



Ecosystems

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. Farmers spray pesticides to kill insects that damage their crops. How could this harm the broader ecosystem?

- A) Pesticides only affect the target insects and have no impact on other organisms.
- B) Pesticides can enter waterways, poison other organisms, and reduce biodiversity in the area.
- C) Pesticides make the soil more fertile, which causes plants to grow too quickly.
- D) Pesticides attract more predators to the farm, creating overcrowding.

2. A city builds houses on a wetland that once filtered water and provided habitat for many species. What is the most likely long-term effect?

- A) Water quality downstream will improve because the houses block sediment.
- B) The new neighborhood will attract more wildlife than the wetland did.
- C) Nearby waterways may become polluted and species that depended on the wetland may decline.
- D) The wetland will quickly regrow around the houses within a few months.

3. Rising global temperatures cause sea ice to melt earlier each spring. How does this most directly affect polar bear populations?

- A) Polar bears benefit because warmer water has more fish for them to eat.
- B) Polar bears lose hunting platforms they need to catch seals, reducing their food supply.
- C) Polar bears are unaffected because they can easily switch to eating land plants.
- D) Polar bears move south and thrive in warmer forest ecosystems.

4. A community creates a protected wildlife reserve where hunting and logging are banned. Which outcome is most likely over time?

- A) Biodiversity in the reserve will decrease because species are confined to one area.
- B) The reserve will have no effect because animals will simply move elsewhere.
- C) Plant and animal populations will have a better chance of recovering and increasing.
- D) Only predators will benefit because they no longer need to avoid humans.

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The release of harmful substances into air, water, or soil is called _____.

2. When a species has no living members left anywhere on Earth, it is considered _____.

3. Protecting and managing natural resources so they last for future generations is called _____.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. Farmers spray pesticides to kill insects that damage their crops. How could this harm the broader ecosystem?

- A) Pesticides only affect the target insects and have no impact on other organisms.
- B) Pesticides can enter waterways, poison other organisms, and reduce biodiversity in the area.**
- C) Pesticides make the soil more fertile, which causes plants to grow too quickly.
- D) Pesticides attract more predators to the farm, creating overcrowding.

2. A city builds houses on a wetland that once filtered water and provided habitat for many species. What is the most likely long-term effect?

- A) Water quality downstream will improve because the houses block sediment.
- B) The new neighborhood will attract more wildlife than the wetland did.
- C) Nearby waterways may become polluted and species that depended on the wetland may decline.**
- D) The wetland will quickly regrow around the houses within a few months.

3. Rising global temperatures cause sea ice to melt earlier each spring. How does this most directly affect polar bear populations?

- A) Polar bears benefit because warmer water has more fish for them to eat.
- B) Polar bears lose hunting platforms they need to catch seals, reducing their food supply.**
- C) Polar bears are unaffected because they can easily switch to eating land plants.
- D) Polar bears move south and thrive in warmer forest ecosystems.

4. A community creates a protected wildlife reserve where hunting and logging are banned. Which outcome is most likely over time?

- A) Biodiversity in the reserve will decrease because species are confined to one area.
- B) The reserve will have no effect because animals will simply move elsewhere.
- C) Plant and animal populations will have a better chance of recovering and increasing.**
- D) Only predators will benefit because they no longer need to avoid humans.

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The release of harmful substances into air, water, or soil is called pollution .
2. When a species has no living members left anywhere on Earth, it is considered extinct .
3. Protecting and managing natural resources so they last for future generations is called conservation .