**Unit 4 Quiz 2 Lumber and Mining ANSWERS**

1. The forest that consists of trees which can be harvested profitably is called a:
   1. Non-commercial forest
   2. Commercial forest
   3. Selling forest
   4. Buying forest
2. Oppositely, the forest that consists of trees that are unlikely to be cut down for industrial use is called a:
   1. Non-commercial forest
   2. Commercial forest
   3. Off-limits forest
   4. Dark forest
3. This is the largest forest region in Canada:
   1. West Coast Forest Region
   2. Montane Forest Region
   3. Taiga Forest Region
   4. Boreal Forest Region
4. This is the forest region that we in Southern Ontario are a part of:
   1. Boreal Forest Region
   2. Montane Forest Region
   3. Mixed Forest Region
   4. West Coast Forest Region
5. This forest region only has small parts that are logged, due to inaccessibility and distance from markets:
   1. Taiga Forest Region
   2. West Coast Forest Region
   3. Mixed Forest Region
   4. Boreal Forest Region
6. What is an old-growth forest?
   1. A forest that only old people are allowed to enter
   2. A forest that has never been cut and is considered important to maintain a wide number of species
   3. A forest that is left alone until the trees are very old, and then is harvested completely
   4. A forest that is very old, but still grows at a fast pace
7. The fastest and cheapest method of logging, that involves removing every tree and leaving a barren landscape behind, is called:
   1. Selective Cutting
   2. Clear-Cutting
   3. Shelterwood Logging
   4. Old Growth Forest
8. This method of logging involves harvesting only mature trees of the desired type, size, or quality, and while it is much less disruptive to the forest, it is more costly:
   1. Selective Cutting
   2. Clear-Cutting
   3. Shelterwood Logging
   4. Old Growth Forest
9. This method of logging involves clear-cutting only part of a forest, so small groups of seed bearing trees are left standing to regenerate the logged area:
   1. Selective Cutting
   2. Clear-Cutting
   3. Shelterwood Logging
   4. Old Growth Forest
10. Wood pulp is used to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which in turn are used to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Paper, cellulose fibres
    2. Cellulose fibres, paper
    3. Cellulose fibres, timber
    4. Timber, cellulose fibres
11. The manufacturing operation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has products that include raw cut timber, plywood, veneers, particle board, cedar shingles, and chip board, and is mostly done in British Columbia due to the massive trees and fantastic conditions.
    1. Pulp and paper
    2. Various mills
    3. Lumber
    4. Selective Cutting
12. Why are forest fires necessary to the growth of a forest?
    1. The fire scorches the soil, which prevents bad vegetation from growing
    2. New and healthier trees grow in the burned forest
    3. The fires make fire fighters dump huge amounts of water to put them out, which the trees like
    4. Fires drive animals closer to civilization, which makes hunting easier
13. Some examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are acid precipitation, insect pests, and diseases:
    1. Economic factors
    2. Forest fires
    3. Dangerous insects
    4. Environmental Hazards
14. These minerals are named this way because once refined, they yield metals:
    1. Fossil Fuels
    2. Industrial Minerals
    3. Metallic Minerals
    4. Gold and Silver Minerals
15. This type of mineral is used to provide energy, like heating or transportation, and is largely accomplished by oil and gas today:
    1. Fossil Fuels
    2. Industrial Minerals
    3. Metallic Minerals
    4. Oil and Gas Minerals
16. The final type of mineral encompasses everything that is mined, that does not fit into the other two categories:
    1. Fossil Fuels
    2. Industrial Minerals
    3. Metallic Minerals
    4. Etcetera Minerals
17. Mineral deposits that are economical to mine are referred to as:
    1. Profit reserves
    2. Industrial mines
    3. Mineral reserves
    4. Fossil Fuel mines
18. An expert who studies the history, composition, and structure of the earth’s crust is referred to as:
    1. A biologist
    2. A zoologist
    3. An ecologist
    4. A geologist
19. How do scientists first locate metallic minerals like nickel, iron, and copper?
    1. Using a magnetometer to detect their magnetic field
    2. Physically searching through a mine
    3. Observing the natural contours of the land
    4. Using a divining rod to detect the water near the minerals
20. What is a reason it is very important for a mining company to find a mine that will be profitable in the long run?
    1. It looks bad for a company to fail
    2. Poorer quality mines bring in less money
    3. Mining is dangerous, and a company doesn’t want to risk the lives of their employees if they aren’t going to make a profit
    4. Starting up a mine costs billions of dollars, which the company will lose if there are insufficient minerals within
21. This method of mining is best used to recover mineral deposits located very near the surface, with an example being coal:
    1. Open Pit Mining
    2. Underground Mining
    3. Strip Mining
    4. Coal Mining
22. A method of mining that uses a large hole dug into the ground, in order to extract minerals found near the surface but that also continue deeper into the ground:
    1. Open Pit Mining
    2. Underground Mining
    3. Strip Mining
    4. Surface Mining
23. A final method of mining used to recover minerals deep underground:
    1. Open Pit Mining
    2. Underground Mining
    3. Strip Mining
    4. Deep Mining
24. The process of purifying a mineral by separating it from waste rock is referred to as:
    1. Smelting
    2. Milling
    3. Tailing
    4. Purifying
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby flux is added to new, concentrated minerals (creating slag), which then melts off to leave behind the liquid metal
    1. Smelting
    2. Milling
    3. Tailing
    4. Purifying
26. The term for waste materials that are disposed of by allowing harmful elements to evaporate off, and then adding fertilizer to promote the growth of trees and grass is:
    1. Smelting
    2. Milling
    3. Tailing
    4. Purifying

BONUS: Is mining a renewable or a non-renewable resource? \_\_\_\_\_non-renewable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

BONUS 2: What harmful environmental hazard is directly caused by the mining industry? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_acid precipitation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_