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STUDENT HANDOUTS READING COMPREHENSION

• Earth's Climate
Climate and Human Civilizations
Melting Ice Sheets
• Sea Level Changes
• Extreme Weather
• Climate and Human Health
Climate and the Economy
• Climate and Ecosystems
• Climate and Ecosystems 7
 Climate and Ecosystems



MINI	POSTERS		22	1
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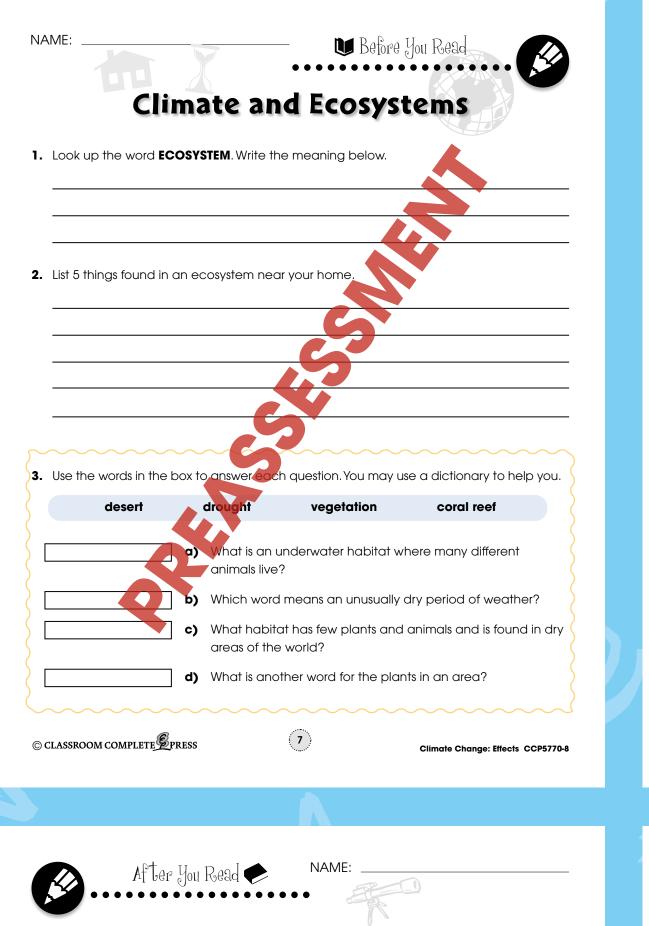
6 BONUS Activity Pages! Additional worksheets for your students

- Go to our website: www.classroomcompletepress.com/bonus
- Enter item CC5770
- Enter pass code CC5770D for Activity Pages









Climate and Ecosystems

- 1. Put a checkmark (\checkmark) next to the answer that is most correct.
 - a) Which of these ecosystems is found in the Arctic and Antarctic regions?
 - \bigcirc **A** tundra
 - O **B** desert
 - O c coral reefs
 - O **D** deciduous forest
 - b) Which ecosystem contains the greatest variety of living things?



Il living things depend on their physical surroundings for survival. This includes plants and animals. **Physical surroundings** include the land, water, air, and weather. The living things in an area work together. For example, tree roots break down rock into soil. Plants put oxygen into the air. Animals take oxygen out of the air. Plants and animals live on land

or in water. All of the living and



nonliving things in an area that work together form a system. This is called an ecosystem.

The climate in an area affects the type of ecosystems that are found there. Hot, dry areas have desert ecosystems. **Deserts** usually have few plants and animals. **Rainforests** are an example of an ecosystem found in wet, warm areas. Common ecosystems in the United States include deciduous forest and grasslands. As climate changes, the characteristics of ecosystems will change. The types of changes depend on the local conditions.

Describe the climate conditions where you would most likely find a rainforest ecosystem.

Warmer air temperatures could cause some plants and animals to move farther towards the poles. As new plants and animals move into an area, they may compete with the current inhabitants. Warmer temperatures could cause more evaporation. In some areas, this could lead to the soil drying out. During drought, dry soils that cannot support plant growth are often blown away. Grasslands could become more like deserts. Other areas are likely to become wetter as a result of climate change.

