8th Natural Resources (C18) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. Which renewable vehicle fuel is made from vegetable oils and fats and emits few pollutants?

A. Biodiesel

B. Gasoline

C. Diesel

D. Ethanol

2. Which precipitation can harm fish and other organisms, pollute soil, and damage buildings and statues?

A. Rain

B. Snow

C. Hail

D. Acid precipitation

3. The _____ that have regrown since the 1920s don't contain trees that are taller than the original trees.

A. forests

B. fields

C. wetlands

D. prairies

4. Gravel is classified as which type of mineral resource?

A. Metallic

B. Unknown

C. Nonmetallic

D. Both

5. Peat can eventually turn into _____.

A. Oil

B. Coal

C. Sand

D. Clay

6. The Clean Air Act that was passed in 1970 has helped to _____ sulfur compounds in the air.

A. Increase

B. Stabilize

C. Remove

D. Decrease

7. Which energy form relies on water flow in rivers or dams to generate electricity?

A. Wind Energy

B. Geothermal Energy

C. Water Energy

D. Solar Energy

8. Deforestation can cause an _____ in carbon dioxide levels, soil erosion, and loss of animal habitat.

A. rise

B. increase

C. growth

D. surge

9. Acid rain has a pH lower than normal rain due to emissions of which compounds?

A. Nitrogen compounds

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen

D. Sulfur compounds

10. Air _____ is caused by natural events such as volcanic eruptions and the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles and power plants.

A. Pollution

B. Smog

C. Emissions

D. Climate Change

Answers

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A

Explanations

1. Which renewable vehicle fuel is made from vegetable oils and fats and emits few pollutants?

A. Biodiesel

B. Gasoline

C. Diesel

D. Ethanol

Biodiesel is the renewable fuel made from vegetable oils or animal fats. It's produced through a process that converts these fats into usable diesel substitutes, so it comes from renewable plant or recycled sources rather than petroleum. Because it burns cleaner than traditional diesel, biodiesel typically emits fewer pollutants like sulfur oxides, particulates, and carbon monoxide, and it can lower overall greenhouse gas emissions over its life cycle. It also works in diesel engines with little or no modification, often in blends or as neat biodiesel. Gasoline and standard diesel come from petroleum and aren't renewable, and ethanol is made from crops such as corn or sugarcane rather than oils and fats, so it isn't the fuel described here.

2. Which precipitation can harm fish and other organisms, pollute soil, and damage buildings and statues?

A. Rain

B. Snow

C. Hail

D. Acid precipitation

Acid precipitation is rainfall, snow, or other forms of precipitation that has become acidic from air pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. When acid rain enters lakes and rivers, it lowers the water's pH, stressing or killing fish and other aquatic organisms and can release toxic metals from sediments into the water. In soils, the extra acidity changes pH, reducing nutrient availability for plants and increasing the solubility of metals that can harm roots. For buildings and statues, the acids react with minerals such as calcium carbonate in limestone and marble, slowly dissolving the stone and causing erosion, while metals can corrode more quickly. This combination of ecological damage, soil disruption, and material deterioration is why acid precipitation is the harmful form described.

3. The _____ that have regrown since the 1920s don't contain trees that are taller than the original trees.

A. forests

B. fields

C. wetlands

D. prairies

When forests regrow after disturbance, the new trees are younger and haven't had the many decades needed to reach the same extreme heights as the original, older forest. Tree height tends to increase with age, up to the limits of the species and growing conditions, so regrown stands typically don't produce trees taller than the tallest trees that existed before the disturbance. That's why the term that fits here is forests—fields and prairies are grasslands, and wetlands, while they may have trees, aren't described by regrowth of a forest in this sense.

4. Gravel is classified as which type of mineral resource?

A. Metallic

B. Unknown

C. Nonmetallic

D. Both

Classification of mineral resources typically splits them into metallic and nonmetallic groups. Metallic resources are ores from which metals can be extracted, while nonmetallic resources include materials like gravel that don't yield metals but are valued for other uses. Gravel is an aggregate of rock fragments used mainly as construction material, and it doesn't contain extractable metals. That's why it fits the nonmetallic category. It wouldn't be described as unknown or as both, since its metal content is not present and it isn't a mix of metallic and nonmetallic resources.

