

Name

Answer Key

Class

Date

Biomes Review

1. In your own words, write a definition for the following terms: *biome* and *tundra*.

biome - all the different ecosystems in the world. tundra - very cold biome in the arctic w/ permafrost

2. Use each of the following terms in a separate sentence: *intertidal zone*, *neritic zone*, and *oceanic zone*.

Intertidal zone is where the land meets the water.

Neritic zone receives lots of sunlight.

Oceanic zone is where whales live

For each pair of terms, explain how the meanings of the terms differ.

3. *savanna* and *desert*

Savanna has seasonal rains & a desert has very little precipitation

4. *open-water zone* and *deep-water zone*

open water has sunlight

deep water no sunlight

5. *marsh* and *swamp*

marsh = treeless

swamp = trees

Multiple ChoiceC

6. Trees that lose their leaves in the winter are called

a. evergreen trees.

c. deciduous trees.

b. coniferous trees.

d. None of the above

A

7. In which major ocean zone are plants and animals exposed to air for part of the day?

a. intertidal zone

c. oceanic zone

b. neritic zone

d. benthic zone

D

8. An abiotic factor that affects marine ecosystems is ★

a. the temperature of the water.

b. the depth of the water.

c. the amount of sunlight that passes through the water.

d. All of the above

Short Answer ^{six}

9. What are seven land biomes?

Rainforest Tundra
Desert Savanna/Grasslands
Taiga/Coniferous Forest
Temperate Deciduous Forest

10. What are two factors that characterize biomes?

temperature
amount of precipitation

11. Describe the three zones of a lake.

littoral - land meets water
open water - extends from littoral, sunlight
deep water - below open water - no sunlight

12. What are three abiotic factors in land biomes? three abiotic factors in marine ecosystems? an abiotic factor in freshwater ecosystems?

land = sun, sand, precipitation, temperature
marine = amount of sunlight, water, depth, temperature
freshwater = amount of sunlight, depth, speed of water

13. What are three key abiotic factors in marine ecosystems?

14. Describe two adaptations of plants that inhabit the desert.

thick waxy leaves
wide spread roots

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| <u>F</u> | 15. has permafrost; in the Arctic or Antarctic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. temperate deciduous forest |
| <u>B</u> | 16. has many trees that do not change much seasonally | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. coniferous forest |
| <u>E</u> | 17. has organisms with special adaptations to a hot, dry climate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. temperate grassland |
| <u>d</u> | 18. has clumps of trees and seasonal rains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. savanna |
| <u>G</u> | 19. is found above the tree line of mountains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e. desert |
| <u>A</u> | 20. has many trees that lose all of their leaves to save water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f. polar tundra |
| <u>C</u> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> g. alpine tundra |
| <u>D</u> | 21. has grass, but few trees due to fires, drought, and grazing | |

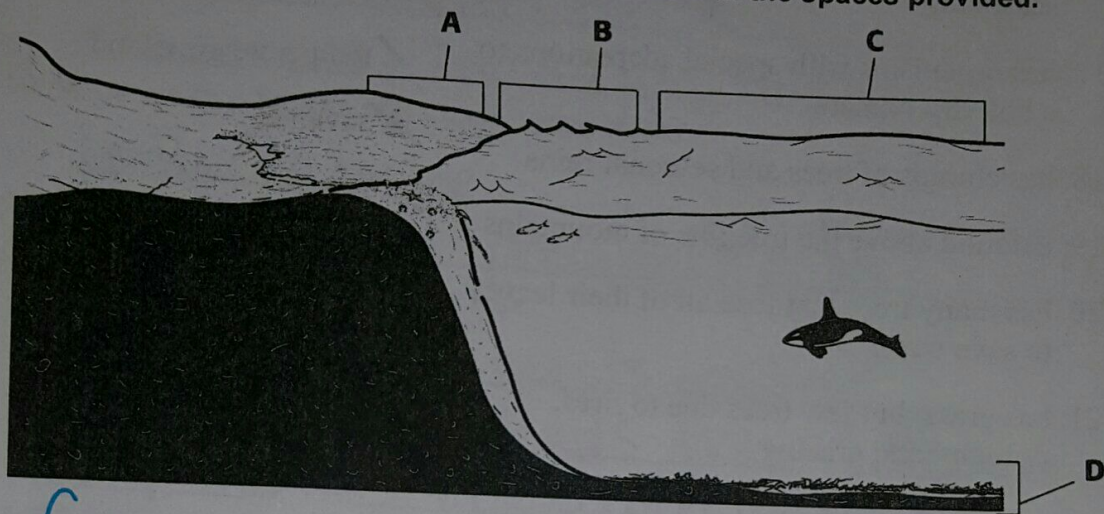
Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- A 22. Which of the following is a biotic factor in a biome?
- a. kinds of birds
 - b. amount of rainfall
 - c. types of rocks
 - d. bodies of water
- C 23. The speed of water is an important abiotic factor in a freshwater ecosystem because
- a. a tributary has different plants than a river.
 - b. faster water has a higher salt content.
 - c. animals must adapt so they are not washed away.
 - d. animals cannot live in fast-moving water.
- B 24. One important abiotic factor in marine ecosystems is the
- a. amount of plankton.
 - b. water depth.
 - c. kinds of algae.
 - d. size of animals.
- D 25. Most of the nutrients in a tropical rain forest are found in plants, so
- a. the rain forest soil is very rich.
 - b. there are few plants in the rain forest.
 - c. there are few animals in the rain forest.
 - d. the rain forest soil is poor in nutrients.

