**Matching: Each response will be used more than once.**

1. This zone exists in the deep waters beyond the continental shelf A. Neritic Zone

2. The part of the ocean above the continental shelf B. Intertidal

3. This zone exists in shallow waters along the shoreline C. Oceanic

4. The deepest area of this zone is often called an abyss

5. Animals have adapted to the darkness in this zone

6. Coral reefs are a primary feature of this zone

7. The upper part of this zone is called the photic zone

8. Many producers can be found in this part of the ocean

9. Only the upper layers of this zone receive light

10. Starfish and sand dollars are common animals in this zone

**Multiple Choice:**

1. Which element prevents desiccation in terrestrial organisms?

A. carbon B. nitrogen C. hydrogen D. water

2. is the study of the interactions between biotic and abiotic factors within a habitat.

A. Ecology B. Biology C. Biotechnology D. Physics

3. A is cold and dark most of the year with a low annual rainfall of about 20 cm.

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

4. Lizards, snakes, roadrunners, insects, tarantulas, hawks, rodents, and coyotes are commonly found in a .

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

5. Most plants in a are succulents, such as cacti and other water-storing plants.

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

6. Songbirds, deer, rabbits, foxes, squirrels, frogs, toads, and lizards can be seen living in a   
 .

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

7. Conifers and evergreens with needle-like leaves can be seen growing in a .

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

8. A has moderate temperatures, well-defined seasons, and high annual rainfall of about 75-150 cm.

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

9. Aside from migratory animals, there are very few year-round animal residents in a   
 .

A. tundra B. taiga C. desert D. temperate deciduous forest

10. Brightly colored insects, monkeys, apes, snakes, tropical birds, and leopards can be found living in a .

A. grassland B. savannah C. taiga D. tropical rain forest

11. A often suffers from floods and droughts.

A. grassland B. savannah C. taiga D. tropical rain forest

12. Antelope, zebras, lions, wildebeests, hyenas, and elephants reside in a .

A. grassland B. savannah C. taiga D. tropical rain forest

13. A is also called a prairie.

A. grassland B. savannah C. taiga D. tropical rain forest

14. A contains the greatest diversity of plants and animals of all terrestrial biomes.

A. grassland B. savannah C. taiga D. tropical rain forest

15. plays a vital role in photosynthesis and cellular respiration.

A. nitrogen B. carbon C. water D. ammonia

16. plays a vital role in the production of proteins and nucleic acids.

A. nitrogen B. carbon C. water D. ammonia

17. Any single living thing is a(n) .

A. organism B. population C. community D. ecosystem

18. Water that returns to earth in the form of sleet, rain, or snow is .

A. transpiration B. precipitation C. condensation D. evaporation

19. A(n) is made up of all the populations living in an area.

A. organism B. population C. community D. ecosystem

20. Water vapor forming clouds is .

A. transpiration B. precipitation C. condensation D. evaporation

21. lakes are nutrient poor and contain catfish and carp.

A. estuary B. eutrophic C. oligotrophic D. photic

22. Water loss from lakes, rivers, oceans, and plant leaves in the form of vapor is .

A. fixation B. precipitation C. condensation D. evapotranspiration

23. Food chains and webs always begin with producers sunlight.

A. absorbing B. reflecting C. breaking down D. condensing

24. Some energy is at each trophic level as consumers “burn” food energy during cellular respiration.

A. gained B. converted C. broken down D. lost

25. may be herbivores, carnivores, or omnivores.

A. producers B. decomposers C. consumers D. saprobes

**Short Answer:**

1. Differentiate between a habitat and a niche:

A habitat is   
  
   
  
 A niche is

2. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic factors.

Biotic factors   
  
   
  
 Abiotic factors

3. Organize the carbon cycle into the correct order by placing a number next to each step.

Producers absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.

Consumers feed on producers and pass carbon throughout the food chain.

Carbon dioxide enters the air by way of cellular respiration and combustion.

Decomposers feed on dead organic matter and release carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere.

4. Organize the nitrogen cycle into the correct order by placing a number next to each step.

Decomposers break down dead organic matter and return nitrogen to the air.

Nitrifying bacteria in the soil change ammonia into nitrates.

Consumers eat protein-rich plants.

Denitrifying bacteria in the soil release nitrogen from nitrates into the air.

Cyanobacteria and Rhizobia fix nitrogen from the air.

Plants use nitrates to produce proteins.

Nitrogen-fixing prokaryotes convert nitrogen to ammonia.

5. Draw a food chain and label it using the following terms: 1st trophic level, 2nd trophic level, higher trophic level, herbivore, producer, and carnivore.