

Grade 5

Unit 5

Assessment Guide: Unit Assessment

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Grade 5

Unit Assessment

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.1

Unit 5
Assessment

Reading and Language

Reading

Please select or write the correct answer for each question.

1. What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors of ocean ecosystems? Give an example of each.

2. A gyre is formed when ocean _____ run into each other, recirculating the water in the same area.

3. What has become caught in some large ocean gyres over time? Why does this happen?

4. Organisms in a food web can be categorized by how they obtain energy, or food. What do the following organisms eat?

producers: _____

consumers: _____

decomposers: _____

5. In what zone will you find the most producers who perform photosynthesis?
- a. sunlight zone
 - b. midnight zone
 - c. hadal zone
 - d. abyssal zone
6. Where do producers who live in the deep sea get the energy they need to create food?
- a. salt in the water
 - b. nutrients carried in ocean currents
 - c. sunlight
 - d. minerals from deep sea vents

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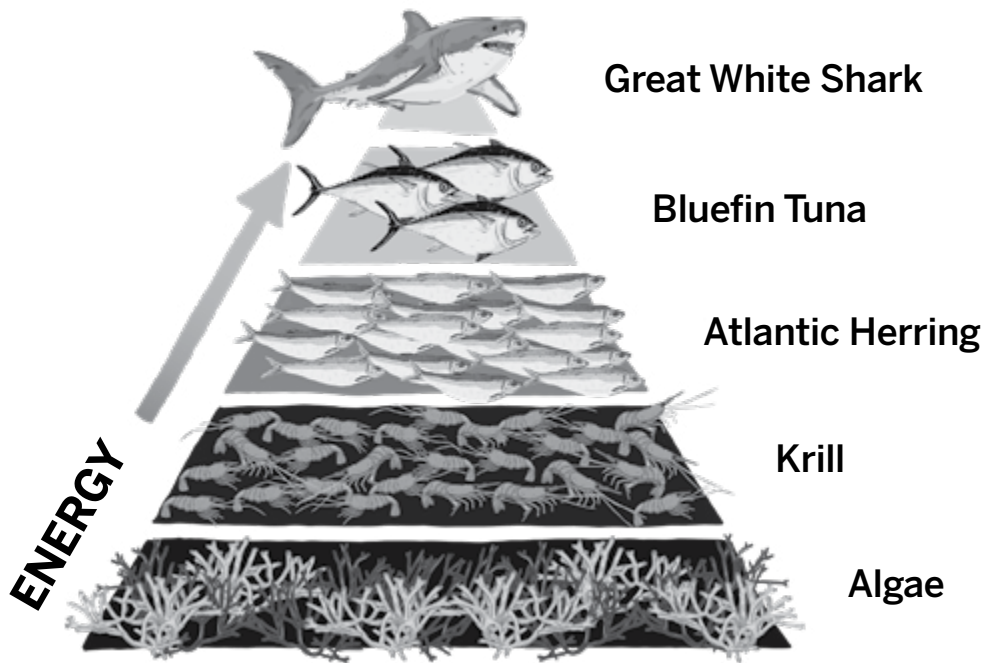
DATE: _____

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CONTINUED

Unit 5
Assessment

7. Which of the following is **not** work done by marine biologists?
- a. teaching people about the ocean
 - b. collecting information about the ocean
 - c. studying marine animals
 - d. making laws about the ocean
8. What adaptation do some deep sea predators, such as lantern fish, use to lure their prey?
- a. making noises
 - b. blowing bubbles
 - c. bioluminescence
 - d. hiding in the sand

9. Using the trophic pyramid diagram, how many steps away is a secondary consumer from the energy of the sun?



- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
10. Mangrove forests and estuaries are located near _____.
- a. coastlines
 - b. cold climates
 - c. rocky areas
 - d. warm climates

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Read the following text and answer the questions using complete sentences.

Imagine a marine biologist swimming under the clear water in Australia. They see sea urchins and starfish around bright pink and purple coral on the sand. Nearby small shrimp swim toward even smaller specks of green algae. A striped clownfish hides inside a swaying orange sea anemone. A moray eel slithers by as it looks for prey near the coral.

The marine biologist uses a special tablet to record the coral reef's size and snaps a photograph to capture how vibrant it is. Making observations about the coral reef's color is how the marine biologist monitors the health of the algae that live in the coral. Samples are collected to bring back in their lab.

The organisms in the reef all live within the sunlight zone. The phytoplankton, like the algae, thrive in the warm sunlight. Many consumers eat phytoplankton, and these consumers feed on larger consumers. The sun helps phytoplankton thrive here, leading to a healthy coral reef.

11. In what ocean zone is this coral reef found?

12. Name two consumers that live in the coral reef described in the passage.

13. Why is the clownfish hiding?

14. What will the marine biologist do with the samples?

15. Is this coral reef ecosystem healthy? How do you know?

Language

16. The word part *photo-* means ____.

- a. dark
- b. light
- c. picture
- d. small

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17. The word part *bio*– means ____.

