

Name:

Class:

Date:

Lesson 14.2: Ecosystems

Lesson Review

Carefully study the lesson and then answer the following questions.

1. What is an ecosystem? (14.2.1)

Answer:

2. The biotic factors of an ecosystem include _____. (14.2.1)

- A. plants and animals that are reproducing
- B. things that are living, moving, and growing
- C. microorganisms
- D. All are correct.

Answer:

3. The abiotic factors of an ecosystem include _____. (14.2.1)

- A. rocks and minerals
- B. water and nutrients
- C. nonliving things
- D. All are correct.

Answer:

4. What is the difference between flora and fauna? (14.2.1)

Answer:

5. *True or False?* Food webs are diagrams of the different ecosystems in which a particular animal can live. (14.2.1)

Answer:

6. *True or False?* Scientists classify ecosystems based on predominant flora and fauna. (14.2.0)

Answer:

7. What are the two basic types of ecosystems? (14.2.2)

Answer:

8. The largest ecosystems on the planet are _____. (14.2.2)

- A. forest ecosystems
- B. terrestrial ecosystems
- C. salt marshes
- D. marine ecosystems

Answer:

9. Marine ecosystems are divided into smaller categories because of _____. (14.2.0)

- A. differing ocean temperatures
- B. the diversity of life they contain
- C. the number of cultures using the oceans
- D. None are correct.

Answer:

Match the aquatic ecosystem terms to their definition.

- A. Estuaries
- B. Freshwater ecosystems
- C. Lentic ecosystems
- D. Lotic ecosystems
- E. Salt marshes
- F. Wetlands

10. An ecosystem where the soil is saturated with water most of the time but dries out periodically (14.2.2)

Answer:

11. Areas of land and water between high and low tides of the ocean (14.2.2)

Answer:

12. Freshwater ecosystems, including streams and rivers that rise from lakes, ponds, or freshwater springs coming out of the ground (14.2.2)

Answer:

13. Partially enclosed bodies of water on the coasts of oceans and larger seas (14.2.2)

Answer:

14. Ecosystems where the water is fresh, not salty (14.2.2)

Answer:

15. Freshwater ecosystems that are slow-moving or still bodies of water (14.2.2)

Answer:

For 16 through 21, describe each of the ecosystems. (14.2.2)

16. Temperate evergreen forests

Answer:

17. Temperate deciduous forests

Answer:

18. Taiga ecosystems

Answer:

19. Desert ecosystems

Answer:

20. Grassland ecosystems

Answer:

21. Mountain ecosystems

Answer:

22. *True or False?* Plants in temperate evergreen forests grow thicker leaves called needles because of the high altitudes. (14.2.2)

Answer:

23. *True or False?* Desert ecosystems often have less than 10 inches of rain per year. (14.2.2)

Answer:

24. *True or False?* Trees do not grow in grassland ecosystems due to the soil quality. (14.2.2)

Answer:

25. *True or False?* The western slopes of the Rocky Mountains get snow in part because of warm air from the Pacific Ocean. (14.2.2)

Answer:

26. Which of the following ecosystems can be found in the United States? (14.2.2)

- A. Temperate deciduous forest
- B. Coral reefs
- C. Jungle
- D. Tropical deciduous forest

Answer:

27. Where is the most well-known coral reef? (14.2.3)

- A. Hawaii
- B. Florida
- C. Australia
- D. Costa Rica

Answer:

28. Explain what a riparian zone is and what purpose it serves. (14.2.4)

Answer:

Critical Thinking

1. There are arguments claiming that agriculture is detrimental to ecosystems, and others claim that agriculture is beneficial to ecosystems. What is your opinion? Give three factors that help form your opinion. (14.2.1)

Answer: