

Q-Notes Guide

Directions: Turn chapter titles, subheadings, and topic sentences into questions. Write these on the left. Write answers to your questions on the right. Use bullets, dashes, symbols, abbreviations, or jotted notes for your answers.

Questions	Answers

Aquatic Biomes: Content Assessment

Directions: Use what you have learned about aquatic biomes to answer the questions below.

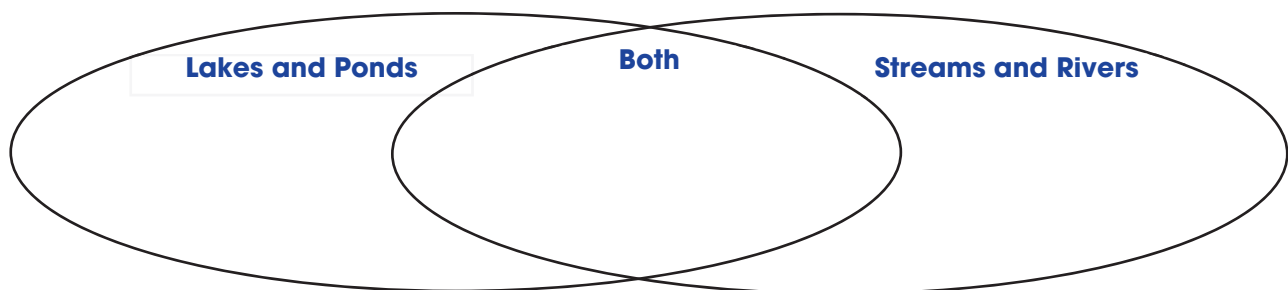
Chapter 1

1. Name the three categories of marine biomes.
2. If you were to walk along a seashore, what things could you do to help keep the seashore biome healthy?
3. Plants and animals have different adaptations that allow them to survive in the ocean zones where they live. One major factor affecting each zone is sunlight. How are animals and plants in each zone adapted to varying levels of sunlight?

Zone	Adaptation
Sunlit (euphotic zone)	
Twilight (disphotic zone)	
Midnight (aphotic zone)	

Chapter 2

4. What are the freshwater biomes?
5. How are lakes and ponds similar to streams and rivers? How are they different?
Use the Venn diagram below to record your answers.



Name _____

Date _____

6. Estuaries are vital for connecting marine and freshwater biomes. What impact would a very wet, snowy winter have on an estuary? What about a very dry winter?

Chapter 3

7. What are the major factors that can cause a change in an aquatic biome?

8. What can you do to help maintain the health of a biome near you?

9. The government has established several laws and agencies to protect our aquatic biomes.
a) Explain how its laws and agencies have helped.
b) Name one other thing that you could do to conserve and protect one of the biomes.

10. Complete the passage below using the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

adaptations

conservation

freshwater

ponds

aquatic

estuary

lakes

salt water

biome

extinction

marine

species

A(n) _____ is a community with similar conditions.

In each biome, plants and animals have _____ that help them survive.

The largest _____ biome is the ocean, or _____ biome.

About 97% of Earth's surface water is _____. _____

makes up the remaining 3%. When water collects in low places, _____

and _____ can form. A(n) _____ is where freshwater

biomes and marine, or saltwater, biomes come together. Overfishing and pollution

can lead to _____ of certain plant and animal _____.

_____ is necessary to ensure the health of Earth's aquatic biomes.