



*The Choice English School*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5<sup>th</sup> Grade Science Ms. Trickett

### Exam 7 (April 23<sup>rd</sup>) Review

#### Themes: Changes in Ecosystems and Earth's Landforms

#### Chapter 4 Lesson 2: Changes in Ecosystems pages 194-203

##### **How can ecosystems change? Pages 196-197**

1. What are natural events that can change an ecosystem? Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, storms, volcanoes, droughts) and changes caused by organisms
2. What are examples of changes to an ecosystem caused by organisms? Beavers build dams. They use mud, stones, and trees to create an artificial pond. Their dams can cause flooding, but the dams can also be beneficial by creating new habitats and food supplies. Large animals, such as elephants, can cause changes by trampling trees and seedlings. Algae can rapidly reproduce and use all the nutrients and oxygen in the water. Coral changes the ecosystem by building reefs creating new habitats. Humans can cause ecosystem changes by cutting down trees, using pesticides, polluting, and introducing new species or removing species. This can threaten native species.

##### **What happens when ecosystems change? Pages 198-199**

3. What is an extinct species? An extinct species is a species that no longer exists on Earth.
4. What is an endangered species? An endangered species is when a species is in danger of becoming extinct.
5. What is a threatened species? A threatened species is a species with low numbers that could become endangered.
6. What are reasons species become extinct? Pollution, global warming, habitat destruction, over-hunting or overcollecting, diseases, and competition from newly introduced organisms can all cause a species to die out.
7. What are examples of endangered species? The Pitcher plant, hawksbill sea turtle, Karner blue butterfly, and flying squirrel are some endangered species.
8. What is the main threat to the flying squirrel? Habitat loss is the main threat to the flying squirrel.
9. What is the biggest threat to the survival of most organisms? The biggest threat to survival of most organisms is habitat loss.

## **What is succession? Pages 200-201**

10. What is succession? Succession is the process of one ecosystem changing into a new and different ecosystem. During succession, an area is changed by a certain species that is then replaced by other species over time.

11. What is primary succession? Primary succession begins in a community where few, if any living things exist. It occurs in barren, lifeless areas that have little or no soil.

12. What is the final stage of succession in an area? A climax community is the final stage of succession.

13. What is a pioneer species? A pioneer species is the first species to live in an otherwise lifeless area. They tend to be hardy organisms with short life cycles.

14. What is a pioneer community? What is an example of one? A pioneer community is the group of different organisms that first inhabit an area (microorganisms and pioneer species).

15. What is the correct order of organisms in primary succession? Bare rock → lichens and mosses → small plants, lichens, grasses, and shrubs → shrubs and poplar, pine and willow trees → maples and beech trees.

16. Why do pioneer species tend to be hardy? These species tend to be hardy because they are the first species, and they are growing in a barren place. They need to be able to survive with very little.

## **What is secondary succession? Page 202**

17. Why does secondary succession occur more quickly than primary succession? Secondary succession occurs faster than primary succession because the soil has already formed and some organisms might be present.

**\*Review the lesson review on page 203.**

**\*Review multiple choice questions that pertain to this lesson on pages 231-231B.**

## **Chapter 5 Lesson 1: Earth's Landforms pages 239-247**

### **What are landforms? Pages 240-241**

18. Students should be able to answer multiple choice questions about all land features on page 241.

19. What are the small streams that start in the mountain and join larger streams? Tributary

### **What are the features of the ocean floor? Pages 242-243**

21. What is the largest landform beneath the ocean? The ocean basin is the largest landform beneath the ocean.

22. Choose an ocean feature and explain it. Pages 243 and 244

### **How are Earth's features mapped? Pages 244-245**

23. What is a relief map? A relief map is a map that uses shading to show elevations.

24. What is a topographical map? A topographical map uses lines to show elevation.

25. What kind of map uses contour lines to show elevation? While hiking, why would you avoid a route where a map shows contour lines that are very close together? A topographical map uses contour lines. On a hike, you would avoid a route where contour lines are very close together because that means that the land is very steep, and it would be difficult to hike.

### **What are Earth's Layers? Page 246**

26. What is the atmosphere? The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surround Earth.

27. What is the hydrosphere? The hydrosphere is made up of all of Earth's liquid and solid water. Lakes, rivers, glaciers, and ice caps make up the hydrosphere.

28. What is the crust? The crust is the rocky layer of Earth's surface. It includes the continents and the ocean basins.

29. What is the mantle? The mantle is the layer of the Earth's interior that is below the crust. It is divided into the upper mantle and the lower mantle.

30. What is the lithosphere? The lithosphere is the crust and the top layer of the upper mantle (solid rock).

31. What is the asthenosphere? The rest of the upper mantle that is almost-melted rock is the asthenosphere.

32. What is the inner core? The inner core is the part that is made of solid metals.

33. What is the outer core? The outer core is made of liquid metals.

34. What is the biosphere? The biosphere includes the parts of Earth where living things are found.

35. Is Earth's mantle part of the biosphere? Why or why not? No, the mantle is not part of the biosphere because life cannot exist in the mantle and the biosphere includes living things.

**\*Review the lesson review on page 247.**

**\*Review the multiple-choice questions that pertain to this lesson on pages 297-297B.**

**\*Reading comprehension passage on page 258.**