5. Peat can eventually turn into _____.

A. Oil

B. Coal

C. Sand

D. Clay

Peat is partially decayed plant material that accumulates in waterlogged, low-oxygen environments. Over long geological time, it becomes buried under more sediments and is subjected to increasing heat and pressure, driving a process called coalification. Through this progression, peat transforms first into lignite, then into bituminous coal, and finally into anthracite. This path explains why peat can eventually become coal. Oil comes from a different set of conditions and organic material, while sand and clay are simply sediment grains formed by weathering and deposition, not products of coalification.

6. The Clean Air Act that was passed in 1970 has helped to _____ sulfur compounds in the air.

A. Increase

B. Stabilize

C. Remove

D. Decrease

The main idea is that strong air-pollution rules reduce harmful emissions. The Clean Air Act of 1970 established nationwide standards and required pollution controls on major sources, especially power plants burning coal and oil that release sulfur dioxide and other sulfur compounds. Through emission limits, permitting, and later updates, facilities added pollution-control technologies and switched to cleaner fuels, leading to lower sulfur emissions. So sulfur compounds in the air have decreased as a result. It's not about removing every trace of sulfur, but about reducing emissions to meet air-quality standards.

7. Which energy form relies on water flow in rivers or dams to generate electricity?

A. Wind Energy

B. Geothermal Energy

C. Water Energy

D. Solar Energy

Hydropower harnesses the energy of moving water to generate electricity. In these systems, water flowing in rivers or released from a dam releases its potential energy (or kinetic energy) to spin a turbine. The turbine is connected to a generator, which converts that mechanical energy into electrical energy. This method is renewable when water flows naturally or is replenished by the water cycle, and it specifically uses water flow to produce power. The other options rely on different sources: wind energy uses air movement to turn turbine blades; geothermal energy taps heat from within the Earth; solar energy collects sunlight with photovoltaic cells or solar collectors to produce electricity.

8. Deforestation can cause an _____ in carbon dioxide levels, soil erosion, and loss of animal habitat.

A. rise

B. increase

C. growth

D. surge

The main idea is choosing the natural noun to pair with the article and create a standard scientific phrasing. An increase in carbon dioxide levels, soil erosion, and loss of animal habitat is the typical way to express that those quantities rise after deforestation. The word must start with a vowel sound to go with an, and increase is the standard fit for formal writing. While rise could work in other constructions, it would require a or different phrasing, and growth or surge don't fit as smoothly with the article and common usage in this context. Deforestation leads to more CO_2 in the atmosphere, more soil erosion, and greater habitat loss, all described as an increase.

9. Acid rain has a pH lower than normal rain due to emissions of which compounds?

A. Nitrogen compounds

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen

D. Sulfur compounds

Acid rain becomes more acidic because pollutants released into the atmosphere react with rainwater to form strong acids. Sulfur compounds, especially sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and sulfur trioxide (SO_3) from burning fossil fuels, dissolve in cloud droplets and react to produce sulfurous acid (H_2SO_3) and sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). Sulfuric acid dissociates readily to release hydrogen ions, which increases the acidity and lowers the pH of rain. While carbon dioxide also makes rain slightly acidic by forming carbonic acid, its effect is much weaker. Nitrogen compounds can contribute as well, but sulfur compounds are the primary driver described here, making them the best explanation for rain with a pH lower than normal.

10. Air _____ is caused by natural events such as volcanic eruptions and the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles and power plants.

A. Pollution

B. Smog

C. Emissions

D. Climate Change

Air pollution is the contamination of the air by substances that can harm health or the environment. It can come from natural events like volcanic eruptions, which release ash and gases, and from human activities such as burning fossil fuels in vehicles and power plants, which emit pollutants. Filling the blank with pollution fits because it describes the general condition of contaminated air produced by both natural sources and human activity. Smog is a specific type of polluted air formed under sunlight from various pollutants, emissions refers to the pollutants released rather than the state of the air, and climate change is a broad, long-term effect of many factors, not the immediate condition described here.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://8thnaturalresources.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!