

Skills Worksheet

Concept Review**MATCHING**

Match each example in the left column with the appropriate term from the right column.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| _____ 1. regions that have distinctive climates and organisms | a. latitude |
| _____ 2. the broad band of coniferous forest located just below the Arctic Circle | b. understory |
| _____ 3. plant with thick, fleshy stems | c. savanna |
| _____ 4. sleeping through the dry season | d. estivation |
| _____ 5. characterized by dry conditions, short summers, and thin soil | e. succulent |
| _____ 6. tropical and subtropical grasslands, wet summers, dry winters | f. altitude |
| _____ 7. includes trees and shrubs adapted to shade | g. biomes |
| _____ 8. the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees | h. tundra |
| _____ 9. lies beneath the topsoil of the tundra | i. permafrost |
| _____ 10. height of an object above sea level | j. taiga |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 11. Thin soil, high humidity, and high rainfall represent a
- tropical rain forest.
 - temperate rain forest.
 - desert.
 - grassland.
- _____ 12. Birds that migrate during winter, coniferous plants, and cold temperatures represent
- the South Pole.
 - taiga.
 - a temperate rain forest.
 - a chaparral.

Concept Review *continued*

- _____ **13.** The top layer in a tropical rain forest is the
- canopy.
 - understory.
 - emergent layer.
 - tree line.
- _____ **14.** Extreme temperatures, abundant precipitation, rich, deep soils, and a growing season of four to six months represent a
- tropical rain forest.
 - taiga.
 - temperate deciduous forest.
 - savanna.
- _____ **15.** The biome with the highest species diversity is the
- taiga.
 - tundra.
 - tropical rain forest.
 - savanna.
- _____ **16.** Hot summers and cold winters, low to moderate rainfall, few trees, and rich, fertile soil represent a
- tundra.
 - temperate grassland.
 - temperate deciduous forest.
 - desert.
- _____ **17.** As you move from the equator toward the North Pole, you would be likely to see
- rain forests, then deserts, then taiga.
 - tundra, then deserts, then grasslands.
 - grasslands, then tundra, then rain forests.
 - temperate deciduous forests, then taiga, then rain forests.
- _____ **18.** Factors that influence where plants grow include
- longitude.
 - climate.
 - biome maps.
 - Both (a) and (b)

Assessment
Quiz

Section: What Is a Biome?

MATCHING

Match the descriptions on the left with the correct terms on the right. Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. driest biome | a. grasslands |
| _____ 2. wettest biome | b. desert |
| _____ 3. coldest biome | c. taiga |
| _____ 4. located between 30° and 60° latitude | d. tundra |
| _____ 5. located just below the Arctic Circle | e. tropical rain forest |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 6. The distance north or south of the equator, as measured in degrees, is called
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. altitude. | c. longitude. |
| b. latitude. | d. magnitude. |
- _____ 7. The main factor that determines what type of plants grow in a biome is
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. temperature. | c. altitude. |
| b. precipitation. | d. Both (a) and (b) |
- _____ 8. Biomes with higher temperatures and less precipitation tend to have
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| a. shorter and less dense vegetation. |
| b. taller and denser vegetation. |
| c. taller and less dense vegetation. |
| d. shorter and denser vegetation. |
- _____ 9. Biomes that are located between 30° north latitude and 30° south latitude might be
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| a. tropical rain forests. | c. tundra. |
| b. grasslands. | d. taiga. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following best describes the relationship among latitude, altitude, and climate?
- | |
|---|
| a. Climate becomes colder as you get closer to sea level. |
| b. Climate becomes warmer as you move up a mountain. |
| c. Climate becomes warmer as you move toward the poles. |
| d. Climate becomes colder as you move up a mountain. |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Forest Biomes

MATCHING

Match the word or phrase on the right with the correct description on the left.
Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. emergent layer | a. dense shade |
| _____ 2. canopy | b. Arctic |
| _____ 3. understory | c. bright light |
| _____ 4. tropical rain forest | d. filtered light |
| _____ 5. taiga | e. near the equator |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter of the word or phrase that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 6. Which of the following biomes receives 200 to 450 cm of rain per year?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a. desert | c. tropical rain forest |
| b. taiga | d. grassland |
- _____ 7. You are walking through a forest with the greatest species diversity. This forest is located in a region
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. near the equator. | c. with wide temperature ranges. |
| b. near the Arctic Circle. | d. in the Pacific Northwest. |
- _____ 8. You are walking through a forest that receives relatively little rainfall and has acidic soil. This forest is located in a region
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. near the equator. | c. dominated by maple trees. |
| b. near the Arctic Circle. | d. with abundant undergrowth. |
- _____ 9. As you walk through the forest on a chilly day, you can hear the fallen leaves crunch underfoot. This forest is located
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. near the equator. | c. at about 40° north latitude. |
| b. where annual rainfall is 200 cm. | d. in an area with very thin soil. |
- _____ 10. You are walking through a forest that gets large amounts of rain, has high humidity, and has moderate temperatures year-round. Where is this forest located?
- | |
|--|
| a. somewhere near the equator |
| b. somewhere near the Arctic Circle |
| c. in a forest with the greatest species diversity |
| d. the Pacific Northwest |

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Grassland, Desert, and Tundra Biomes

