**Drought**

Multiple Choice

1. State the driest inhabited continent on Earth.
2. Australia
3. Europe
4. Africa
5. Antarctica
6. Define the term 'arid'.
7. Extremely wet
8. Extremely cold
9. Extremely dark
10. Extremely dry
11. Low rainfall and high temperatures caused the Millennium Drought in parts of Australia.

Describe one effect of the drought.

1. Rivers stopped flowing
2. Everyone moved overseas
3. The Tasman Sea dried up
4. Everything turned yellow
5. A tool an organism makes in order to obtain food.
6. A negative effect of a drought or other natural disaster.
7. A tool an organism makes in order to obtain food.
8. A characteristic an organism has that helps it survive.
9. A positive effect of a drought or other natural disaster.
10. A disease that causes an organism to grow very slowly.
11. Produce the option that completes the below statement.

In order to survive in drought-prone areas, organisms must be able to...

1. … read newspapers.
2. …. Absorb toxins.
3. …moving very fast.
4. …. Conserve water.
5. Clarify the THREE types of adaptations:

Select ALL correct options

1. Physiological
2. Epidemic
3. Behavioural
4. Structural
5. Reptiles such as the perentie (Varanus giganteus) lay eggs with hard shells containing calcium. The shells have tiny holes that allow air to pass through, but block water from escaping.

Identify which type of adaptation this is an example of.

1. Physiological
2. Structural
3. Behavioural
4. Geological
5. The thorny dragon (Moloch horridus) has tiny channels in its skin that draw water from its underside up to its mouth. The channels allow it to soak up even the smallest amounts of water from its environment.

Identify which type of adaptation this is an example of.

1. Narcissistic
2. Behavioural
3. Physiological
4. Structural
5. Mouse-ear cress (Arabidopsis thaliana) is an example of an ephemeral plant. This means it is only active for a short period of the year - the wet season. For the rest of the year, the plant exists as dormant seeds that can outlast month-long droughts.

Identify which type of adaptation this is an example of.

1. Narcissistic
2. Behavioural
3. Physiological
4. Structural
5. Identify which of the following are an example of structural adaptations to drought.
6. Small, narrow leaves
7. Producing venom
8. Nocturnal activity
9. Burrowing behaviour
10. Identify which of the following are examples of behavioural adaptations to drought. Select all that apply.

Select ALL correct options

1. Toxicity - producing a poisonous compound
2. Vascular tissue - system for transporting water in plants
3. Burrowing - digging and living inside burrows
4. Dormancy - only coming out during rainfall
5. Nocturnal activity - only coming out at night
6. Mass migration - a population moving elsewhere
7. Identify which of the following are examples of physiological adaptations to drought.

Select ALL correct options

1. Burrowing behaviour
2. Small, narrow leaves
3. Producing concentrated urine
4. Nocturnal activity
5. Extensive root systems
6. Ectothermy ("cold blood")

Fill in the blanks

1. Use the following words to fill in the blanks.

**behavioural, drought, flood, structural**

As its name implies, the Queensland lungfish (Neoceratodus forsteri) possesses a lung which it uses to breathe air. The lung is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adaptation. It is very useful during a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when the rivers the fish lives in dry up and it is forced out of water.

Short Answer

1. **Drought is a big problem in Australia, both for humans and for natural ecosystems.**

**In your own words, explain what drought is and give at least 2 examples of its effects on the environment.**

1. **Plants are producers, which means they support every other trophic level in the ecosystem. If plants cannot survive a drought, the entire ecosystem will break down.**

**In the space below, write down at least three adaptations of plants that help them to survive in arid conditions.**