**QUESTION 1**

1. A desert is classified as a desert because of its

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | temperature. |
|  |  | altitude. |
|  |  | latitude. |
|  |  | lack of rainfall. |

**QUESTION 2**

1. A lake will “turn over” as \_\_\_\_ approaches.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Winter |
|  |  | Fall |
|  |  | Spring |
|  |  | Summer |

**QUESTION 3**

1. A species that must live in an area, even if only in small numbers, or the ecosystem collapses is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_ species.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | foundation |
|  |  | pediment |
|  |  | impediment |
|  |  | keystone |
|  |  | founder |
|  |  | capstone |

**QUESTION 4**

1. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ consists of all the biotic and abiotic elements.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | community |
|  |  | population |
|  |  | ecocystem |
|  |  | species |

**QUESTION 5**

1. Abiotic factors in an environment include

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | temperature and moisture. |
|  |  | others of its own species. |
|  |  | None of these are correct. |
|  |  | members of other species. |
|  |  | All these are correct. |

**QUESTION 6**

1. Adding fertilizers to lakes results in

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | All of th above choices are correct. |
|  |  | lots of dead animals. |
|  |  | fewer fish species in the water. |
|  |  | loss of oxygen in the water |
|  |  | None of the above choices is correct. |

**QUESTION 7**

1. An animal's habitat includes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | All of these choices are correct. |
|  |  | None of these choices are correct. |
|  |  | temperature and moisture. |
|  |  | members of other species. |
|  |  | other of its own species. |

**QUESTION 8**

1. Antarctica is classified as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ biome.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | desert |
|  |  | savanna |
|  |  | taiga |
|  |  | tundra |

**QUESTION 9**

1. As you walk through a forest you notice many different tree species. You are noticing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | relative abundance. |
|  |  | species richness |

**QUESTION 10**

1. At what temperature are most human enzymes destroyed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 20oC |
|  |  | 36oC |
|  |  | freezing |
|  |  | 45oC |
|  |  | boiling |

**QUESTION 11**

1. Camouflage and poisons are a direct result of a species suffering from

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | parasites. |
|  |  | intraspecific competition. |
|  |  | cancer. |
|  |  | predation. |

**QUESTION 12**

1. Changes in the length of the growing seasons and a shift in the latitudes of biomes is due to

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | solar flares. |
|  |  | change in the tilt of the earth. |
|  |  | polar reversal. |
|  |  | global warming. |

**QUESTION 13**

1. Chaparral vegetation is adapted to frequent periodic

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | hail. |
|  |  | fire. |
|  |  | earthquake. |
|  |  | tornado. |
|  |  | drought. |

**QUESTION 14**

1. Coniferous forests often exist where

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | soil is thick with hot, dry summers and mild winters. |
|  |  | soil is thin and acidic and decomposition is slow. |
|  |  | soil is thick and alkaline and decomposition is fast. |
|  |  | soil is thin with monsoon seasons. |

**QUESTION 15**

1. Consider trophic levels. Primary consumers are usually

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | carnivores. |
|  |  | alternotrophs. |
|  |  | herbivores. |
|  |  | autotrophs. |

**QUESTION 16**

1. Consider trophic levels. Secondary consumers are usually

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | herbivores. |
|  |  | carnivores. |
|  |  | autotrophs. |
|  |  | alternotrophs. |

**QUESTION 17**

1. Cool ocean currents, mild rainy winters, hot dry summers produce

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | chaparral |
|  |  | desert |
|  |  | tundra |
|  |  | taiga |
|  |  | savanna |

**QUESTION 18**

1. Coral reefs depend on the keystone species \_\_\_\_\_ to survive.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | sea urchins |
|  |  | sea star |
|  |  | seaweed |
|  |  | sea horse |

**QUESTION 19**

1. Dinoflagelates help create a coral reef by their photosynthetic activity. Where do dinoflaggelates get their carbon dioxide and ammonia? They get them from

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | the plants of the coral reef. |
|  |  | . degradation of calcium carbonate. |
|  |  | from seaweeds. |
|  |  | the animals of the coral reef. |

**QUESTION 20**

1. Eutrophication results from

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | not enough sewage and fertilizer in lakes and streams. |
|  |  | too much sewage and fertilizer in lakes and streams. |
|  |  | too many euts in lakes and streams. |
|  |  | too few euts in lakes and streams. |