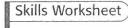
Name	Class	Date
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Active Reading

Ch. 4

Section: Ecosystems: Everything Is Connected

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

An ecosystem is made up of both living and nonliving things. Biotic factors are the living and once-living parts of an ecosystem, including all of the plants and animals. **Biotic factors** include dead organisms, dead parts of organisms, such as leaves, and the organisms' waste products. The biotic parts of an ecosystem interact with each other in various ways. They also interact with the **abiotic** (ay bie AHT ik) **factors**, the nonliving parts of the ecosystem. Abiotic factors include air, water, rocks, sand, light, and temperature.

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.

Read each question and write the answer in the space provided. 1. What is an ecosystem made up of? 2. Biotic parts of an ecosystem interact with _____ _____ and with _____ VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Read each question and write the answer in the space provided. 3. Biotic factors are the ______ and _____ parts of an ecosystem. 4. Abiotic factors are the ______ parts of an ecosystem. 5. The root word bio means "life." If you know that biotic means "having life," what can you guess is one of the meanings of the prefix α -? Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. All rights reserved. Holt Environmental Science The Organization of Life

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Name	Class	Date
Active Reading continued		
RECOGNIZING SIMILARITIES A	AND DIFFERENCES	
One reading skill is the ability to phrases, ideas, or things. This is	recognize similarities a	and differences between two omparing and contrasting.
In the space provided, write "B" r	next to biotic factors an	nd "A"next to abiotic factors.
6. animals		
7. temperature		
8. air		
9. dead parts of organis	ms	
10. organisms' waste pro	ducts	
11. water		
12. rocks		
13. plants		
14. sand	*,	
15. dead organisms		
16. light		e e
SEQUENCING INFORMATION One reading skill is the ability to or events in the order in which the	sequence information hey occur.	, or to logically place items
Sequence the statements below to presented in the passage. Write " presented, "2" in front of the nex	1" on the line in front	of the first information
17. The definition of bioti	c factors is given.	
18. Examples of abiotic fa	actors are given.	
19. Examples of biotic fac	etors are given.	
20. Interactions of biotic a	and abiotic factors are	discussed.
21. The definition of abiot	ic factors is given.	

	Name		Class	.]	Date	
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Active Reading

Ch. H

Section: Evolution

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Resistance is the ability of one or more organisms to tolerate a particular chemical designed to kill it. An organism may be resistant to a chemical when it contains a gene that allows it to break the chemical down into harmless substances. By trying to control pests and bacteria with chemicals, humans promote the evolution of resistant populations.

Consider the evolution of pesticide resistance among corn pests. A pesticide is sprayed on corn to kill grasshoppers. Most of the grasshoppers die, but a few survive. The survivors happen to have a version of a gene that protects them from the pesticide. The surviving insects pass on the gene to their offspring. Each time the corn is sprayed, insects that are resistant to the pesticide will have a greater chance of survival and reproduction. As a result, the insect population will evolve to include more and more resistant members.

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.

Read each question and write the answer in the space provided.

	4
nat main idea do the	details in the second paragraph support?
6	
ABULARY DEVELOPN each question and wi	IENT ite the answer in the space provided.
6	
each question and wi	
each question and wi	

Name	Class	Date
Active Reading continued		
SEQUENCING INFORMATION		
One reading skill is the ability to or events in the order in which	o sequence informat they occur.	ion, or to logically place items
Sequence the statements below resistance to pesticides. Write " line in front of the second step,	1" on the line in fror	n insects' development of nt of the first step, "2" on the
5. Remaining grasshop	pers reproduce, pas	sing on the resistant gene.
6. Corn is sprayed with	a pesticide.	1
7. Some grasshoppers	survive.	
8. The pesticide is reno	dered useless after n	nany sprayings.
9. The survivors' offsp	ring are sprayed aga	in.
10. A cycle continues of population surviving RECOGNIZING CAUSE AND EF	g each spraying and	e-resistant members of the deproducing.
One reading skill is the ability		and affact
Read each question and write to 11. What makes an organism re		
12. What human activity prom certain chemicals?	otes the evolution o	f organisms that are resistant to
13. When a pesticide is sprayed about them?	d and there are still s	survivors, what can you assume
14. If an organism reproduces	quickly, its populat	ion can
	faster.	
		a
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Name	Class	Date	\\
Skills Worksheet		v	CV.

Section: The Diversity of Living Things

l Active Reading

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

A **fungus** (plural, *fungi*) is an organism whose cells have nuclei, cell walls, and no chlorophyll (the pigment that makes plants green). Cell walls act like miniature skeletons that allow fungi, such as mushrooms, to stand upright. A mushroom is the reproductive structure of a fungus. The rest of the fungus is an underground network of fibers. These fibers absorb food from decaying organisms in the soil.

Indeed, all fungi absorb their food from their surroundings. Fungi get their food by releasing chemicals that help break down organic matter, and then by absorbing the nutrients. The bodies of most fungi are huge networks of threads that grow through the soil, dead wood, or other material on which the fungi are feeding. Like bacteria, fungi play an important role in the environment by breaking down the bodies and body parts of dead organisms.

Like bacteria, some fungi cause diseases, such as athlete's foot. Other fungi add flavor to food. The fungus in blue cheese gives the cheese its strong flavor. And fungi called *yeasts* produce the gas that makes bread rise.

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.	A fungus does not have a. cells. b. chlorophyll.		fibers. diseases.
 2.	What allows a fungus to stand upri a. cell walls b. a skeleton	c.	? nuclei soil
 3.	The reproductive structure of a funda. network of fibers. b. fungi.	C.	s is (a) mushroom. chlorophyll.
 4.	A fungus gets food from a. chlorophyll.b. its surroundings.		yeast. None of the above

Name	Class Date
Active Reading continued	
5. Most of a fungus's body is	
a. mushroom.b. miniature skeleton.	c. exoskeleton.d. underground network of fibers
b. miniature skeleton.	d. underground network of fibers
6. A fungus's cells have	
a. nuclei and cell walls.	c. nuclei and chlorophyll.
b. cell walls and chlorophy	yll. d. None of the above
RECOGNIZING SIMILARITIES AND D	DIFFERENCES
_	mize similarities and differences between tw times known as comparing and contrasting.
Read the question and write the answ	er in the space provided.
7. To what does the author compare	the cell walls of a fungus?
8. Name two ways in which fungi are	e similar to hacteria
o. Name two ways in which range are	e sittle to bacteria.
φ.	•
RECOGNIZING CAUSE AND EFFECT	
One reading skill is the ability to reco	ognize cause and effect.
Read each question and write the ans	
9. What important role do fungi play	
9. What important fole do fungi play	nt the environment:
10. Name one undesirable disease tha	
11. What beneficial effect do fungi ha	ve on blue cheese?
13 What offeet do weath have an him	and?
12. What effect do yeasts have on bre	au: