

Skills Worksheet

Study Guide – Ch 7**MATCHING**

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best matches the description.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 1. wetland dominated by nonwoody plants | a. swamp |
| _____ 2. precipitation that can carry pollutants into aquatic ecosystems | b. benthic zone |
| _____ 3. amount of dissolved salts in water | c. dams |
| _____ 4. wetland dominated by woody plants | d. decomposers |
| _____ 5. area where fresh water mixes with salt water | e. littoral zone |
| _____ 6. limestone ridges built by tiny animals | f. eutrophication |
| _____ 7. located near the bottom of a pond or lake | g. overfishing |
| _____ 8. organisms that break down dead organisms | h. salinity |
| _____ 9. increase in nutrients in an aquatic ecosystem | i. runoff |
| _____ 10. aquatic zone found near the shore | j. marsh |
| _____ 11. threat against a river ecosystem | k. coral reefs |
| _____ 12. threat against marine organisms | l. estuary |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 13. Estuaries are productive ecosystems because they constantly receive nutrients from
- rivers and oceans.
 - coral reefs.
 - lakes and ponds.
 - photosynthesis.

Study Guide *continued*

- _____ 14. Which of the following is a factor that influences where an organism lives in an aquatic ecosystem?
- sunlight
 - nutrient availability
 - temperature
 - all of the above
- _____ 15. In which of the following aquatic ecosystems are both littoral and benthic zones most likely found?
- open ocean
 - coral reef
 - lake
 - none of the above
- _____ 16. What is the source of most ocean pollution?
- activities on land
 - climate changes
 - aquatic animals
 - none of the above
- _____ 17. Estuaries
- are always saltwater ecosystems.
 - are always freshwater ecosystems.
 - are ecosystems where both fresh water and salt water are present.
 - prevent the development of salt marshes.
- _____ 18. All of the following are examples of saltwater ecosystems except
- mangrove swamps.
 - coral reefs.
 - salt marshes.
 - the Florida Everglades.
- _____ 19. One way in which wetlands control flooding is by
- filtering out water pollutants.
 - absorbing water from rivers.
 - providing habitats for migratory wildlife.
 - reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air.
- _____ 20. Which of the following is not a threat to coral reefs?
- silt runoff
 - excessive nutrients
 - growth of algae
 - zooplankton

CHAPTER 7 Review

Reviewing Key Terms

Use each of the following terms in a separate sentence.

1. *wetland*
2. *mangrove swamp*
3. *estuary*
4. *eutrophication*
5. *benthos*

For each pair of terms, explain how the meanings of the terms differ.

6. *littoral zone* and *benthic zone*
7. *plankton* and *nekton*
8. *salt marsh* and *barrier island*
9. *wetland* and *coral reef*
10. **Concept Map** Use the following terms to create a concept map: *lakes, estuaries, aquatic ecosystems, coral reefs, freshwater wetlands, freshwater ecosystems, rivers, oceans, marshes, marine ecosystems, swamps, coastal ecosystems, and mangrove swamps.*

Reviewing Main Ideas

11. Wetlands are most important to fisheries in the United States because
 - a. wetlands are the easiest place to catch fish.
 - b. wetlands are the breeding grounds for insects that are eaten by fish.
 - c. wetlands provide the most desirable species of fish.
 - d. many of the fish caught each year use wetlands for feeding and spawning.
12. Animals that live in estuaries
 - a. tend to produce few offspring.
 - b. are usually found in unpolluted environments.
 - c. must be adapted to varying levels of salinity.
 - d. are adapted to cold-water conditions.
13. Bacteria can kill organisms in eutrophic lakes by
 - a. feeding on decaying plants and animals.
 - b. reducing oxygen dissolved in the water.
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b)
14. Arctic ecosystems are considered marine ecosystems because
 - a. arctic ecosystems contain an enormous amount of frozen sea water.
 - b. arctic ecosystems are inhabited by few organisms.
 - c. sunlight is limited.
 - d. phytoplankton form the basis of arctic food webs.
15. Which of the following statements does *not* describe a function of wetlands?
 - a. Wetlands buffer shorelines against erosion.
 - b. Wetlands provide spawning grounds for commercially important fish and shellfish.
 - c. Wetlands filter pollutants.
 - d. Wetlands make good hazardous waste dumpsites.
16. Tiny animals, called *coral polyps*, that secrete limestone create
 - a. barrier islands.
 - b. coral reefs.
 - c. swamps.
 - d. salt marshes.
17. Mangrove trees grow
 - a. along riverbanks.
 - b. in freshwater wetlands.
 - c. in tropical areas and in subtropical areas.
 - d. in the benthic zones of lakes.
18. The Florida Everglades
 - a. is the largest freshwater marsh in the United States.
 - b. protects threatened and endangered wildlife.
 - c. provides habitat for migratory birds.
 - d. All of the above
19. Which of the following actions is an example of how humans affect wetlands?
 - a. draining a wetland to create farmland
 - b. clearing a wetland to build a housing development
 - c. using a wetland as a landfill
 - d. All of the above