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NAME:

Climate Change: Effects CCP5770-8

After You Read 🌪

2. Answer each question with a complete sentence.

a) Describe the effects of climate change that are already happening in the tundra.

Climate and Ecosystems

b) Explain how climate change could cause grasslands to become more like deserts.



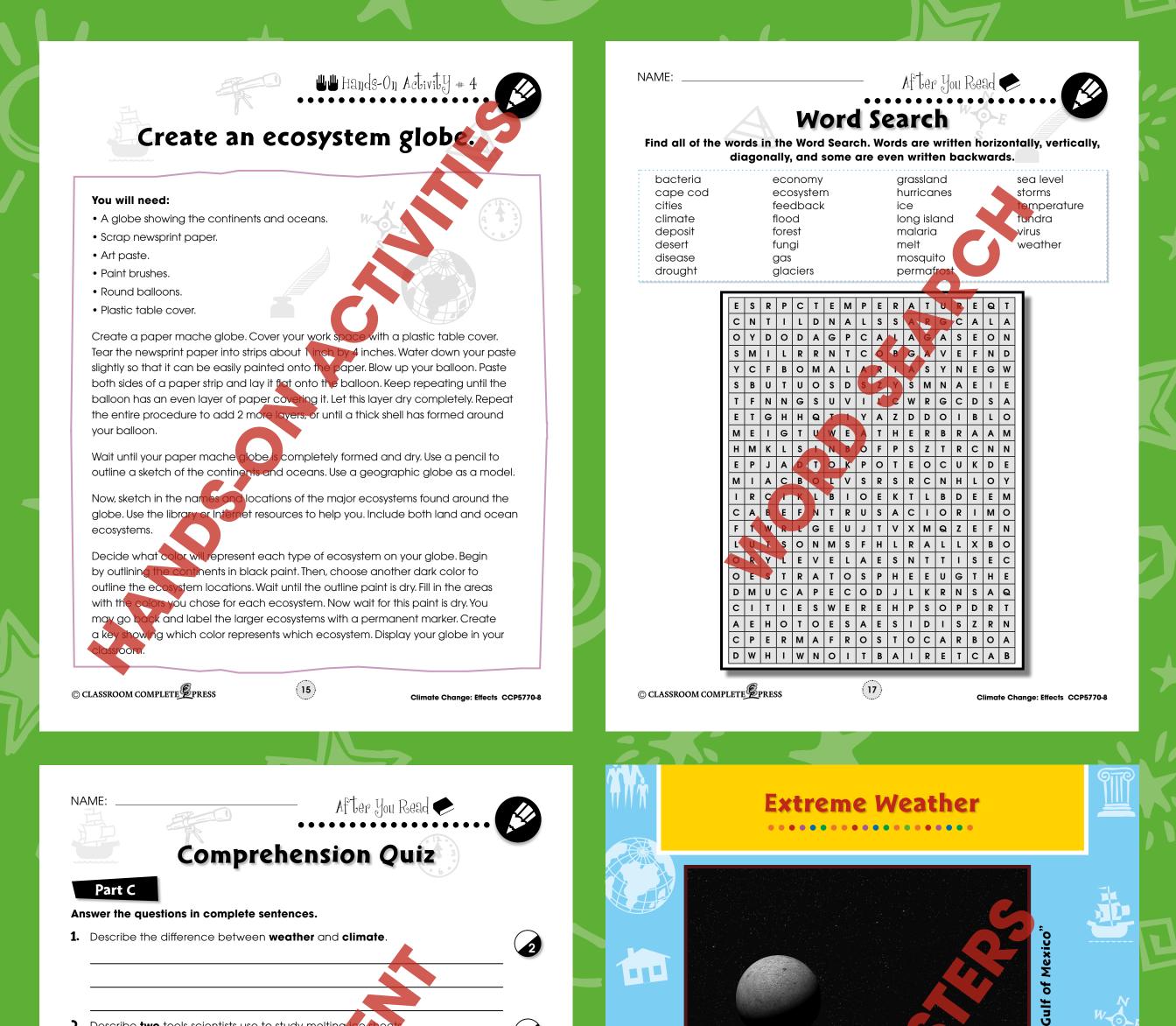
Research

- 3. Choose one ecosystem. Find out how climate change is affecting it. Work with a small group of students. Choose one ecosystem to study. Use the library or Internet resources. Find out answers to the following questions:
