8. Examine "clear cut" and "sustainable" logging practices in different parts of the world. What are the implications for the environment for these types of practices?

9. Correspond with students that live in other biomes and research how the conditions in each biome shapes the lives of young people in things like clothing, transportation, food and dangers from the natural environment.

Answer Key

Blackline Master # 1, Pre-Test

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. False

Blackline Master # 2b, Word Match and Word Search

2b: Word Search



2b: Word Match

Amphibians	species that can live on land and in water
Biomes	a community of organisms in an area
Diversity	variety of organisms
Fauna	animals of a specific region
Flora	plants of a specific region
Herbivores	plant eaters
Omnivores	eats both plants and animals
Permafrost	permanently frozen ground
Tundra	cold treeless plain
Veldt	temperate grasslands in South Africa

Blackline Master # 4, Crossword Puzzle



Blackline Master # 5, Connected/Not Connected

1. Tundra and permafrost are connected because trees do not grow in this biome as a result of the permanently frozen ground.

2. The boreal forest is NOT connected to grasslands because the characteristic vegetation in this biome is not grass but coniferous forest.

3. Temperate broadleaf forest is connected to deciduous forest because trees lose their leaves in the fall in this biome.

4. Temperate grasslands are NOT connected to tropical savannas because, although they are both grasslands one has warm summers and cold winters and the other is hot year-round.

Answer Key (cont.)

Blackline Master # 5 (cont.)
5. Tropical savannas in Africa are connected to herbivores because this continent has the greatest diversity of hoofed mammals in the world.

6. Deserts are NOT connected to precipitation because this biome has very low amounts of rainfall.

7. Tropical rainforest is connected to diversity because this biome contains over half of the world's species of plants and animals.

8. Omnivores are NOT connected to carnivores because one eats only animals and the other eats both plants and animals.

9. Aquatic biomes are connected to plankton because there is a rich variety of microscopic plants and animals in oceans.

10. Whales are NOT connected to sharks because one is a mammal and the other a fish.

Blackline Master # 6, Video Quiz
1. permafrost
2. true
3. dormant
4. false – Great Plains stretching from the Prairie Provinces of Canada to Texas; in Eurasia, they stretch from the steppes of Ukraine eastwards through Russia and Mongolia; in South America, they include the pampas of Argentina and Uruguay; and in South Africa, they cover an area called the veldt.
5. wet ... dry
6. light colored
7. canopy ... sunlight
8. false, temperate rainforests occur where rainfall is high and temperatures moderate
9. false, there is life in all oceans; less at great depths
10. adapted

Blackline Master # 7, Post-Test
Answers to Post Test

1. coniferous
2. diversity
3. tundra
4. Deciduous
5. true
6. false
7. false
8. false
9. false

10. If species of plants and animals cannot adapt to the climactic and geological conditions in the biome in which they live, they will not survive. Some species can adapt to conditions in a variety of different biomes but others can only survive in a limited range within one biome. Those species that can adapt to a wide range of conditions will tend to survive over time and those with a limited range will be threatened with extinction if conditions in that biome change.

11. The conditions in some biomes, such as deserts and tundra, are very harsh and the range of flora and fauna that survive are limited. The lack of water in deserts, for example, means that only those organisms that have adapted to arid conditions will survive and others will perish. However, this does not mean that environmental conditions in these types of biomes are deteriorating or threatened.

12. Human beings live in almost every biome on the planet. The key of our survival is that we have used technology to adapt to conditions. We build houses and make clothing to protect ourselves from environmental conditions. Human beings have lived on the tundra, high in the mountains, in tropical rainforests, and even under the water for long periods of time. We are now even able to use technology to conquer the most hazardous environment of all, space. Clearly, in biological terms, we are a very successful species.