- a. ocean
- b. scientist
- c. life
- d. write

18. The word part *micro*– means ____.

- a. large
- b. water
- c. see
- d. small

19. Which word means the study of small living organisms, such as bacteria?

- a. chemistry
- b. astronomy
- c. microbiology
- d. conservation

20. Which organism uses sunlight as an energy source, phytoplankton or zooplankton?

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Unit 5 Assessment

Writing

Respond to the following prompt, writing in complete sentences and including evidence from the texts you have read in the unit.

A healthy ecosystem has a balance of organisms that form a food web. Producers, consumers, and decomposers move energy through the trophic pyramid allowing all organisms to thrive. Describe how phytoplankton, clownfish, moray eel, and starfish are connected in their coral reef ecosystem.

[illegible]

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Answer Keys

ASSESSMENT ANSWER KEYS

NAME: _____
DATE: _____

5.1

Unit 5
Assessment

Reading and Language

Reading

Please select or write the correct answer for each question.

- What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors of ocean ecosystems? Give an example of each.
Biotic factors are living. Examples may vary but could include plants and animals. Abiotic factors are nonliving. Examples may vary but could include light, salinity, temperature, depth, and currents.
- A gyre is formed when ocean _____ run into each other, recirculating the water in the same area.
currents
- What has become caught in some large ocean gyres over time? Why does this happen?
Answers may vary but could include trash, plastic, and fishing equipment. Objects in the ocean currents become stuck in the flow of the water and accumulate into masses of marine debris.

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- Organisms in a food web can be categorized by how they obtain energy, or food. What do the following organisms eat?

producers: sunlight and chemicals

consumers: other organisms including producers, other consumers, and decomposers

decomposers: detritus such as marine snow and other particles in the water

- In what zone will you find the most producers who perform photosynthesis?
 - ☒ sunlight zone
 - midnight zone
 - hadal zone
 - abyssal zone
- Where do producers who live in the deep sea get the energy they need to create food?
 - salt in the water
 - nutrients carried in ocean currents
 - sunlight
 - ☒ minerals from deep sea vents

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- Which of the following is **not** work done by marine biologists?
 - teaching people about the ocean
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 - ☒ making laws about the ocean
- What adaptation do some deep sea predators, such as lantern fish, use to lure their prey?
 - making noises
 - blowing bubbles
 - ☒ bioluminescence
 - hiding in the sand

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- Using the trophic pyramid diagram, how many steps away is a secondary consumer from the energy of the sun?



- one
 - ☒ two
 - three
 - four
- Mangrove forests and estuaries are located near _____.
 - ☒ coastlines
 - cold climates
 - rocky areas
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Read the following text and answer the questions using complete sentences.

Imagine a marine biologist swimming under the clear water in Australia. They see sea urchins and starfish around bright pink and purple coral on the sand. Nearby small shrimp swim toward even smaller specks of green algae. A striped clownfish hides inside a swaying orange sea anemone. A moray eel slithers by as it looks for prey near the coral.

The marine biologist uses a special tablet to record the coral reef's size and snaps a photograph to capture how vibrant it is. Making observations about the coral reef's color is how the marine biologist monitors the health of the algae that live in the coral. Samples are collected to bring back in their lab.

The organisms in the reef all live within the sunlight zone. The phytoplankton, like the algae, thrive in the warm sunlight. Many consumers eat phytoplankton, and these consumers feed on larger consumers. The sun helps phytoplankton thrive here, leading to a healthy coral reef.

11. In what ocean zone is this coral reef found?

This coral reef is found in the sunlight zone.

12. Name two consumers that live in the coral reef described in the passage.

Answers may vary but could include sea urchins, shrimp, clownfish,
and moray eel.

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13. Why is the clownfish hiding?

Answers may vary but could include that a moray eel, a consumer and
possible clownfish predator, is swimming nearby.

14. What will the marine biologist do with the samples?

Answers may vary but could include study, measure, or observe the samples.

15. Is this coral reef ecosystem healthy? How do you know?

Answers may vary but could include that the coral is healthy because a
variety of organisms are living there, including producers, consumers, and
a decomposer. The coral has a vibrant color, which shows healthy algae that
provide food for other organisms in the food web.

Language

16. The word part *photo-* means ____.

- a. dark
b. light
c. picture
d. small

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b. scientist
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18. The word part *micro-* means ____.

- a. large
b. water
c. see
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19. Which word means the study of small living organisms, such as bacteria?

- a. chemistry
b. astronomy
c. microbiology
d. conservation

20. Which organism uses sunlight as an energy source, phytoplankton or zooplankton?

phytoplankton

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Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the many contributors to CKLA over the years, including:

Amplify CKLA

Amplify staff and contributors, who have worked on this edition of CKLA as well as prior editions of CKLA. This product reflects their expertise, passion, and dedication.



The Core Knowledge Foundation, which developed the first edition of CKLA over many years. This includes Core Knowledge Foundation staff as well as countless contributors, educators, and students who field-tested CKLA and provided invaluable feedback in its development.



Educators across the country who have provided essential feedback on previous editions of CKLA, helping us to make the program better for teachers and students.

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