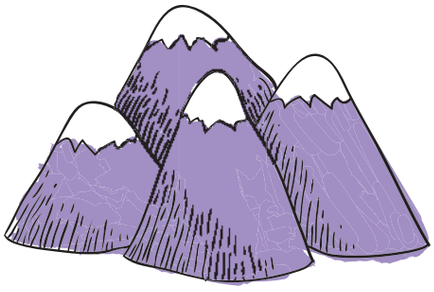
2 ECOSYSTEMS



1 Identify the ecosystems and write an example of each.

a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

2 Write the living and non-living components of a savannah ecosystem in the correct category. Can you add any more?

rocks trees grass zebra

Biotic factors	Abiotic factors

3 Draw an example for each word.

a individual

b population

c community

d ecosystem

4 How important are abiotic factors in an ecosystem? Consider the effect of the following actions:

a A family visits a river. It is hot and the children want to swim. They build a small wall in the river with rocks to make a pool.

b There is a terrible storm, causing a boat to sink to the bottom of the lake. It is full of oil that is slowly leaking.

c After a big rainstorm, there is a landslide on the side of a mountain. Everything is covered in mud.

5 Complete the sentences.

climate fauna flora habitat interact

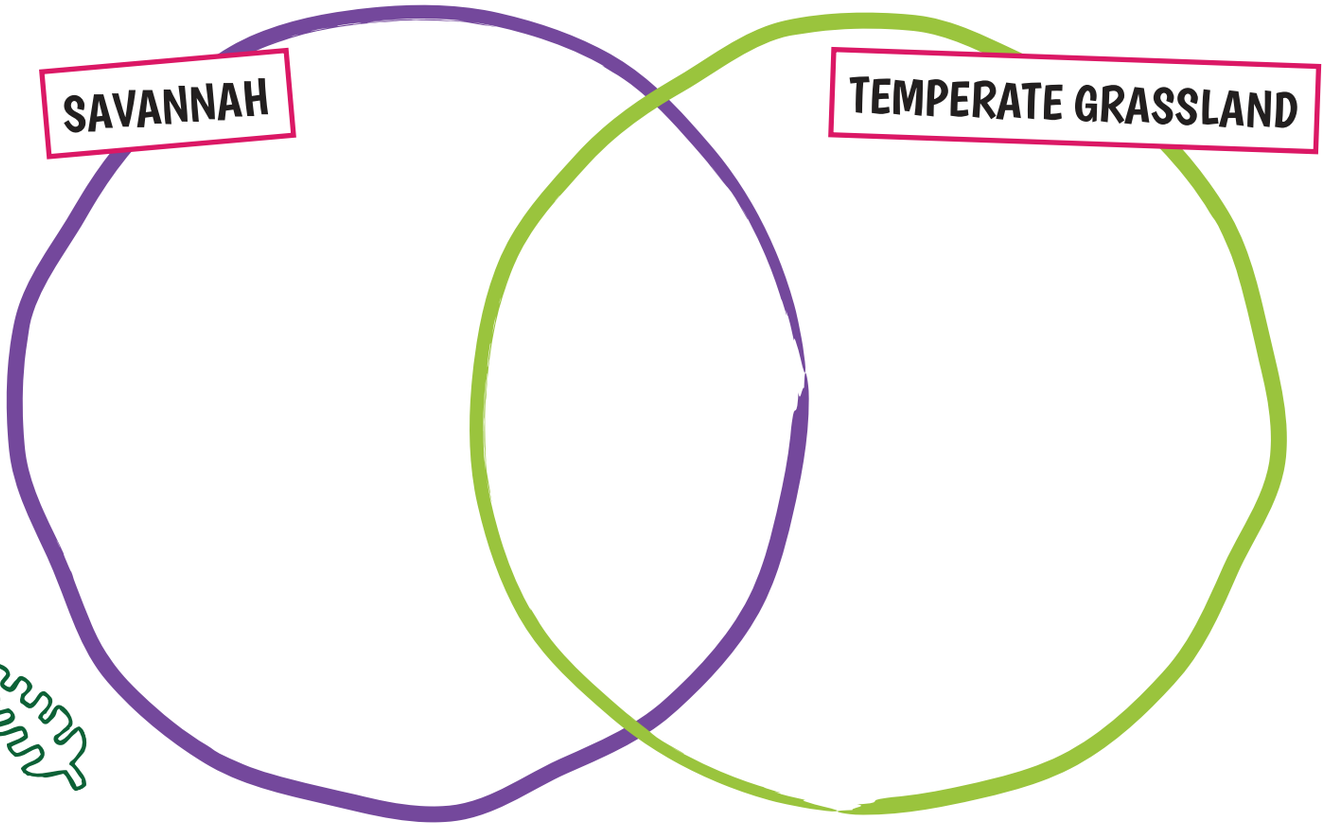
a Living things from the five kingdoms _____ with each other in an ecosystem.

b The _____ is the general weather conditions of a region.

c The living things in an ecosystem can be divided into _____ and _____ .

d The area or environment in which an organism normally lives is known as the _____ .

6 Think of the similarities and differences between these two grassland ecosystems. Write them in the correct place.



7 Write whether the sentences describe *grasslands* or *forests*.

a These require a rainy climate. _____

b These contain few trees. _____

c These are home to some of the largest fauna on land. _____

d These are where over half of the species on Earth can be found. _____

8 Identify the ecosystems. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting them.

a _____

_____

_____

_____

b _____

_____

_____

_____

9 Where can you find living things with these adaptations? Write them in the correct ecosystem. Can you add any other adaptations?

thick fur nocturnal spines thick layer of fat brown fur white fur

Desert	Tundra
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

10 Complete the crossword using words from the unit.

DOWN

1 A large animal with lots of teeth that lives in a freshwater ecosystem.

2 A large protist that lives in a marine ecosystem.

3 A body of freshwater that flows from one place to another.

6 Home to about a quarter of marine life.

8 Small body of water with a variety of aquatic life.

ACROSS

4 The largest ecosystem on Earth.

5 Amphibian that lives in a freshwater ecosystem.

7 Where land and water meet.

9 Invertebrate that can stick to the surface of rocks.

10 Coral reefs provide this for many marine animals.

11 Read the text about city animals and choose the correct answer.

Left home for the city

As cities grow larger and natural places get smaller, more animals are moving into urban areas. Mice, rats and ants are very successful urban animals, but bigger animals, such as bears and coyotes are starting to move too.

In some places, bears look for food in rubbish bins rather than scavenging in forests. Coyotes have been spotted in every corner of the United States, including New York City. The ability of these animals to adapt is amazing. They have even learnt where to safely cross roads, so that they do not get run over by cars.

Scientists have found that city birds demonstrate *street smarts*. This means they have more knowledge to deal with an urban environment. Some can even open containers better than their wild cousins. Who knows what urban ecosystems will look like in the future and which animals will become our neighbours!

1 Animals are moving into urban areas because:
- **a** cities are getting smaller.
- **b** natural habitats are reducing in size.
- **c** they prefer to be around people.

2 Bears look for food:
- **a** in rubbish bins.
- **b** in New York City.
- **c** in taxis.

3 How have coyotes learnt to survive in cities?
- **a** They have learnt to open containers.
- **b** They have learnt to drive cars.
- **c** They have learnt to safely cross roads.

4 Where have coyotes been seen?
- **a** Only in New York City.
- **b** On street corners.
- **c** All over the USA.

5 City birds with street smarts:
- **a** live longer than birds in natural habitats.
- **b** know how to deal with living in the city.
- **c** have difficulty finding containers.