

BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES
INTERACTIVITY WORKSHEET
TERRESTRIAL BIOMES

A.

Directions: Review the categories listed below. While viewing the program **BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES**, record the information presented next to the proper category listed on this worksheet.

1. Biome's name:

2. Origin of name:

3. Characteristic landscape:

4. Climate:

5. Soil conditions:

6. Dominant plant life:

7. Dominant animal life:

8. Main feature:

B.

Using the above information and the visuals presented in BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES, draw a typical landscape of the above biome. Use the back of the sheet if necessary.

BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES
INTERACTIVITY WORKSHEET
AQUATIC BIOMES
Fresh Water

Directions: Review the categories listed below. While viewing the program **BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES**, record the information presented next to the proper category listed on this worksheet.

A. Locations of fresh water

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

B. Standing water: Fed with mineral and nutrient-poor content water

1. Description of water:
2. Oxygen content:
3. Description of algae growth:
4. Animal life:

C. Standing water: Fed with large quantities of sediments and high concentrations of nutrients.

1. Description of water:
2. Oxygen content:
3. Description of algae growth:
4. Animal life:

BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES
INTERACTIVITY WORKSHEET
AQUATIC BIOMES
Marine

Directions: Review the categories listed below. While viewing the program **BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES**, record the information presented next to the proper category listed on this worksheet.

1. Name of biome:
 2. Location:
 3. PlantLife:
 4. Animal life:
 5. Important characteristics:
-

1. Name of biome:
 2. Location:
 3. Plant life:
 4. Animal life:
 5. Important characteristics:
-

1. Name of biome:
2. Location:
3. Plant life:
4. Animal life:
5. Important characteristics:

BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES VOCABULARY WORKSHEET

Directions: Match the letter of the definition with its term by putting the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. decomposition | A. barren, often sandy, area |
| _____ 2. agriculture | B. any chemical that an organism must take from its environment in order to survive |
| _____ 3. tropics | C. animal that preys on another organism |
| _____ 4. alpine | D. of, or living on, land |
| _____ 5. tundra | E. geographical areas filled with a major community of plant and animal life |
| _____ 6. algae | F. all the organisms living in a particular area |
| _____ 7. biomes | G. the process by which organisms cause decay |
| _____ 8. deciduous | H. taking place in or on water |
| _____ 9. temperate | I. large cultivation of the land |
| _____ 10. grassland | J. shedding its leaves annually |
| _____ 11. latitude | K. condensation of water vapor, such as rain or snow |
| _____ 12. conifers | L. wide grass-covered area with few trees |
| _____ 13. predator | M. (of climate) without extremes of heat and cold |
| _____ 14. terrestrial | N. line of latitude 23 degrees north or south of the equator |
| _____ 15. aquatic | O. marine or fresh water plants with no true stems or leaves |
| _____ 16. precipitation | P. loss of water by evaporation through the plant's pores |
| _____ 17. savanna | Q. of cone-bearing trees, such as pines and their relatives |
| _____ 18. vents | R. of high mountains |
| _____ 19. transpiration | S. a treeless geographic area where the subsoil is frozen |
| _____ 20. nutrient | T. grassy flat land in hot regions with few trees |
| _____ 21. ecosystem | U. those aspects of the weather, such as temperature, rainfall, and light that influence the life of organisms |
| _____ 22. desert | V. all the organisms present in a particular area, together with their physical environment |
| _____ 23. community | W. openings in the earth found at the ocean's bottom |
| _____ 24. climate | X. distance of a place from the equator, measured in degrees |

BIOMES: OUR EARTH'S MAJOR LIFE ZONES POST-TEST

True or False

Directions: Label each statement with "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false.

- _____ 1. All populations living together and the physical factors with which they interact compose an ecosystem.
- _____ 2. Reptiles, mammals, and a huge variety of insects compete fiercely in the rain forest for nutrients.
- _____ 3. To survive the hot day time periods in the desert, some animals burrow in the cool ground.
- _____ 4. In some parts of the world, the chaparral biome is best represented by evergreen shrubs that are able to survive the destructive forces of floods.
- _____ 5. All the plants and animals that live in the ocean's coastal waters biome also live in the open ocean biome.

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following questions in the spaces provided. Use the back of the sheet if necessary.

6. Geographical areas filled with a major community of plants and animals are known as what?
7. What type of trees must lose their leaves in autumn so to prevent water loss during the frozen winters?
8. Name the biome that has nutrient-rich soil and is most often used for agriculture. It is often identified as the "breadbaskets of the world."
9. What type of trees are able to keep their leaves all year and survive cold, snowy winters?
10. Why are there no trees in the tundra?

