

8TH NATURAL RESOURCES (C18) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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- 1. Nuclear power plants do not create which type of pollution?**
 - A. Air
 - B. Water
 - C. Soil
 - D. Noise

- 2. A disadvantage of which energy is its negative impact on aquatic ecosystems?**
 - A. Water
 - B. Solar
 - C. Wind
 - D. Biomass

- 3. A group of turbines that use moving air to produce electricity is known as a wind farm.**
 - A. Power Plant
 - B. Turbine Array
 - C. Hydroelectric Plant
 - D. Wind Farm

- 4. Peat produces a lot of _____ when it burns.**
 - A. Gas
 - B. Water Vapor
 - C. Ash
 - D. Smoke

- 5. Which everyday action helps manage air resources?**
 - A. Recycling bottles
 - B. Planting trees
 - C. Turning off lights
 - D. Using public transportation

- 6. Coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear energy are examples of which type of energy?**
- A. Renewable Energy
 - B. Nonrenewable Energy
 - C. Alternative Energy
 - D. Inexhaustible Energy
- 7. Sand is classified as which type of mineral resource?**
- A. Metallic
 - B. Unknown
 - C. Nonmetallic
 - D. Both
- 8. Which energy category is represented by burning wood for heat?**
- A. Biomass
 - B. Solar
 - C. Geothermal
 - D. Wind
- 9. 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
- 10. Which term describes a mix of decayed organic material, bacteria and other organisms, small amounts of water, yard waste, and vegetable scraps?**
- A. Compost
 - B. Fertilizer
 - C. Soil
 - D. Manure

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Nuclear power plants do not create which type of pollution?

- A. Air**
- B. Water
- C. Soil
- D. Noise

The key idea is that nuclear power plants generate electricity without burning fossil fuels, so they don't release the common air pollutants caused by combustion—things like smoke, sulfur compounds, nitrogen oxides, and particulates that harm air quality. Their main environmental concerns are different: they use large cooling systems that can warm water bodies (thermal pollution), and there's always some concern about radioactive contaminants in water or soil, especially in the unlikely event of leaks or accidents (though such releases are tightly regulated). There's also noise from the machinery. So, unlike fossil-fuel plants, they do not create typical air pollution.

2. A disadvantage of which energy is its negative impact on aquatic ecosystems?

- A. Water**
- B. Solar
- C. Wind
- D. Biomass

Hydroelectric energy, which relies on flowing water to generate power, can have the most direct and widespread negative effects on aquatic ecosystems. Dams and reservoirs alter natural river flows, block fish migration routes, trap sediments that downstream habitats depend on, and change water temperature and oxygen levels. These changes can degrade spawning grounds, reduce biodiversity, and disrupt food webs. While other energy sources like solar or wind have relatively limited direct impacts on aquatic life, hydro projects inherently interact with water bodies and their ecosystems, making this a primary disadvantage when considering aquatic health.

3. A group of turbines that use moving air to produce electricity is known as a wind farm.

- A. Power Plant
- B. Turbine Array
- C. Hydroelectric Plant
- D. Wind Farm**

A group of wind turbines that generate electricity is called a wind farm. A single turbine is a wind turbine, but when many are installed together to capture wind energy and produce power, the collection is referred to as a wind farm. A power plant is a broad term for any facility that generates electricity, not specific to wind. A turbine array isn't a standard term, though it could describe multiple machines. A hydroelectric plant uses water to drive turbines, not air. So the exact term that fits the description is wind farm.

4. Peat produces a lot of _____ when it burns.

- A. Gas
- B. Water Vapor
- C. Ash
- D. Smoke**

When a fuel burns, the amount of smoke you see depends on how completely the fuel is oxidized. Peat often has a lot of moisture and complex organic material, so it tends to burn with smoldering and less heat. That means not all of the carbon gets fully oxidized, and fine particles like soot, tar, and unburned hydrocarbons are released along with various gases. Those tiny particles and vapors create the visible plume of smoke. Water vapor is produced too, but it's invisible unless it condenses. Ash is just the mineral residue left behind and isn't the main visible emission. So the smoky appearance comes from incomplete combustion, making smoke the most noticeable product.

5. Which everyday action helps manage air resources?

- A. Recycling bottles
- B. Planting trees
- C. Turning off lights
- D. Using public transportation**

Maintaining clean air means reducing the pollutants released into the atmosphere from everyday activities. Using public transportation directly lowers the number of vehicles on the road, which cuts per-person emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. When more people ride buses or trains, fewer individual cars burn fuel, leading to better air quality and less smog, especially in busy areas. Some other actions do help in related ways—recycling bottles saves energy used in manufacturing, which can reduce air pollution indirectly; planting trees improves air quality but more gradually as trees grow and absorb carbon; turning off lights saves electricity and can cut power-plant emissions, but the overall impact per person is typically smaller than switching to mass transit. So choosing public transportation provides the most immediate and noticeable impact on managing air resources.

6. Coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear energy are examples of which type of energy?

- A. Renewable Energy
- B. Nonrenewable Energy**
- C. Alternative Energy
- D. Inexhaustible Energy

These resources are nonrenewable because they come from finite deposits that take geological ages to form and are used up much faster than they can be replenished. Coal, oil, and natural gas are fossil fuels created over millions of years from ancient organic material, so once burned they're effectively gone for a very long time. Nuclear energy relies on uranium or other fuels that are also finite in supply, not replenished on human timescales. Renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydro can be replenished much more quickly, which is why they are categorized differently. The term that best fits this group is nonrenewable energy.

7. Sand is classified as which type of mineral resource?

- A. Metallic
- B. Unknown
- C. Nonmetallic**
- D. Both

Classification of mineral resources into metallic versus nonmetallic depends on metal content. Sand is mainly silica (quartz) and is used as an industrial mineral in construction and glassmaking. It does not contain a metal that can be mined and processed as a metal, so it falls under nonmetallic resources. It's not unknown, since its composition is well known, and it isn't both, because there isn't a metallic component to extract.

8. Which energy category is represented by burning wood for heat?

- A. Biomass**
- B. Solar
- C. Geothermal
- D. Wind

Biomass energy is energy stored in organic matter like wood, released as heat when burned. The energy in wood originally comes from the sun—plants captured sunlight through photosynthesis, and that stored chemical energy is what you're releasing by burning the wood. This is different from solar energy, which is captured directly from sunlight with panels or collectors; geothermal energy, which comes from heat inside the Earth; and wind energy, which uses moving air to generate power. So burning wood for heat is a biomass energy source, renewable when sourced and managed responsibly, though it does produce emissions and depends on sustainable harvesting.

9. 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.

10. Which term describes a mix of decayed organic material, bacteria and other organisms, small amounts of water, yard waste, and vegetable scraps?

A. Compost

B. Fertilizer

C. Soil

D. Manure

Think of compost as the finished product of breaking down organic material with microbes. When decayed organic matter, bacteria and other organisms, a bit of water, yard waste, and vegetable scraps are allowed to decompose in a managed pile, you get compost—dark, crumbly material that can be mixed into soil to improve structure and nutrient availability. This differs from fertilizer, which is added to supply nutrients rather than being decomposed waste itself; soil is the natural mix of minerals, organic matter, air, and water, and manure is animal waste used as a fertilizer but not the specific decayed mix described.

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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!

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