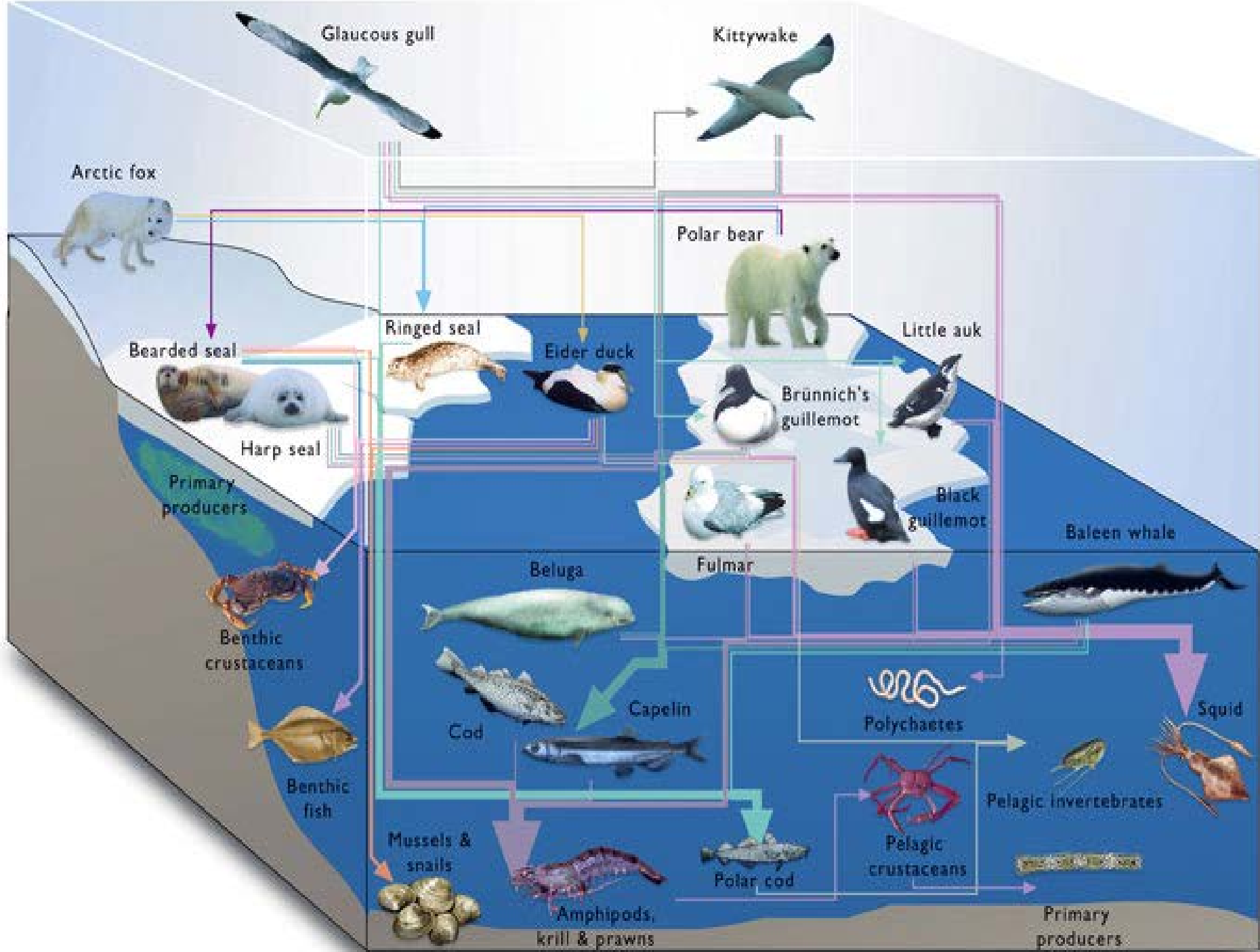# 2-3 June Science Assignments

- **Finish Chemistry Lab and Share with Me.**
- **Homework #26 Chapter 19, Section 2 Physical and Chemical Changes due on 3 June on Quia.**
- **Chemistry Vocabulary – 5th set Periodic Table, Chemical Formulas, Reactions and Equations (14 Words) due on 6 June.**
- **Elements Research Assignment Due on 3 June.**
- **Chemistry Labs – students who don't complete homework assignments on time cannot participate.**
- **Extra Credit Assignment due 1 June or 20 May for Accelerated Withdrawal student**
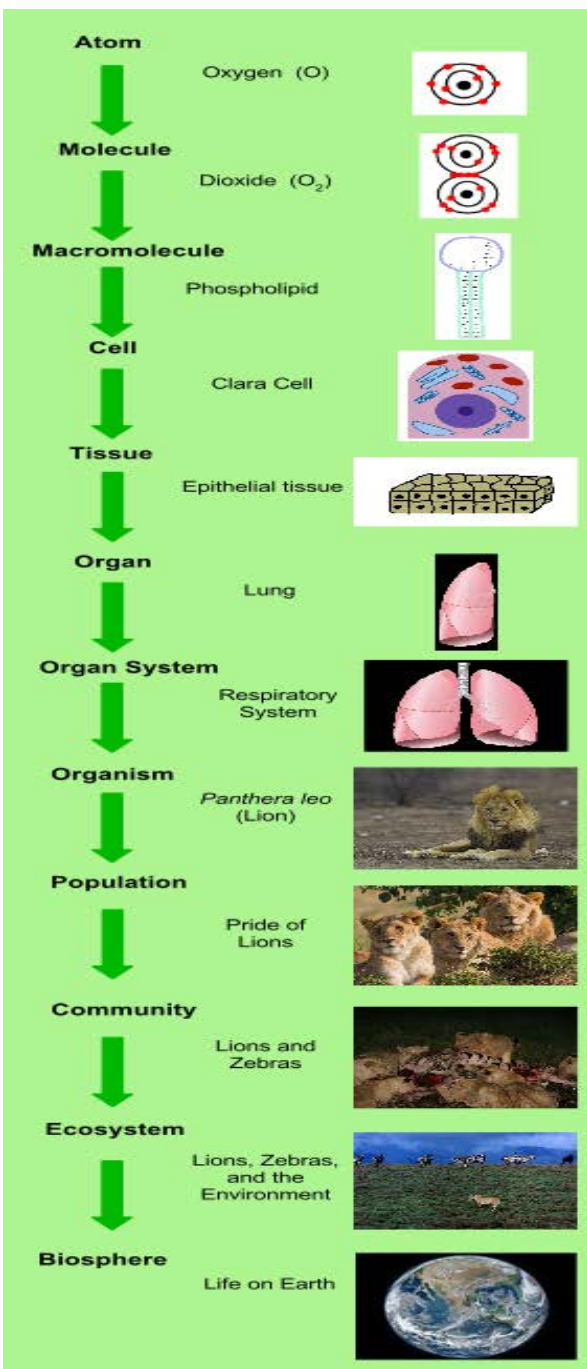- **Chemistry Final Exam 10 and 13 June. Make up on 9 and 10 June.**

THIS MUST BE WHAT HAPPENS AS SOON AS I FINISH EXPLAINING DIRECTIONS

SpanishPlans.org

Chapter 18 Test

- Page 542-543:
  - Questions 1-10
  - Questions 11-16
  - Questions 1 and 2 on page 543

Glaucous gull

Kittywake

Arctic fox

Polar bear

Ringed seal

Eider duck

Little auk

Bearded seal

Brunnich's guillemot

Harp seal

Black guillemot

Primary producers

Baleen whale

Beluga

Fulmar

Benthic crustaceans

Capelin

Squid

Cod

Polychaetes

Benthic fish

Pelagic invertebrates

Mussels & snails

Pelagic crustaceans

Polar cod

Amphipods, krill & prawns

Primary producers

Cloning Project

- If finished, work on cue cards.

- Practice your part – memorize.

- Insure you know the information for every part of your presentation.

- Then share your project with Mr. Hanson: christopher.hanson@student.dodea.edu

Left column (levels of organization):

- **Atom** → Oxygen (O)
- **Molecule** → Dioxide (O_2)
- **Macromolecule** → Phospholipid
- **Cell** → Clara Cell
- **Tissue** → Epithelial tissue
- **Organ** → Lung
- **Organ System** → Respiratory System
- **Organism** → *Panthera leo* (Lion)
- **Population** → Pride of Lions
- **Community** → Lions and Zebras
- **Ecosystem** → Lions, Zebras, and the Environment
- **Biosphere** → Life on Earth

Right column (table):