 - What are the current conditions in your ecosystem?
 - Is your ecosystem already being affected by climate change? If so, how?
 - How do scientists predict rising temperatures will change your ecosystem?
 - Will your ecosystem be affected by rising sea levels?
 - What other factors related to climate change might affect your ecosystem in the future?

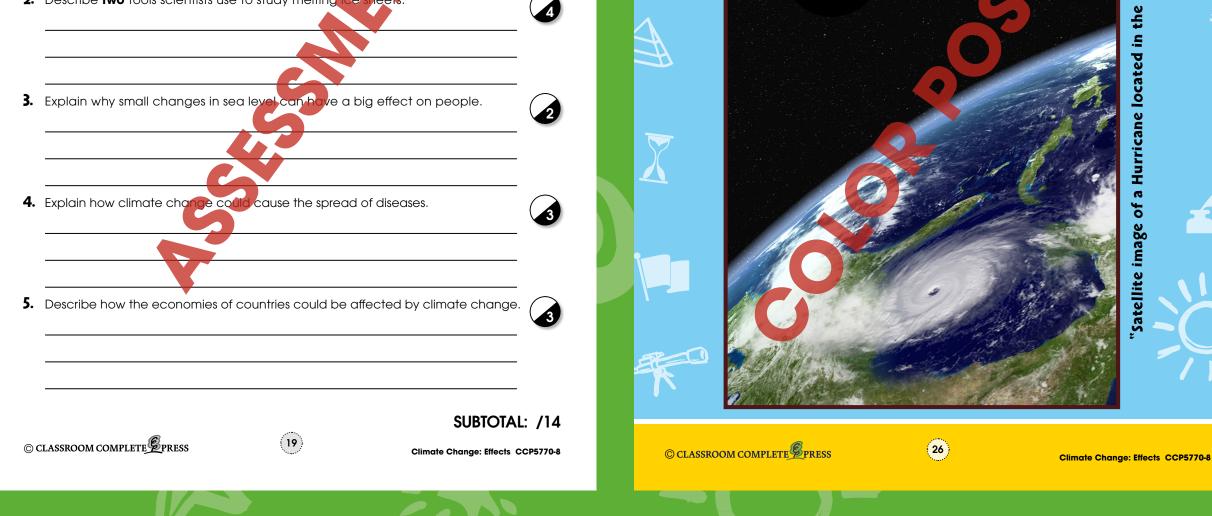
Create a presentation for your class. Write a script for each student in your group to follow. Be sure to cover all of the topics you researched. Use posters and other visual aids to help your audience understand the information that you are presenting.

