

Study Guide

MATCHING

Match each example in the left column with the appropriate term from the right column.

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|---|---------------|
| _____ 1. regions that have distinctive climates and organisms | a. latitude |
| _____ 2. the broad band of coniferous forest located just below the Arctic Circle | b. understory |
| _____ 3. plant with thick, fleshy stems | c. savanna |
| _____ 4. sleeping through the dry season | d. estivation |
| _____ 5. characterized by dry conditions, short summers, and thin soil | e. succulent |
| _____ 6. tropical and subtropical grasslands, wet summers, dry winters | f. altitude |
| _____ 7. includes trees and shrubs adapted to shade | g. biomes |
| _____ 8. the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees | h. tundra |
| _____ 9. lies beneath the topsoil of the tundra | i. permafrost |
| _____ 10. height of an object above sea level | j. taiga |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the word or statement that best answers the question or completes the sentence.

- _____ 11. Thin soil, high humidity, and high rainfall represent a
- tropical rain forest.
 - temperate rain forest.
 - desert.
 - grassland.
- _____ 12. Birds that migrate during winter, coniferous plants, and cold temperatures represent
- the South Pole.
 - taiga.
 - a temperate rain forest.
 - a chaparral.

Study Guide *continued*

- _____ 13. The top layer in a tropical rain forest is the
- a. canopy.
 - b. understory.
 - c. emergent layer.
 - d. tree line.
- _____ 14. Extreme temperatures, abundant precipitation, rich, deep soils, and a growing season of four to six months represent a
- a. tropical rain forest.
 - b. taiga.
 - c. temperate deciduous forest.
 - d. savanna.
- _____ 15. The biome with the highest species diversity is the
- a. taiga.
 - b. tundra.
 - c. tropical rain forest.
 - d. savanna.
- _____ 16. Hot summers and cold winters, low to moderate rainfall, few trees, and rich, fertile soil represent a
- a. tundra.
 - b. temperate grassland.
 - c. temperate deciduous forest.
 - d. desert.
- _____ 17. As you move from the equator toward the North Pole, you would be likely to see
- a. rain forests, then deserts, then taiga.
 - b. tundra, then deserts, then grasslands.
 - c. grasslands, then tundra, then rain forests.
 - d. temperate deciduous forests, then taiga, then rain forests.
- _____ 18. Factors that influence where plants grow include
- a. longitude.
 - b. climate.
 - c. biome maps.
 - d. Both (a) and (b)