

1. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Biomes are major ecological associations that occupy a broad geographic region of land or water.

2. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Aquatic biomes are defined by different abiotic factors with the main distinction being salinity. You can classify the major aquatic biomes as belonging to either marine or freshwater biomes.

3. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The pelagic zone of the oceans includes all open water while the seafloor is known as the benthic zone.

4. **Answer:** A

Explanation: An estuary occurs where freshwater merges with saltwater and so there are gradients to the saltiness, depending on whether you are towards the freshwater or saltwater end of the biome.

5. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Wetlands are biomes that mark the transition between an aquatic ecosystem and a terrestrial one. They can be covered by water permanently or periodically so they can support the growth of aquatic plants. Mudflats and bogs as well as marshes and swamps are all examples of wetland biomes.

6. **Answer:** Polar ice

Explanation: Polar ice covers land north of the tundra and the entire continent of Antarctica.

7. **Answer:** Taiga

Explanation: Coniferous forests are dominated by cone-bearing evergreen trees. These include the northern coniferous forests, the taiga, that stretch along the latitude across North America and Asia below the Arctic Circle. The temperate rain forests on coastal North America (Alaska to Oregon) are also coniferous forests.

8. **Answer:** Desertification

Explanation: The process of desertification is a significant environmental problem in some regions since the semi-arid regions are converted into a desert due to human activity.

9. **Answer:** Permafrost

Explanation: The arctic tundra is characterized by a continuously frozen subsoil, the permafrost, where only its upper parts thaw in summer.

10. **Answer:** Chaparrals

Explanation: Vegetations in chaparrals are adapted to periodic fires, which are more often a result of lightning. After a fire, shrubs use food reserves stored in their surviving roots to support regeneration. Some plants in the biome produce seeds that will germinate only after being exposed to hot fire. The ash of burned vegetation provides nutrients to the soil, further promoting the regeneration of the plant community.