MATCHING

Match the description or phrase on the left with the correct biome on the right. Write your answer on the line provided.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| _____ 1. most fertile soil | a. savanna |
| _____ 2. Mediterranean climate | b. tundra |
| _____ 3. permafrost soil layer | c. chaparral |
| _____ 4. less than 25 cm rain per year | d. desert |
| _____ 5. giraffes and rhinos | e. temperate grassland |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Animals such as pronghorn antelope, bison, and badgers dot the landscape. Where are these animals located?
- a. near the equator
 - b. the Arctic
 - c. the North American prairie
 - d. Africa
- _____ 7. Which of the following receives about 25 cm of rain per year?
- a. shortgrass prairie
 - b. middlegrass prairie
 - c. tallgrass prairie
 - d. desert
- _____ 8. Which of the following is located primarily in coastal areas with Mediterranean climates?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a. tallgrass prairie | c. tundra |
| b. savanna | d. chaparral |
- _____ 9. Permafrost can be found in which of the following?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a. tallgrass prairie | c. tundra |
| b. savanna | d. chaparral |
- _____ 10. Which of the following biomes has been affected by human activity?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| a. tundra | c. temperate grasslands |
| b. chaparral | d. all of the above |

Skills Worksheet

Concept Review

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 1. wetland dominated by nonwoody plants | a. swamp |
| _____ 2. precipitation that can carry pollutants into aquatic ecosystems | b. benthic zone |
| _____ 3. amount of dissolved salts in water | c. dams |
| _____ 4. wetland dominated by woody plants | d. decomposers |
| _____ 5. area where fresh water mixes with salt water | e. littoral zone |
| _____ 6. limestone ridges built by tiny animals | f. eutrophication |
| _____ 7. located near the bottom of a pond or lake | g. overfishing |
| _____ 8. organisms that break down dead organisms | h. salinity |
| _____ 9. increase in nutrients in an aquatic ecosystem | i. runoff |
| _____ 10. aquatic zone found near the shore | j. marsh |
| _____ 11. threat against a river ecosystem | k. coral reefs |
| _____ 12. threat against marine organisms | l. estuary |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 13. Estuaries are productive ecosystems because they constantly receive nutrients from
- a. rivers and oceans.
 - b. coral reefs.
 - c. lakes and ponds.
 - d. photosynthesis.
- _____ 14. Which of the following is a factor that influences where an organism lives in an aquatic ecosystem?
- a. sunlight
 - b. nutrient availability
 - c. temperature
 - d. all of the above

Concept Review *continued*

- _____ **15.** In which of the following aquatic ecosystems are both littoral and benthic zones most likely found?
- a. open ocean
 - b. coral reef
 - c. lake
 - d. none of the above
- _____ **16.** What is the source of most ocean pollution?
- a. activities on land
 - b. climate changes
 - c. aquatic animals
 - d. none of the above
- _____ **17.** Estuaries
- a. are always saltwater ecosystems.
 - b. are always freshwater ecosystems.
 - c. are ecosystems where both fresh water and salt water are present.
 - d. prevent the development of salt marshes.
- _____ **18.** All of the following are examples of saltwater ecosystems except
- a. mangrove swamps.
 - b. coral reefs.
 - c. salt marshes.
 - d. the Florida Everglades.
- _____ **19.** One way in which wetlands control flooding is by
- a. filtering out water pollutants.
 - b. absorbing water from rivers.
 - c. providing habitats for migratory wildlife.
 - d. reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air.
- _____ **20.** Which of the following is not a threat to coral reefs?
- a. silt runoff
 - b. excessive nutrients
 - c. growth of algae
 - d. zooplankton

Quiz

Section: Freshwater Ecosystems

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. marine ecosystem | a. temperature |
| _____ 2. bottom-dwelling organisms | b. coral reef |
| _____ 3. factor that determines where aquatic organisms live | c. pond |
| _____ 4. free-swimming organisms | d. benthos |
| _____ 5. freshwater ecosystem | e. nekton |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 6. Swamps are commonly found on
 - a. rocky hillsides.**
 - b. flat, poorly drained land.**
 - c. mountain peaks.**
 - d. bottoms of ponds or lakes.**

- _____ 7. The type of plankton that produces most of the food in an aquatic ecosystem is called
 - a. nekton.**
 - b. benthos.**
 - c. phytoplankton.**
 - d. zooplankton.**

- _____ 8. In which aquatic zone would you be likely to find cattails and reeds?
 - a. littoral**
 - b. eutrophic**
 - c. benthic**
 - d. none of the above**

- _____ 9. What are the two main types of freshwater wetlands?
 - a. lakes and ponds**
 - b. rivers and streams**
 - c. littoral zones and benthic zones**
 - d. marshes and swamps**

- _____ 10. Which ecosystem has the highest level of salinity?
 - a. salt marsh**
 - b. brackish marsh**
 - c. river**
 - d. pond**

Assessment

Quiz

Section: Marine Ecosystems**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| _____ 1. potential threat to an estuary | a. barnacle |
| _____ 2. ecosystem found in shallow, tropical seas | b. plankton |
| _____ 3. marine ecosystem considered not productive | c. open ocean |
| _____ 4. organism that anchors itself to grasses or rocks | d. runoff |
| _____ 5. base of marine food web | e. coral reef |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 6. Organisms that live in estuaries must adapt to changes in
- temperature and precipitation.
 - sunlight and nutrients.
 - oxygen and pollutants.
 - water level and salinity.
- _____ 7. Why doesn't photosynthesis occur in deep ocean water?
- The water temperature is too cold.
 - There is no sunlight.
 - There are not enough nutrients.
 - The salinity level of the water is too high.
- _____ 8. In estuaries, fresh water and salt water mix, forming a(n)
- algal bloom.
 - habitat for shellfish.
 - coastal boundary.
 - nutrient trap.
- _____ 9. Most of the nutrients in an arctic ecosystem come from
- melting ice.
 - the ocean.
 - sunlight.
 - lakes.
- _____ 10. The majority of marine organisms are found in
- deep ocean waters.
 - shallow, coastal waters.
 - hydrothermal vents.
 - salt marshes.