

Summative #1 Assessment for Filling Up Florida

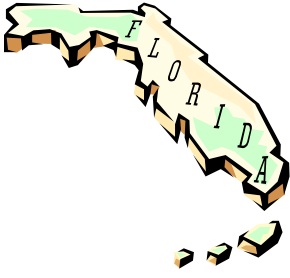
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Teacher Directions: Duplicate enough copies for each student to have a test or, if paper is short, duplicate a class set and ask students to use their own paper. Allow enough time for students to complete the test. Tell students to turn their papers over quietly and draw or read a book when they finish. Collect papers to score.

Scoring Method: Use the answer key to score the tests. Allow students to compare the diagnostic assessment score to this one. Have them note improvement. Since this is a summative assessment, feedback will not be given for the purpose of improving the score, but for helping to reteach the concepts and answer any questions students might have.

Student Directions: Complete this assessment. Think about all of the things we have talked about in class and what you learned from your research and the activity we completed. When you have finished, turn your paper over and draw quietly on the back or read a book. I will collect all papers at the same time.



Filling Up Florida

Post Test

1. Human impacts to the environment alter the equilibrium of ecosystems. Explain equilibrium in terms of an ecosystem.
2. Is conservation of natural resources a positive or negative human interaction with the environment? Why or why not?
3. Why is a coral snake a biotic factor of a rainforest?
4. Explain what an ecosystem is and give an example of one.
5. List an example of a renewable resource.
6. Give two examples of human pollution in an environment.
7. What is a limiting factor and what is one example?
8. What is the difference between a renewable and nonrenewable resource?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

9. Briefly explain how human population growth in Florida affects wildlife.
10. Name and briefly discuss two positive ways and two negative ways that humans impact the environment.

FILLING UP FLORIDA

POST TEST Answer Key (Suggested Answers)

1. Equilibrium means balance. When an ecosystem is out of balance, it affects every living thing within the system. An example might be when there isn't enough rain to sustain plant growth and it affects those animals that live off the plants.
2. Conservation of natural resources is a positive human interaction with the environment. By conserving resources such as water, fuel, forests, we also conserve and preserve the necessary things for our own survival.
3. A coral snake is a living, breathing organism as opposed to abiotic (non-living) things like space, rainfall, temperature, etc.
4. An ecosystem is a community of living organisms and the environment that make up their habitat. An example of one would be the ecosystem of the forest—from the smallest animal like a mouse to the largest predator such as a fox that live in the ecosystem. Also included would be the available space, plants/seeds for the mouse to eat, temperature, rainfall, hiding places for the foxes' dens, and other factors/creatures within the forest.
5. One renewable resource is water. (Students may list any renewable resource.)
6. Two examples of human pollution are factory wastes, and pesticides. (Students may list any examples of human pollution that affect the environment.)
7. A limiting factor is a factor that determines the maximum to which a population can grow. Examples are food supply, water supply, space, and shelter.
8. A renewable resource is one that is replaced by nature. A nonrenewable resource cannot be replaced by nature.
9. As human population grows, new homes and new roads must be built. This has the effect of reducing green spaces and wildlife habitat. Decrease in habitat is the most dangerous threat to living things. Human population growth also means an increase in natural resource requirement.
10. Humans impact the environment in the following ways: logging, farming, mining, construction of roads and homes, pollution, fire suppression, natural resource usage, overpopulation. (A detailed discussion of each is included in the lecture notes)