



BILINGUAL EDUCATIVE UNIT LICEO ALBONOR

SCIENCE 2ND PARTIAL 1ST QUIMESTER WORKSHOP

SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022

STUDENT'S NAME:	
COURSE:	6 th LEGISLATIVO AND JUDICIAL
TEACHER:	LOURDES VELEZ
DATE:	

1.- READ AND COMPLETE ABOUT ECOSYSTEMS. (2. 5 MARKS)

Parts of an Ecosystem

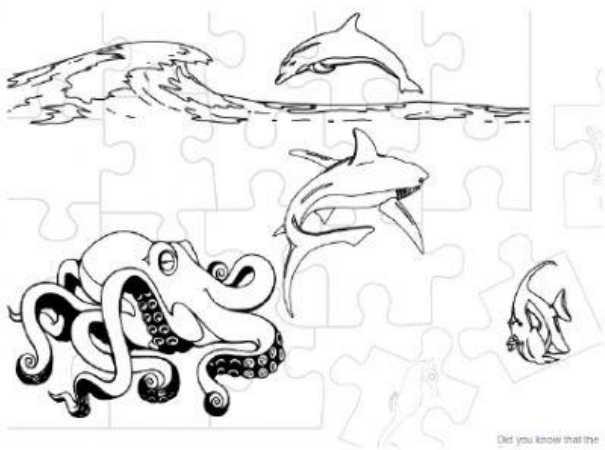
living parts - park - sunlight - nonliving things - interact

An ecosystem is all the living thing and A) _____ in an environment and the many ways they B) _____. An ecosystem may be large like the ocean or small like a C) _____. Animals and plants are D) _____ of an ecosystem. These organisms interact with each other and with the nonliving parts of the system. The nonliving parts of an ecosystem include air, water, soil,

E) _____, and landforms.

2.- LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND WRITE UNDER EACH ONE THE CORRECT ECOSYSTEM. (2. 5 MARKS)

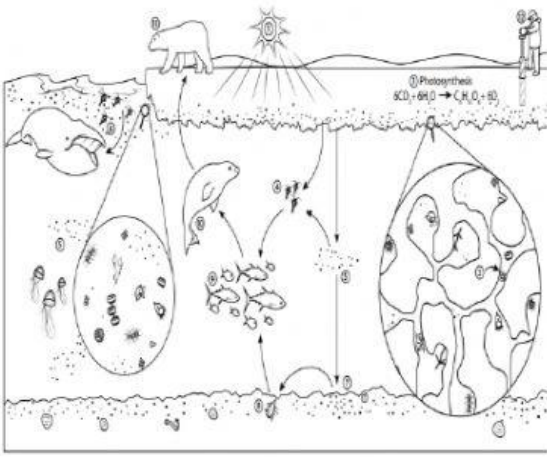
Artic - desert - ocean - savanna - forest



A) _____



B) _____



C) _____



D) _____



E) _____

3.- SELECT THE DEFINITION THAT CORRESPOND TO THE DISPLAYED TERM.

(2. 50 MARKS)

1.- Physical adaptation

- A) actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs
- B) animals go into a deep winter sleep in which their body slows down and they survive off of stored food.
- C) behaviors that are taught to an animal in order to survive
- D) something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment

2.- instinct

- A) actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs
- B) animals go on a long-distance journey from one place to another as seasons change
- C) behaviors that animals are born with; they need these in order to survive
- D) animals that look like other plants or animals to avoid being eaten

3.- hibernation

- A) behaviors that animals are born with; they need these in order to survive
- B) animals go into a deep winter sleep in which their body slows down and they survive off of stored food
- C) something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment
- D) animals blend into their environment in order to protect themselves from enemies, and to help predators catch their prey.

4.- migration

- A) something on its body that helps the animal survive in its environment
- B) animals go on a long-distance journey from one place to another as seasons change
- C) actions that allow the animal to respond to life needs
- D) behaviors that animals are born with, they need these in order to survive

5.- animals that look like other plants or animals to avoid being eaten

- A) hibernation
- B) mimicry
- C) physical adaptation
- D) behavioral adaptation

4.- READ AND NUMBER THE PICTURES OF THE ECOSYSTEMS (1 – 5) TO MATCH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS. WRITE THE NAMES OF THE ANIMALS TOO. (2.50 MARKS)

☐

1

A tundra is a cold region. The ground beneath the surface is frozen all year. some grasses can grow, but trees cannot. Artic foxes, caribou, and other animals thrive in these areas.

☐

2

Not all rain forests are tropical. The mild and rainy climate of the Pacific Northwest supports temperate rain forests. They are home to organisms such as mountain lions, banana slugs, and Douglas fir trees.

☐

3

The driest ecosystem is a desert. Some plants and animals have adapted to the limited water supply. Cacti, coyotes, and lizards are desert organisms.



☐

4

Grasslands, as their name suggests, are covered with grasses. They receive a medium amount of rain. Grasshoppers, prairie chickens, and bison are animals that live in grasslands in North America.




☐

5

In wetlands, the ground is covered with water for or least part of the year. Water lilies and cypress trees grow in some wetlands. Different kinds of animals, such as insects, raccoons, and alligators, live in wetlands, too.



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