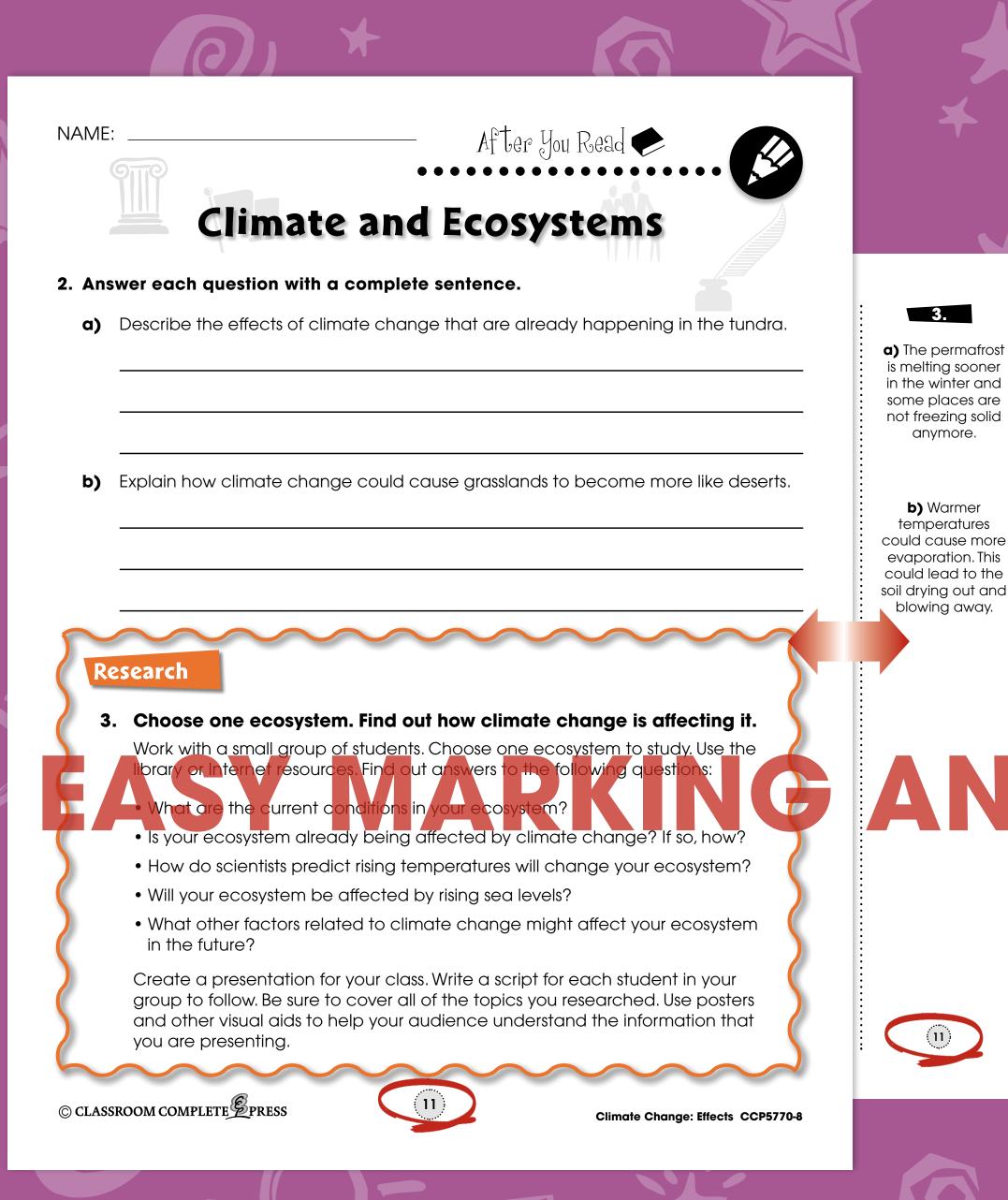
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2. Describe two tools scientists use to study melting ice sheet



