

**THE STUDY GUIDE FOR THE 1ST END TERM TEST**

2022

PART I. SCIENCE VOCABULARY & KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Topic	Science vocabulary	Science knowledge
How Plants Get Energy	<i>photosynthesis, pigment, chlorophyll, to release, to carry out, to store</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Plants make their own food in a chemical process called photosynthesis. The green pigment chlorophyll that found in the leaves captures the energy of sunlight.❖ Plants use carbon dioxide and water to make food.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air.- The water is taken up from soil or from the air.❖ The main product of photosynthesis is food in the form of sugar. Photosynthesis also produces oxygen, which is released into the air.
Materials for Plant Growth	<i>mineral, nutrient, material, to take in, fertilizer, to dissolve, source, building block</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Plants use sugar producing from photosynthesis as a source of stored energy. Plants also use sugar as a building block to make new leaves, stems, and roots.❖ Mineral nutrients are dissolved in water. When a plant takes in water, it also takes in nutrients. By adding fertilizers, gardeners and farmers add mineral nutrients to the plants.
Desert Food Chain	<i>organisms, producers, consumers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Producers make their own food and get energy directly from the Sun. Consumers get energy by eating other organisms as food.❖ A food chain is a path by which energy flows from one living thing to another in an environment. Sunlight is the source of energy for the food chain.
Desert Food Web	<i>combination, a variety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ A food web is a combination of food chains that shows how energy moves from the sun through an environment.

Decomposers	<i>to decompose, to decay, mold, yeast, fungus, microscopic, bacterium, molds, yeasts, mushrooms</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A decomposer is an organism that breaks down dead organisms and the waste of living things. ❖ Fungi and bacteria are decomposers. ❖ Decomposition eventually restores, or recycles nutrients.
Tallgrass Prairie Ecosystem	<i>Prairie, ecosystem, environment, fertile, reserve, bison, horned lark, to weave, to burrow</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things in an area and the ways they interact. ❖ A healthy ecosystem is one in which many types of living things are able to meet their needs.
Grassland Population sand Communities	<i>prairie dog, black-footed ferret, variety, particular, species, individual</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scientists classify the organisms in an ecosystem into three levels – individual, population, and community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A single organism is an individual in an ecosystem. - A population is all the individuals of a species living together in a particular place. - All the populations of organisms that live and interact in that part of the prairie form a community. ❖ Different species in a community are connected by a variety of food chains and food webs. ❖ All of the communities plus the physical parts of the environment that interact together make up the ecosystem.

PART II. PRACTICE

Task 1: Choose the correct answers.

1. What makes up an ecosystem?

- A. Sunlight and living things.
- B. Plants and nonliving things.
- C. Plants and animals.
- D. Living and nonliving things.

2. An _____ is all the living and nonliving things in an area and the ways they interact.

- A. population
- B. ecosystem
- C. environment
- D. individual

3. What are three levels of organisms?

- A. individual, population, and environment
- B. individual, species, and community
- C. species, population, and community
- D. individual, population, and community

4. A single organism is an ___ in an ecosystem.

- A. species.
- B. ecosystem.
- C. individual.
- D. environment.

5. Different species in a community are connected by a variety of _____.

- A. food chains and food webs
- B. sunlight and food chains
- C. sunlight and food webs
- D. sunlight

6&7.



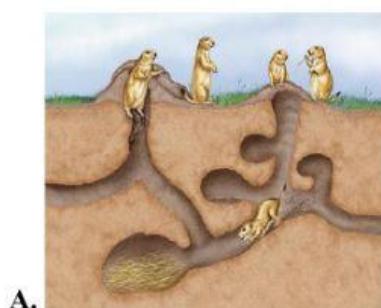
6. What animals are they?

- A. They are bison.
- B. They are horned larks.
- C. They are burrowing owls.

7. How do these bison interact with living things?

- A. The bison drink water.
- B. The bison eat the grasses growing in the prairie.
- C. The bison breath the air.

8. Which picture shows a community?



A.



B.



C.



D.

9. All of the communities plus _____ of the environment that interact together make up the ecosystem.

- A. the physical parts
- B. the chemical parts
- C. the living parts
- D. the populations

10. What is the meaning of “species”?

- A. a single person or thing.
- B. all the individuals of a species that live in an area.
- C. a group of same kind of animals or plants.
- D. all the living things.

Task 2: Match the words in the box with the pictures.

A. Individual	B. Ecosystem	C. Population	D. Environment	E. Community
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11.



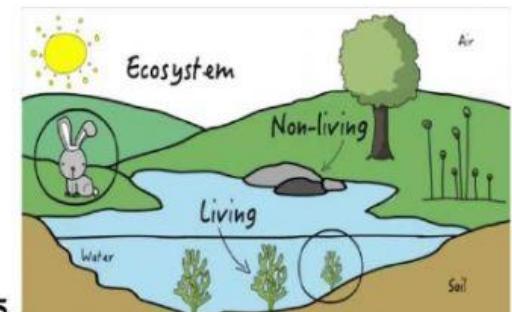
12.



13.



14.



15.

Task 3: Read and circle True or False.

16. The chlorophyll found in leaves.	True/False
17. Consumers make their own food and get energy directly from the sun.	True/False
18. Oxygen is produced in photosynthesis.	True/False
19. Plants use oxygen and water to make food.	True/False
20. The green pigment chlorophyll captures the energy of soil.	True/False

Task 4: Fill in the blanks with words in the box.

living	species	nonliving	population	community
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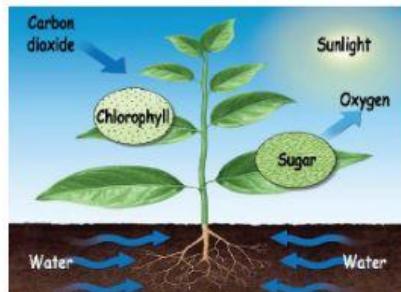
21. _____ a group of the same kind of animals or plants.
22&23. A _____ is made up of one species, but a _____ is made up of many species in a particular area.
24&25. An ecosystem is all the _____ and _____ things that interact in an area.

Task 5: Fill ONE word in the blank to answer questions below.

26. What is the main product of photosynthesis?

Answer:

The main product of photosynthesis is food in the form of _____.



27&28. How do producers get energy?

Answer:

Producers get energy directly from the _____.



29. What is a single organism in an ecosystem?

Answer:

A single organism is a/an _____ in an ecosystem.

30. Match these organisms with their type.

a. Bacteria	1. Consumers.
b. Bison	2. Producers.
c. Prairie dogs	3. Decomposers.
d. Grasses	
e. Mushrooms	