

# Active Reading

## Section: Freshwater Ecosystems

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Aquatic ecosystems contain several types of organisms that are grouped by their location and by their adaptations. Three groups of aquatic organisms include plankton, nekton, and benthos. **Plankton** are the organisms that float near the surface of the water. Two types of plankton are microscopic plants called *phytoplankton*, and microscopic animals called *zooplankton*. Phytoplankton produce most of the food for an aquatic ecosystem. **Nekton** are free-swimming organisms, such as fish, turtles, and whales. **Benthos** are bottom-dwelling organisms, such as mussels, worms, and barnacles. Many benthic organisms live attached to hard surfaces. Decomposers, organisms that break down dead organisms, are also a type of aquatic organism.

### IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

One reading skill is the ability to identify the main idea of a passage. The main idea is the main focus or key idea. Frequently, a main idea is accompanied by supporting information that offers detailed facts about main ideas.

**In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. How are organisms in an aquatic ecosystem grouped?
- a. by size and shape
  - b. by the food they eat
  - c. by how they reproduce
  - d. by location and adaptations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Where do many benthic organisms live?
- a. attached to hard surfaces
  - b. in open water
  - c. near the surface of the water
  - d. attached to benthos
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. How many groups of aquatic organisms are discussed in this passage?
- a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 5
  - d. 4
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which groups of aquatic organisms are discussed?
- a. phytoplankton and zooplankton
  - b. plankton, nekton, and benthos
  - c. plankton, nekton, benthos, and decomposers
  - d. plankton, phytoplankton, zooplankton, nekton, and benthos

**Active Reading** *continued*

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- \_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Most of the food for an aquatic ecosystem is produced by
- a.** worms.
  - b.** phytoplankton.
  - c.** zooplankton.
  - d.** fish.

**VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT**

**In the space provided, write the letter of the term that best matches the description.**

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ <b>6.</b> aquatic organisms that float near the surface of the water | <b>a.</b> phytoplankton |
| _____ <b>7.</b> aquatic organisms that break down dead organisms           | <b>b.</b> plankton      |
| _____ <b>8.</b> microscopic plants   | <b>c.</b> nekton        |
| _____ <b>9.</b> microscopic animals  | <b>d.</b> benthos       |
| _____ <b>10.</b> aquatic organisms that dwell at the bottom of the water   | <b>e.</b> decomposers   |
| _____ <b>11.</b> aquatic organisms that are free-swimming                  | <b>f.</b> zooplankton   |

**Write "P" on the line in front of each example of plankton, "N" on the line in front of each example of nekton, and "B" on the line in front of each example of benthos.**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ <b>12.</b> turtles     | _____ <b>16.</b> mussels       |
| _____ <b>13.</b> worms       | _____ <b>17.</b> barnacles     |
| _____ <b>14.</b> zooplankton | _____ <b>18.</b> phytoplankton |
| _____ <b>15.</b> fish        | _____ <b>19.</b> whales        |

## Active Reading

### SECTION: FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

1. d
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. e
8. a
9. f
10. d
11. c
12. N
13. B
14. P
15. N
16. B
17. B
18. P
19. N

### SECTION: MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

1. marine organisms
2. They anchor themselves to marsh grass or rocks and filter plankton out of the water.
3. fish and plants
4. light and nutrients
5. six: Tokyo, New York, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Bombay
6. Answers may vary but should reflect the paragraph's emphasis on the organisms and feeding relationships of estuaries.
7. Answers may vary but should reflect the paragraph's emphasis on the value of estuaries to people.
8. Sunlight can reach all the way to the bottom.
9. Nutrients that have been washed from the land are also carried to the estuary.
10. Estuaries are able to support many marine organisms.
11. Larger animals have food.
12. Many ports are built on them.
13. Organisms are able to tolerate variations in salinity.

## Map Skills

1. 13
2. Answers may include all species on the map. However, owls, sparrows, and falcons can be left off the list.
3. penguin
4. Answers may vary but should include a large mammal, such as a whale or sea lion. Large predators are usually at the top of a food chain.

## Quiz

### SECTION: FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

#### Matching

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. c

#### Multiple Choice

6. b
7. c
8. a
9. d
10. a

### SECTION: MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

#### Matching

1. d
2. e
3. c
4. a
5. b

#### Multiple Choice

6. d
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. b

## Chapter Test General

### MATCHING

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. i | 6. a  |
| 2. e | 7. c  |
| 3. h | 8. b  |
| 4. f | 9. g  |
| 5. j | 10. d |

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 11. a | 16. a |
| 12. c | 17. d |
| 13. b | 18. a |
| 14. c | 19. b |
| 15. c | 20. d |

## Chapter Test Advanced

### MATCHING

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c  |
| 2. d | 7. e  |
| 3. i | 8. h  |
| 4. j | 9. f  |
| 5. a | 10. g |