| Jame                  | Class_                           |                | Date                 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Skills Worksheet      |                                  |                |                      |
| LS 7: Ch 2            | 20-3 Dir. Rea                    | ading A        | (p540-543)           |
|                       | nwater Ecosyste<br>ER ECOSYSTEMS | ems            |                      |
| 1. Water in rivers, I | brooks, and streams m            | nay flow from  | which three sources? |
| 2. A strong, wide s   | tream is a(n)                    |                | ·                    |
| 3. A stream of wate   | er joining a larger stre         | am is a(n)     |                      |
| 4. What is one imp    | ortant abiotic factor ir         | n freshwater e | cosystems?           |
|                       |                                  |                |                      |
|                       |                                  |                |                      |

- a. insects 5. attach to rocks b. tadpoles 6. live under rocks
- c. algae and moss 7. use suction disks

## POND AND LAKE ECOSYSTEMS

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- 8. zone that goes as deep as sunlight can reach; home to many photosynthetic plankton
  - a. deep-water zone
  - b. open-water zone
- 9. zone where no sunlight reaches; organisms feed on dead organisms from above
- c. littoral zone

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. zone closest to the edge of a lake or pond; sunlight reaches the bottom

| Name  | Class   | Date                          |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|
|       | ected Reading A continued   |                               |
|       | What makes it possible for algae and plants to gr                         | row in the littoral zone?     |
| -     |   |                               |
| 12. N | Jame three organisms that live in the deep-water                          | r zone.                       |
| -     | ". AND EQUIVATENC   |                               |
|       | LAND ECOSYSTEMS  h the correct description with the correct term. Vided.  | Write the letter in the space |
|       | _ 13. a wetland ecosystem with trees and vines                            | a. wetland                    |
|       | _ 14. an area of land that is sometimes underwater or has very moist soil | b. marsh                      |
|       | _ 15. a wetland ecosystem that has no trees but has other plants          | c. swamp                      |
| 16. N | Jame three reasons that wetlands are valuable.                            |                               |
| _     |   |                               |
| -     |   |                               |
| 17. V | Where are freshwater marshes often found?                                 |                               |
| _     |   |                               |
| _     |   |                               |
| 18. V | Where are swamps found?   |                               |
| _     |   |                               |
| -     |   |                               |

| Name                        | Class                      | Date                       |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Directed Reading A con      | atinuad                    |                            |  |
| Directed Reading A con      | limueu                     |                            |  |
|                             |                            |                            |  |
| FROM A LAKE TO A FO         | REST                       |                            |  |
| 19. What happens decompose? | when plants and animal     | ls at the bottom of a lake |  |
| a. Animal life              | in the lake increases.     |                            |  |
| b. The lake ha              | s more water.              |                            |  |
| c. Oxygen is le             | ost, affecting the animal  | ls that live in the lake.  |  |
| d. Living cond              | litions for fish improve.  |                            |  |
| 20. How does a lal          | ke start to become a fore  | est?                       |  |
| a. Plants grow              | farther from the center    | of the lake.               |  |
| b. Sediment ar              | nd leaves settle at the bo | ottom of the lake.         |  |
| c. The lake be              | comes a stream.            |                            |  |
| d. Fishes die o             | off due to increased oxyg  | gen levels.                |  |