Worksheet 23.1

1. Re-arrange the letters in the anagrams to find four ways in which the vegetation is adapted to the climate.
   a) prid pit flea
   b) darob valese
   c) gtishart ital ksutrn
   d) ont lassaeno

c) The under-storey layer of sapling trees is at about 30 metres.
d) Lianas climb up the trunks of the trees to reach sunlight.

2. a) Re-arrange the following to show the structure of the tropical forest from the ground surface to the top:
   Canopy layer, ground layer, emergent layer, shrub layer, under-canopy.

   b) Which layer has each of the following shaped crowns (branching area at the top of the tree)?
      i) round
      ii) long and narrow
      iii) large and wide

   a) Trees transpire through their roots.
b) Rain forest destruction will lead to enhanced global warming.
c) Forests have no influence on the water quality of rivers flowing through them.
d) Rainforest destruction will lead to increased rainfall.

3. Explain the following.
   a) Soils in Equatorial climates are very deep.
   b) Tropical rain forests appear evergreen but the trees are deciduous.

4. Which one statement in each of the following groups is correct?
   a) Rain forests have a lush undergrowth.
   b) The canopy layer is the highest layer in the forest structure.

5. Match the terms with their definitions.

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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<td>Shrub</td>
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</table>

A major division of the world’s vegetation that is adapted to a particular climate.

A series of food chains which link with each other.

A natural store for carbon and carbon dioxide.

The process by which plants lose water by evaporation to water vapour through the pores in their leaves.

A bush. It has several stems but no trunk and is low in height.

Minerals that are plant foods. They are released from rocks by weathering.

An area where animals can live.

The inter-relationships between living plants and animals and their non-living environment.

Distinct layers of vegetation with differing heights from the ground.

The tallest trees in the tropical rainforests.

The downward removal of minerals in solution from the soil.