Level	Description	Example
Biosphere	The part of Earth that contains all ecosystems	Biosphere
Ecosystem	Community and its nonliving surroundings	Hawk, snake, bison, prairie dog, grass, stream, rocks, air
Community	Populations that live together in a defined area	Hawk, snake, bison, prairie dog, grass
Population	Group of organisms of one type that live in the same area	Bison herd
Organism	Individual living thing	Bison
Groups of Cells	Tissues, organs, and organ systems	Nervous tissue, Brain, Nervous system
Cells	Smallest functional unit of life	Nerve cell
Molecules	Groups of atoms; smallest unit of most chemical compounds	Water, DNA
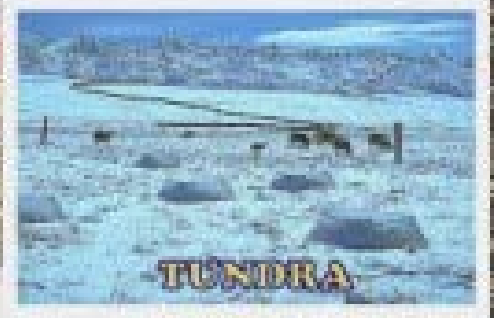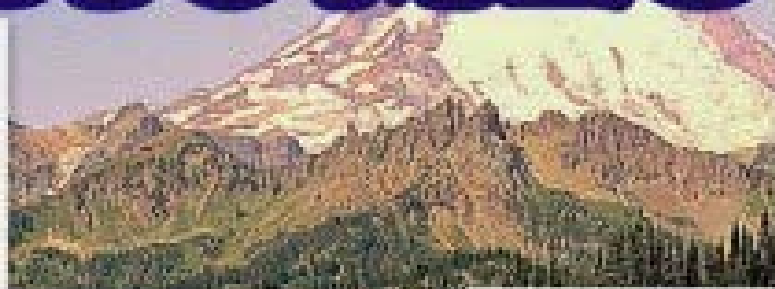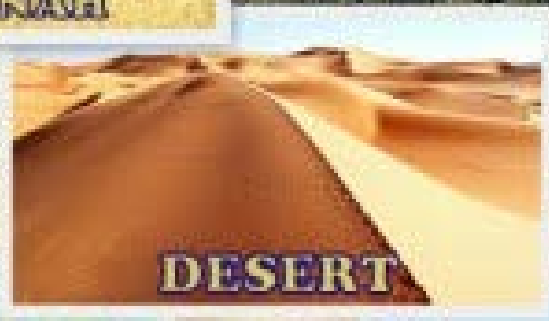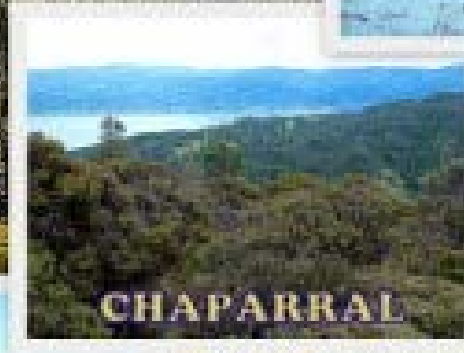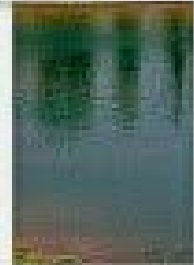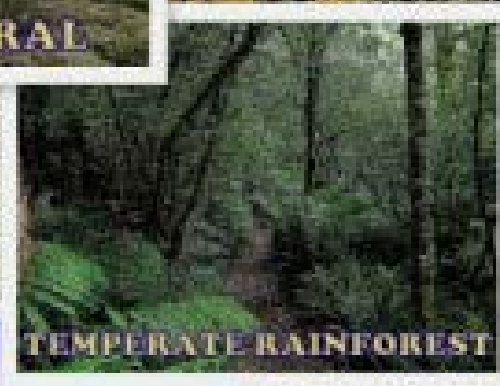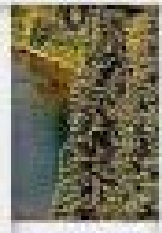
ECOSYSTEMS
OF THE WORLD

Ecosystems are dynamic interactions between plants, animals, and microorganisms and their environment working together as a functional unit. Ecosystems will fail if they do not remain in balance. No community can carry more organisms than its food, water, and shelter can accommodate. Food and territory are often balanced by natural phenomena such as fire, disease, and the number of predators. Each organism has its own niche, or role, to play.

Marine ecosystems can be divided into the following zones
Oceanic. The relatively shallow part of the ocean that lies over the continental shelf.
Profundal. Bottom or deep water.
Benthic. Bottom substrate- sediment surface and some sub-surface layers.
Intertidal. The area between high and low tides.
Estuaries. Salt marshes; coral reefs; and hydrothermal vents.

Many species of fish reproduce in freshwater, but spend most of their adult lives in the sea. Known as anadromous fish, these include salmon, trout but some fish are born in salt water, living most of or parts of their adult lives in fresh water; like eels.

