

SECTION: THE HYDROSPHERE AND BIOSPHERE**Matching**

1. a

2. e

3. d

4. b

5. c

Multiple Choice

6. b

7. c

8. a

9. d

10. a

Chapter Test General**MATCHING**

1. i

2. e

3. j

4. h

5. a

6. c

7. d

8. g

9. f

10. b

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. b

12. d

13. c

14. b

15. b

16. c

17. b

18. d

19. b

20. b

Chapter Test Advanced**MATCHING**

1. b

2. e

3. d

4. a

5. c

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. c

7. d

8. b

9. c

10. b

11. b

12. d

13. a

14. b

15. d

COMPLETION

16. the water cycle

17. oxygen

18. dead plants and animals that drift down from the surface

19. convection

20. earthquake

SHORT ANSWER

21. Local effects include potential loss of life and damage to surrounding areas from lava flows, ash, mudslides, and poisonous gases. Long-term global effects include possible climatic cool-

ing due to ash and other small particles entering the atmosphere that may reduce sunlight reaching the surface.

22. Earth, for the most part, has received all of the matter it is ever going to receive. Fortunately, input of solar energy allows life processes to continuously recycle needed materials, such as food and water.
23. Some possible aspects would include the favorable surface temperature supported by solar energy and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, presence of liquid water, and an oxygen-rich atmosphere.
24. The ocean is able to absorb incident solar energy, then slowly release it in the form of heat. Land cannot absorb nearly as much heat, and land releases heat quickly. So the ocean keeps global temperatures from varying as much as they would vary if the entire planet surface were land.
25. Because the ozone layer absorbs ultraviolet radiation, its disappearance would have serious consequences for many organisms. Life forms that are best able to withstand damaging ultraviolet rays would remain if the ozone layer did not exist.