26. From where do plankton get food?

- a. small fish
- b. insects
- c. photosynthesis
- d. whales

Match the labels to the drawing. Write the letters in the spaces provided.



C 27. Oceanic zone: contains the deep water of the open ocean and animals such as whales and sharks

D 28. Benthic zone: deepest parts get no sunlight; animals, such as crabs, have adapted to the deep, dark water

B 29. Neritic zone: water is warm and receives a lot of sunlight; sea turtles and dolphins live here

A 30. Intertidal zone: animals must adapt to crashing waves and exposure to air

31. **Making Inferences** Plankton use photosynthesis to make their own food. They need sunlight for photosynthesis. Which of the four major ocean zones can support plankton growth? Explain your answer.

Intertidal & Neritic b/c they are shallow enough for sunlight to reach the others are too deep

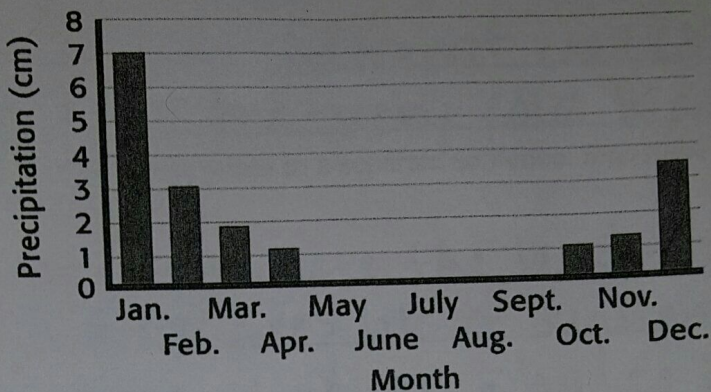
32. **Applying Concepts** Imagine that you are a scientist. You are studying an area that gets about 100 cm of rain each year. The average summer temperatures are near 30°C. What biome are you in? What are some plants and animals you will likely encounter? If you stayed in this area for the winter, what kind of preparations might you need to make?

Temperate Deciduous Forest, oak, squirrel
A shelter to stay warm

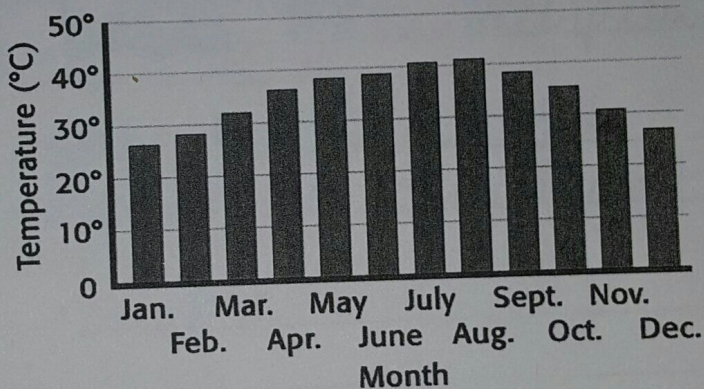
INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the graphs below to answer the questions that follow.

Average Monthly Precipitation



Average Monthly High Temperatures



33. Which biome is most likely found in the region described by the graphs above? Explain your answer.

Desert b/c high constant temperature all year & very little precipitation

34. Which month is the hottest in the region? the coolest in the region?

Aug, Dec

35. What is the average monthly precipitation for the month that has the highest average high temperature?

0 cm