MUD AND SALT: THE WORLD OF THE ESTUARY

A. True or False

- ___ 1. Estuary waters are oxygen rich.
- ___ 2. Estuary mudflats are oxygen rich.
- ___ 3. Diatoms and organic debris are both important food sources for estuary bottom dwellers.
- ___ 4. Even though estuaries are biologically rich, they could never produce the same amount of food acre for acre as fertile farm land.
- ___ 5. Tides are only created by the moon; the sun does not influence the tides.
- ___ 6. Clams, scallops, and oysters are all bivalve arthropods.
- ___ 7. Clams obtain food by filtering water.

B. On a separate sheet of paper, write short answers to the following questions.

- 1. Describe how daily tides are created.
- 2. Describe events which create the highest and lowest monthly tides.
- 3. List all the negative effects which low tides create on organisms which populate estuarine mudflats.
- 4. List the positive effects of tides on estuarine life.
- 5. List some strategies bottom-dwelling animals have used to ensure their survival.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Threats to Biodiversity: Why We Should Care

Questions

1. Which of the following statements about extinction is TRUE?
(Choose only one answer)
 - A. Plant and animal species today are not in danger of extinction.
 - B. Plant and animal species today are disappearing slower than during the time of the dinosaurs.
 - C. Plant and animal species today are disappearing faster than during the time of the dinosaurs.
 - D. There are so many plant and animal species today that we don't have to worry about extinctions.

2. Current animal and plant extinctions are mainly caused by people.
(Choose only one answer)

true
false

3. Which is a major cause of the decline in the scarlet macaw and jaguar populations?
(Choose only one answer)
 - A. predation
 - B. the ozone hole
 - C. DDT poisoning
 - D. habitat destruction

4. Which is NOT a good way to preserve scarlet macaw and jaguar populations?
(Choose only one answer)
 - A. careful captive breeding
 - B. conserving areas of natural habitat
 - C. setting aside rain forests for grazing
 - D. educating people about rain forests

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

5. Frog populations have decreased because of _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. a rainier climate
 - B. the eating of frogs' legs
 - C. overpopulation of flying insects
 - D. ultraviolet radiation of frog eggs
-

6. Sea otters are called _____ because they have a great impact on the surrounding environment.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. herbivores
 - B. carnivores
 - C. chief producers
 - D. a keystone species
-

7. What is the MAIN reason for the decline of cod and other ocean fish populations?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. pollution
 - B. over-fishing
 - C. lack of nutrients
 - D. too many sharks
-

8. Which of the following statements about African elephants is TRUE?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. The species is not in danger.
 - B. Elephants and people live well together.
 - C. Elephant tusks have been used to make carvings.
 - D. Elephants do not interact with other animal species.
-

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

9. How much of the old-growth redwood forests have been cut down?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. 5 percent
 - B. 50 percent
 - C. 75 percent
 - D. 95 percent
-

10. Which of the following animals has made a dramatic comeback due to conservation efforts?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. dodo bird
 - B. bald eagle
 - C. scarlet macaw
 - D. passenger pigeon
-

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per _____

Where Have all the Animals Gone? Endangered Species

Questions

1. Which action is now being taken to protect endangered species?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. closing down most American zoos
 - B. teaching people how to hunt better
 - C. outlawing the use of DDT in the United States
 - D. getting laws passed to protect the environment
-

2. According to the fossil record, Earth has been around for only about 350,000 years.
(Choose only one answer)

- true
 - false
-

3. When all of a species of plant or animal dies and is gone forever, it is called _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. extant
 - B. extinct
 - C. conserved
 - D. endangered
-

4. Which is the BIGGEST cause of plant and animal extinctions today?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. hurricanes and ice storms
 - B. a reversal in the energy pyramid
 - C. human impact on plant and animal habitats
 - D. lack of effort on the part of the animals and plants
-

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per _____

5. What usually happens to animals that are slow, sick, or weak?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. They become the plant eaters and evolve.
 - B. They become the prey of the strong predators.
 - C. They pass their traits on to the next generation and die.
 - D. They are hunted by the other slow, sick, or weak animals.
-

6. Why is the rainforest such an important ecosystem to protect?
(Choose only one answer)

- A. It is an important source of wood for furniture.
 - B. It changes the climate and increases global warming.
 - C. It helps regulate climate and is home to many species.
 - D. Its soil is poor, so farms and ranches do not make sense.
-

7. People today are _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. keeping the balance of predators and prey
 - B. ruining ecosystems and increasing the extinction rate
 - C. changing the world so animal species can adapt faster
 - D. endangering animals and decreasing the extinction rate
-

8. The rainforests are being cleared for farming and cattle grazing. This is an example of _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. wise land use
 - B. over-hunting
 - C. ecological protection
 - D. habitat destruction
-

9. An animal species is considered _____ when its population is so small that it will probably not survive.
(Choose only one answer)

- A. threatened
 - B. extinct
 - C. endangered
 - D. Cautioned
-