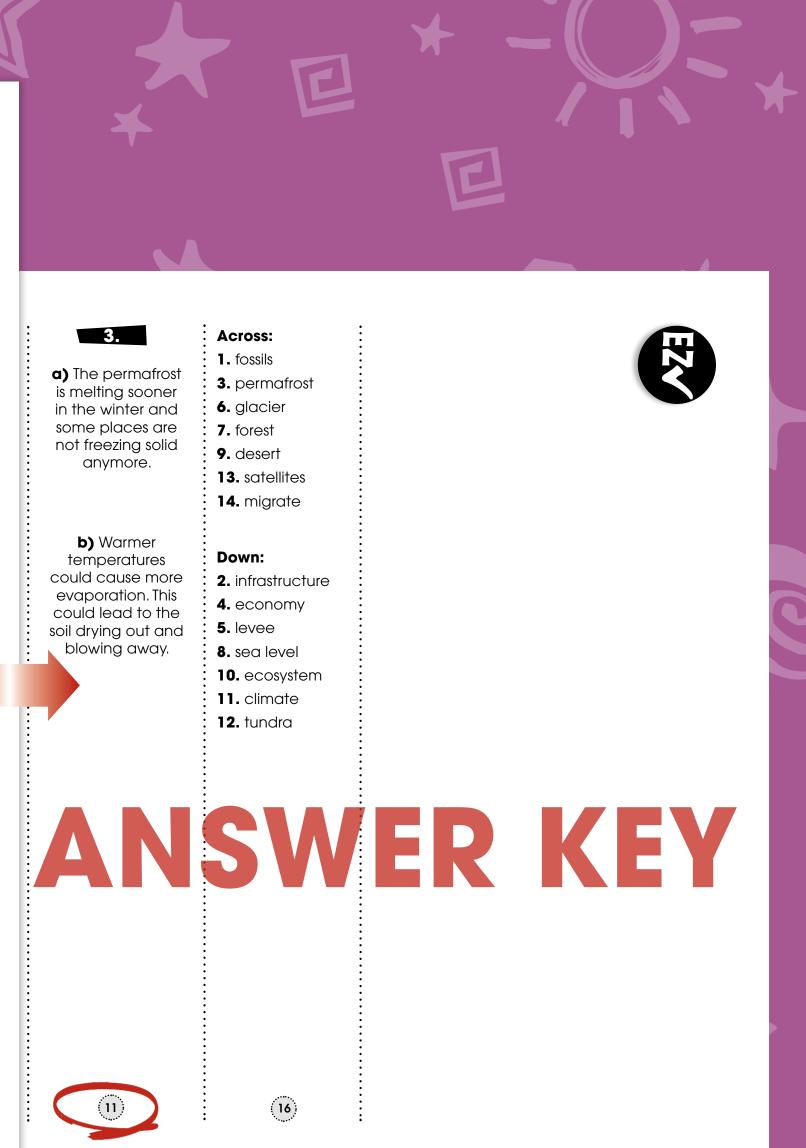


Across:

- 1. fossils 3. permafrost
- 6. glacier 7. forest
- 9. desert **13.** satellites

Down:

- 4. economy 5. levee
- 8. sea level
- 10. ecosystem **11.** climate
- 12. tundra





Reading Passage **Climate and Ecosystems**

NAME:

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This includes plants and animals.

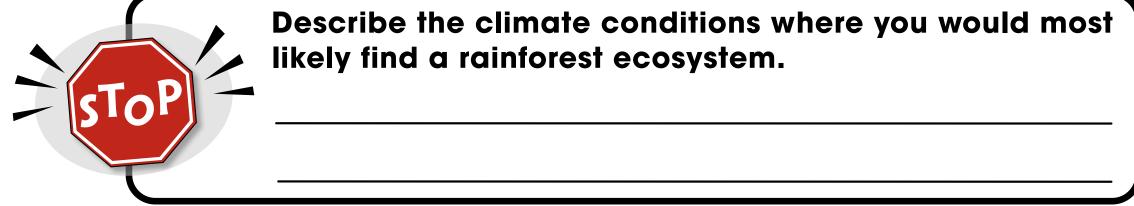
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An Ecosystem

nonliving things in an area that work together form a system. This is called an **ecosystem**.

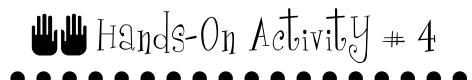
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Create an ecosystem globe.

You will need:

- A globe showing the continents and oceans.
- Scrap newsprint paper.
- Art paste.
- Paint brushes.
- Round balloons.
- Plastic table cover.



Create a paper mache globe. Cover your work space with a plastic table cover. Tear the newsprint paper into strips about 1 inch by 4 inches. Water down your paste slightly so that it can be easily painted onto the paper. Blow up your balloon. Paste both sides of a paper strip and lay it flat onto the balloon. Keep repeating until the balloon has an even layer of paper covering it. Let this layer dry completely. Repeat the entire procedure to add 2 more layers, or until a thick shell has formed around your balloon.

Wait until your paper mache globe is completely formed and dry. Use a pencil to outline a sketch of the continents and oceans. Use a geographic globe as a model.

