

Name _____
Hour _____

Chapter 4 Review

- ____ 1. The average, year-after-year conditions of temperature and precipitation within a particular region are its (pg. 87)
 - a. weather.
 - b. greenhouse effect.
 - c. climate.
- ____ 2. The greenhouse effect causes an increase in (pg. 87)
 - a. temperature.
 - b. carbon dioxide.
 - c. oxygen.
- ____ 3. All the biotic and abiotic factors in a pond form a(an) (pg. 90)
 - a. ecosystem.
 - b. niche
 - c. community.
- ____ 4. A relationship in which one organism is helped and another organism is neither helped nor hurt is called (pg. 93)
 - a. commensalisms.
 - b. parasitism.
 - c. competition.
- ____ 5. A form of symbiosis in which both organisms benefit is called (pg. 93)
 - a. predation.
 - b. parasitism.
 - c. mutualism.
- ____ 6. A type of symbiosis in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed is called (pg. 93)
 - a. mutualism.
 - b. parasitism.
 - c. commensalism.
- ____ 7. Natural disturbances, such as fires or hurricanes, can result in (pg. 94)
 - a. succession.
 - b. competition.
 - c. parasitism.
- ____ 8. In a tropical rain forest, the dense covering formed by the leafy tops of tall trees is called the (pg. 100)
 - a. canopy.
 - b. niche.
 - c. understory.

- ____ 9. Organisms that live near or on the ocean floor are called (pg. 112)
- a. parasites.
 - b. benthos.
 - c. plankton.
- ____ 10. The eastern coast of the United States and most of Europe is characterized by (pg. 103)
- a. grasslands.
 - b. temperate deciduous forests.
 - c. coniferous forests.
- ____ 11. Marine biomes are divided into ecologically distinct zones depending on (pg. 109)
- a. temperature and distance from shore.
 - b. depth and distance from shore.
 - c. the plant life present.
- ____ 12. Two terms that are paired together correctly are (pgs. 100-104)
- a. taiga-mosses and lichens.
 - b. tundra-permafrost.
 - c. temperate deciduous forest-pine trees.
- ____ 13. The ecosystem on the Earth is the (pg. 109)
- a. marine.
 - b. tundra.
 - c. taiga.
14. The natural situation in which heat is retained by the atmosphere is the _____. (pg. 87)
15. _____ zones are located in the areas around Earth's poles. (pg. 88)
16. _____ zones have climates that range from hot to cold. (pg. 88)
17. The zone that receives direct year-round sunlight is the _____. (pg. 88)
18. The four main factors that affect aquatic ecosystems are _____,
_____, _____, and
_____. (pg. 106)
19. Most freshwater ecosystems belong in one of two following categories:
_____ ecosystems and _____ ecosystems. (pg. 106)
20. The ocean zones based on light penetration are the _____
and _____. (pg. 109)

21. The ocean zones based on the distance from land and the depth of the ocean floor are the _____, _____, and _____. (pg. 109)

22. What are the five factors that affect climate? (pg. 87)

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

23. Distinguish between weather and climate. (pg. 87)

Weather –

Climate –

24. What is the difference between an organism's habitat and its niche? (pg. 90-91)

Habitat –

Niche –

25. Name the three types of community interactions that affect an ecosystem. (pg. 92)

a.

b.

c.

26. Compare the two types of succession and give an example of each. (pg. 94-95)

1. Example:

2. Example:

27. If two organisms occupy the same niche in the same habitat at the same time, what must be true about them? (pg. 92)

28. How might a mountain range affect the types of plants and animals found in an area? (pg. 105)

29. What are two abiotic factors characterize salt marshes? (pg. 108)

1.

2.

30. What role does phytoplankton play in the food webs of many aquatic ecosystems?

31. Which ocean zone would seem least likely to support marine life? (pg. 112)

32. What are the three types of freshwater wetlands? (pg. 107)

a.

b.

c.

33. What are coral reefs? Explain. (pg. 111)

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| <p>____ 34. hot and wet year-round; home to more species than all other land biomes combined</p> <p>____ 35. warm year-round; wet and dry seasons; tall deciduous trees, tigers, termites</p> <p>____ 36. warm temperatures; frequent fires; tall perennial grasses, herbivores such as antelopes and zebras</p> <p>____ 37. Variable temperatures; low precipitation; cacti and other succulents</p> <p>____ 38. warm to hot summers, cold winters, fertile soil; perennial grasses, prairie dogs</p> <p>____ 39. hot, dry summers, nutrient-poor soil; woody evergreen shrubs, chaparral, coyotes</p> <p>____ 40. cold to moderate winters, warm summers, year-round precipitation; deciduous trees, raccoons, skunks</p> <p>____ 41. long cold winters, short mild summers; needle-leaf conifers, moose, lynx</p> <p>____ 42. cold, dark, long winters, permafrost; mosses, lichens, sedges, caribou, musk ox</p> | <p>a. boreal forest (pg. 104)</p> <p>b. desert (pg. 101)</p> <p>c. tropical rain forest (pg. 100)</p> <p>d. temperate woodland and shrubland (pg. 102)</p> <p>e. tropical savanna (pg. 101)</p> <p>f. temperate grassland (pg. 102)</p> <p>g. tropical dry forest (pg. 100)</p> <p>h. temperate forest (pg. 103)</p> <p>i. tundra (pg. 104)</p> |
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