There are three basic types of freshwater ecosystems
Lentic. Slow-moving water, including pools, ponds, and lakes.
Lotic. Rapidly-moving water, for example streams and rivers.
Wetlands. Areas where the soil is saturated or inundated for at least part of the time.

The Baikal seal is one of the only freshwater seal species in the world.

Baikal is home to more than 2,500 species of plants and animals, 2/3 of which can be found nowhere else in the world.

Different from freshwater ecosystems by the presence of dissolved compounds, especially salts, in the water. Approximately 85% of the dissolved materials in seawater are sodium and chlorine.

with Great Lakes in North America and Lake Baikal in Russia, containing 7/8 of this fresh surface water.

0.6% all land surface water like rivers, lakes and ponds

2.4% is frozen in glaciers and polar ice caps

97% of all surface water is in oceans

Gulf Stream, makes northwest Europe much more temperate than any other region at the same latitude.

Ocean current is a continuous movement generated by the forces such as breaking waves, wind, Coriolis force, temperature and salinity differences and tides caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.

Home to **41%** of all **marine species**

containing **97%** of the **world's water**

AQUATIC

Marine covers **71%** of world's surface

Freshwater covers **0.8%** of aquatic ecosystems

containing **0.009%** of its **total water**

Phytoplankton are responsible for much of the oxygen present in the Earth's atmosphere – half of the total amount produced by all plant life. As well as being the base of the aquatic food web, providing an essential ecological function for all aquatic life.

Home to **34%** of all **marine species**

Largest deserts (mi²)
- Arctic (5,300,000+)
- Great Basin (190,000)
- Arabian (900,000)
- Gobi (500,000)
- Sahara (3,320,000+)
- Thar (200,000)
- Kalahari (360,000)
- Great Victoria (250,000)
- Patagonian (260,000)
- Antarctic (5,339,573)

Home to **13%** of **world's population**

Desert covers **33%** of land masst

The temperature in deserts can reach 113 F in the summer and as low as 32 F in the winter.

20% of world's oxygen produced in Amazon Rainforest

LAND

Forest covers **30%** of land mass

32m acres of forest are loss each year

The **saguaro** is a large, tree-sized cactus species native to the Sonoran Desert, Sonora Mexico, and part of the San Felipe Desert. They take up to 75 years to develop a side arm, with some specimens living for more than 150 years. Grow anywhere from 15 to 50 feet tall.

Location of Dead zones

Dead zones are locations in the oceans that are unable to support life due to depleted oxygen levels.

Some of these were as small as a square kilometre (0.4 mi²), but the largest dead zone covered 70,000 square kilometres (27,000 mi²).

Rainforest covers **6%** of land mass

500m people depend on coral reefs for food and income

Coral Reefs covers **1%** of aquatic ecosystems

Taiga makes up **27%** of the world's forest cover

Location of the Taiga Forest

Found throughout the high northern latitudes, between the tundra, and the temperate forest, mostly from 52°N to 66°N, but with considerable regional variation and reaching 70°N in some area.

Of **845** reef building corals species
27% Threatened
20% Near Threatened

Due to coral mining, pollution, overfishing, blast fishing, the digging of canals and warming oceans

Home to **25%** of all **marine species**

40-70% of all species of the world's habitats are indigenous

Grasslands covers **31%** of land mass

Location of Grasslands

Over **4,000** species of fish inhabit coral reefs

Experts estimates that we are losing 137 plant, animal and insect species every single day due to rainforest deforestation

There are 3 principal reef types
Fringing reef – attached to a shore or border is with an intervening shallow channel or lagoon.
Barrier reef – a reef separated from a mainland or island shore by a deep lagoon.
Atoll reef – circular or continuous barrier reef extending all the way around a lagoon without a central island.

Principal coral reefs and reef areas
- Pulley Ridge
- Belize Barrier Reef
- Andros, Bahamas Barrier Reef
- Red Sea Coral Reef
- Maldives
- Ghe Raja Ampat Is. Great Barrier Reef New Caledonia Barrier Reef

Grasslands cover nearly fifty percent of the land surface of the Africa.

The **American Black Bear** is North America's smallest and most common species of bear, and can be found in the Taiga forest of North America.

www.quia.com/web

- Usernames: firstnamelastname151

- Password: science (Last 2 of your student number)

Student Gradespeed Login

- Username: HChr1875

- Password: Naples

- https://int.eu.ds.dodea.edu/SAM/Default.aspx

Student Google Drive Logon

- Username: pmar1234@student.dodea.edu (first letter first name, first three letters last name, last 4 of the student ID)

- Password: password1234 with the same numbers that are in their email address. They will have to reset the first time they log in.