun, water, wind 21. will decrease or die, species A will grow rapidly and surpass species A 22. Ultraviolet radiation reaching earth skin cancer has increased 23. makes it less stable 24. Yes, 25. creates jobs 26. destroys habitats 27. decreases to 28. burning fossil fuels, driving cars 29. global warming 30. receive large amounts of CO2 from the atmosphere 31. cutting trees means that trees do not receive CO2 from the atmosphere, this increase in CO2 leads to global warming 32. natural predators; resources 33. restriction 34. increase in population growth