Now, sketch in the names and locations of the major ecosystems found around the globe. Use the library or Internet resources to help you. Include both land and ocean ecosystems.

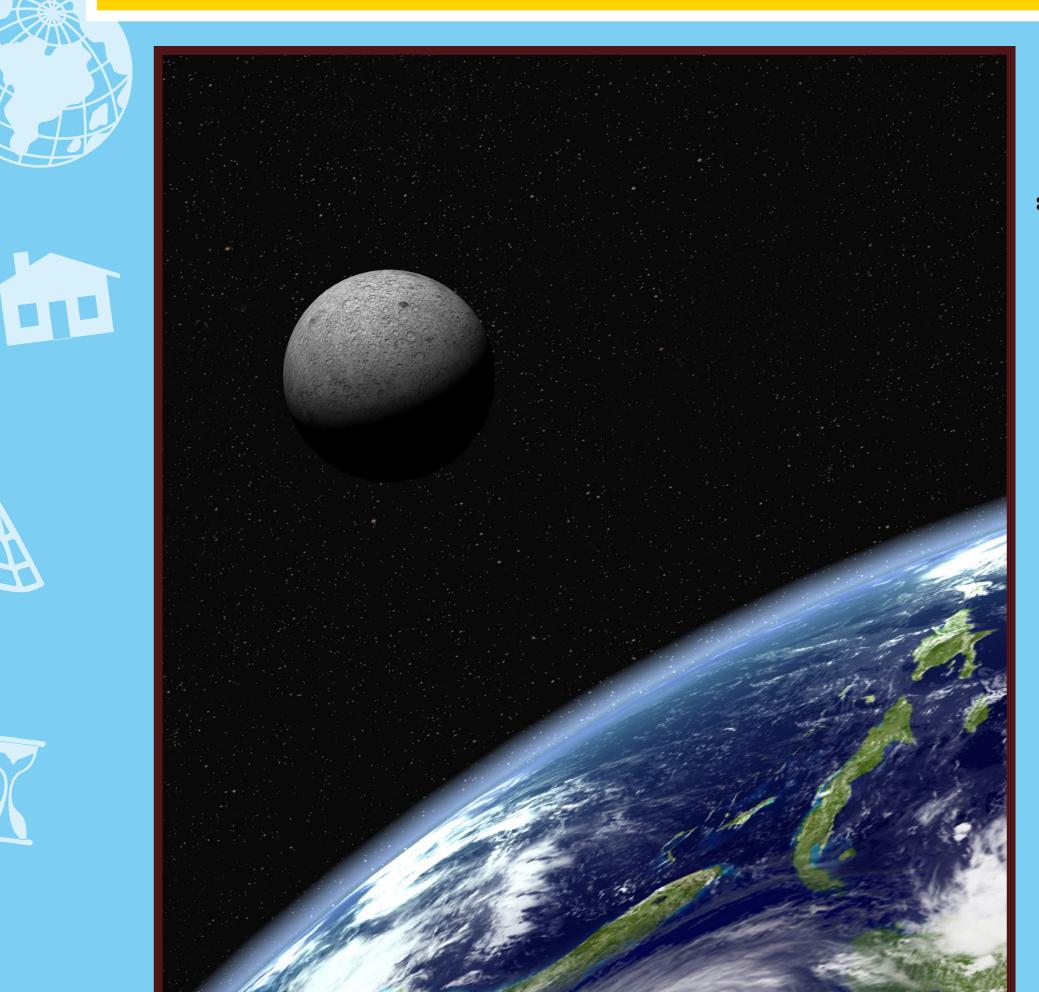
Decide what color will represent each type of ecosystem on your globe. Begin by outlining the continents in black paint. Then, choose another dark color to outline the ecosystem locations. Wait until the outline paint is dry. Fill in the areas with the colors you chose for each ecosystem. Now wait for this paint is dry. You may go back and label the larger ecosystems with a permanent marker. Create a key showing which color represents which ecosystem. Display your globe in your classroom.





W-O-E

Extreme Weather



age of a Hurricane located in the Gulf of Mexico"

