

Name: _____ Group: _____



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- A large tortoise, likely a Galapagos tortoise, is shown walking towards the camera on a sandy, rocky path. The tortoise has a large, dark, patterned shell and thick, wrinkled skin. The background features a dry, hilly landscape with sparse vegetation and distant mountains under a clear sky.

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4. Identify the type of ecosystem in which this animal lives.



a) Prairie

b) Tundra

5. A population is a group of buildings.

a) True

b) False

6. Identify the type of ecosystem.



a) Prairie

b) Coastal Wetland

c) Taiga

d) Mixed Forest

7. Identify the type of ecosystem in which this animal lives.



a) Coastal Wetland

b) Prairie

c) Taiga

d) Mixed Forest

8. Identify the type of ecosystem.



- a) Coastal Wetland b) Prairie c) Taiga d) Mixed Forest

9. Identify the type of ecosystem.



- a) Coastal Wetland b) Prairie c) Taiga d) Mixed Forest

10. A **niche** is the role an organism has in an ecosystem.

- a) True b) False

11. A **predator** is an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.

- a) True b) False

12. A **prey** is an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal.

- a) True b) False

13. What kind of organisms are these?



- a) Producers b) Consumers c) Decomposers

14. What kind of organisms are these?



a) Producers

b) Consumers

c) Decomposers

15. What does the image represent?



a) Role

b) Niche

c) Symbiosis

How do ecosystems change?

I. Drag a word from the box to complete each sentence.

fast changes	environmental change	environment
competition	slow changes	

16. An _____ is all of the conditions surrounding an organism.

17. _____ occur to the seasons every year, the continents and their position over millions of years, and when the rocks become part of the soil slowly every year.

18. _____ may force species to leave their area because the resources they need are no longer exist available due to natural disasters like hurricanes or earthquakes.

19. The struggle of organisms for the same limited resources is called _____.

20. Humans are one of the most important causes of _____.

HOW DO HUMANS IMPACT ECOSYSTEMS?

II. MATCH THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR EACH STATEMENT. WRITE THE LETTER ON THE LINE

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 21. Changing the environment can upset. | Zebra mussel |
| 22. Any substance that damages the environment. | Conservation |
| 23. Example of an animal of a non-native species. | Pollution |
| 24. This is an example of a plant of a non-native species. | garlic-mustard |
| 25. Attempt to preserve and protect the environment. | balance in ecosystems |

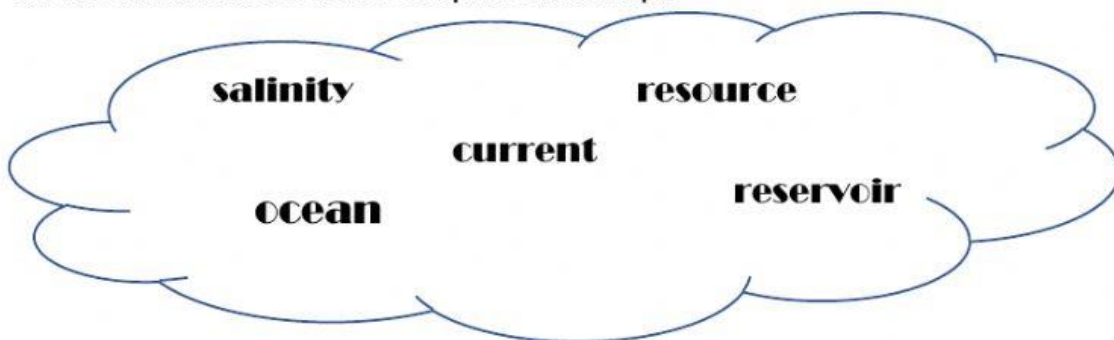
What is the water cycle?

III. Match.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 26. Repeated movement of water in the environment. | sublimation |
| 27. The changing of a liquid into a gas. | water cycle |
| 28. Ice changing into water vapor. | evaporation |
| 29. Gas turning into liquid. | precipitation |
| 30. When water falls from clouds as rain or snow. | condensation |

What is the Ocean?

II. DRAG a word from the cloud to complete each concept.



31. A storage place for water. _____
32. Saltiness. _____
33. Flow of water. _____
34. Useful product. _____
35. Large body of salt water. _____