Ch 21

1. Which of the following biomes is characterized by evergreen trees that are adapted to long winters, short summers, and nutrient-poor soil?

a. taiga c. temperate forest

b. tropical forest d. tundra

2. Large herds of grazing animals are most likely to be found in a

a. savanna.

b. tropical rain forest.

c. temperate deciduous forest.

d. desert.

3. The biome that makes up most of the central part of the continental United States is

a. temperate forest. c. chaparral.

b. temperate grassland. d. savanna.

4. Which of the following is *not* an adaptation for water conservation found in desert organisms?

a. nocturnal lifestyle

b. leaves growing on the branches of tall trees

c. waxy leaf coatings

d. burrowing in the ground

5. Which of the following animals would most likely live in a temperate deciduous forest?

a. monkeys c. deer

b. caribou d. leopards

6. Which of the following is characteristic of the photic zone of the ocean but not the aphotic zone?

a. fish c. bacteria

b. tides d. photosynthesis

7. Plankton are

a. attached to the ocean bottom.

b. found only in the deep-water zone of most lakes and oceans.

c. consumed by many aquatic animals.

d. the top predators in many ecosystems.

8. The greatest diversity and abundance of life in the ocean is found in

a. the neritic zone.

b. the pelagic zone.

c. the oceanic zone.

d. the intertidal zone.

9. estuaries : young fish ::

a. oceanic zone : sea stars

b. intertidal zone : large fish

c. neritic zone : coral reefs

d. benthic zone : plankton

10. Which of the following processes harnesses energy for organisms living near deep-sea vents?

a. photosynthesis c. chemosynthesis

b. heterotrophy d. respiration