Name _____ Class_____ Date_____

Skills Worksheet

Study Guide – Ch 6

MATCHING

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

_____ 1. regions that have distinctive climates and organisms

_____ 2. the broad band of coniferous forest located just below the Arctic Circle

_____ 3. plant with thick, fleshy stems

_____ 4. sleeping through the dry season

_____ 5. characterized by dry conditions, short summers, and thin soil

_____ 6. tropical and subtropical grasslands, wet summers, dry winters

_____ 7. includes trees and shrubs adapted to shade

_____ 8. the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees

_____ 9. lies beneath the topsoil of the tundra

_____ 10. height of an object above sea level

a. latitude
b. understory
c. savanna
d. estivation
e. succulent
f. altitude
g. biomes
h. tundra
i. permafrost
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
    a. tropical rain forest.
    b. temperate rain forest.
    c. desert.
    d. grassland.

_____ 12. Birds that migrate during winter, coniferous plants, and cold temperatures represent
    a. the South Pole.
    b. taiga.
    c. a temperate rain forest.
    d. 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)