

Skills Worksheet

Chapter Review

USING KEY TERMS

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

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

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

3. *savanna* and *desert*

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

5. *marsh* and *swamp*

UNDERSTANDING KEY IDEAS

Multiple Choice

- _____ 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 |
- _____ 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 |

Chapter Review *continued*

- _____ 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
- _____ 9. _____ is a marine ecosystem that includes mudflats, sandy beaches, and rocky shores.
- a. An intertidal area
 - b. Polar ice
 - c. A coral reef
 - d. The Sargasso Sea

Short Answer

10. What are seven land biomes?

11. Explain how a small lake can become a forest.

12. What are two factors that characterize biomes?

13. Describe the three zones of a lake.

Chapter Review *continued*

14. How do rivers form?

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

CRITICAL THINKING

16. **Concept Mapping** Use the following terms to create a concept map: *plants and animals, tropical rain forest, tundra, biomes, permafrost, canopy, desert, and abiotic factors.*

Chapter Review *continued*

17. **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.

18. **Predicting Consequences** Wetlands, such as marshes and swamps, play an important role in flood control. Wetlands also help replenish underground water supplies. Predict what might happen if a wetland dries out.

19. **Analyzing Ideas** A scientist has a new hypothesis. He or she thinks that savannas and deserts are part of one biome rather than two separate biomes. Based on what you've learned, decide if the scientist's hypothesis is correct. Explain your answer.

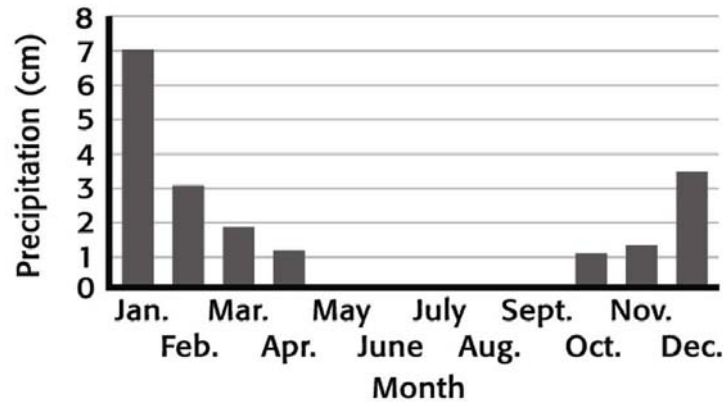
20. **Applying Concepts** Imagine that you are a scientist. You are studying an area that gets about 100 cm of rain each year. The average summer temperatures are near 30°C. What biome are you in? What are some plants and animals you will likely encounter? If you stayed in this area for the winter, what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

Chapter Review *continued*

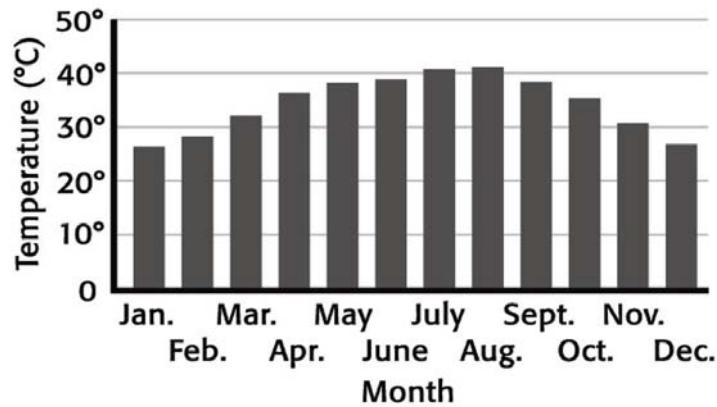
INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the graphs below to answer the questions that follow.

Average Monthly Precipitation



Average Monthly High Temperatures



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

22. How many centimeters of rain fell in the region during the course of the year?

Chapter Review *continued*

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

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