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## **ACHER GUIDE**

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# Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension	
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### ✓ 6 BONUS Activity Pages! Additional worksheets for your students

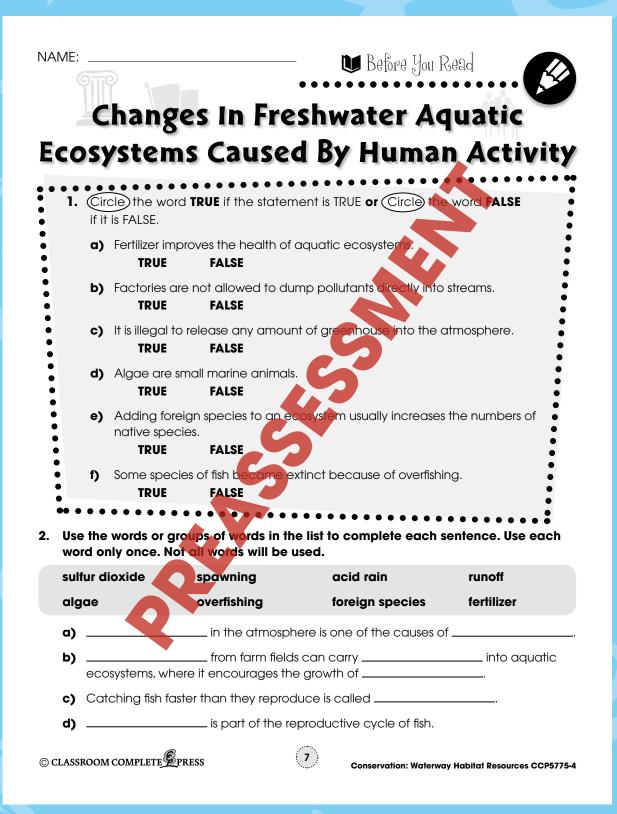
- Go to our website: www.classroomcompletepress.com/bonus
- Enter item CC5775 Conservation: Waterway Habitat Resources
- Enter pass code CC5775D for Activity Pages







**Conservation: Waterway Habitat Resources CCP5775-4** 

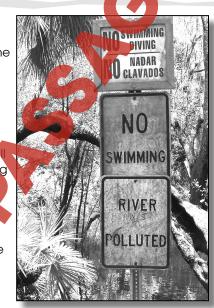


🖤 Reading Passage **Changes In Freshwater Aquatic Ecosystems Caused By Human Activity** 

NAME: \_

n the past, many factories in the United States dumped pollutants directly into streams and rivers. In the worst cases, some streams became so polluted, they supported almost no life. There were even rivers covered in such heavy oil slicks that they sometimes caught fire. The law called the Clean Water Act has eliminated almost all such direct pollution.

Indirect pollution, by way of the atmosphere, is still a problem. We have already learned that burning fossil fuels has changed aquatic ecosystems by raising global temperature. Fossil fuels can har freshwater aquatic ecosystems in another way. Sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide gases of released when some fossil fuels are burned. These gases dissolve in raindrops that fall to earth as acid rain which flows into streams and lakes. As the water becomes more acidic, many species are unable to survive in the aquatic habitat.



Agricultural **runoff** is another source of pollution of freshwater habitats. When water from fertilized fields runs into streams and lakes, it carries nutrients that encourage algae growth. When the algae die, the decomposition process removes oxygen from the water. If the oxygen content drops far enough, the water will no longer support fish and other organisms that take their oxygen directly from water.

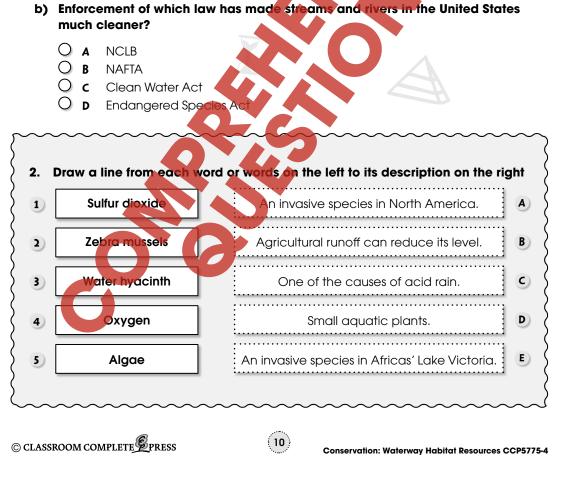
When people build dams, they change freshwater ecosystems. To begin with, a dam changes part of a lotic (flowing) system into a lentic (still) system. This makes the habitat suitable for a different group of organisms. Dams can also disrupt the reproductive cycles of organisms. Dams can cause water temperatures to be unsedsonably warm or cold. This confuses organisms whose growth and reproduction is triggered by temperature changes.

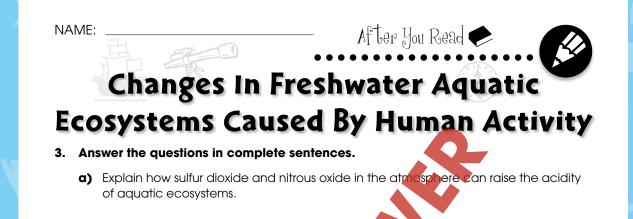
Many fish leave large lakes and oceans and swim up streams to lay their eggs. Dams can keep these fish from reaching their **spawning** grounds. Spawning grounds can also

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b) Describe one way that a non-native species can invade a freshwater aquatic ecosystem.



