

Environment and Ecology Vocabulary

Worksheet

Environment and ecology vocabulary covers ecosystems, habitats, species diversity, pollution, and conservation. These terms describe Earth's natural systems, human impact, and strategies to protect the planet.

Questions

1. What is the role of decomposers in an ecosystem?
 - A) Produce energy from sunlight
 - B) Break down dead matter and recycle nutrients
 - C) Eat plants
 - D) Control predators
2. Which is a renewable resource?
 - A) Coal
 - B) Oil
 - C) Wind energy
 - D) Natural gas
3. What is conservation?
 - A) Harming habitats
 - B) Protecting ecosystems and wildlife
 - C) Increasing pollution
 - D) Using more resources
4. Which gas is the primary cause of climate change?
 - A) Oxygen
 - B) Nitrogen
 - C) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - D) Hydrogen
5. Define an ecosystem and give an example.
6. What is biodiversity and why is it important?
7. Name three types of pollution and their sources.
8. Define: What is habitat?
9. Define: What is a food chain?
10. Define: What is photosynthesis?

Answer Key

1. B) Break down dead matter and recycle nutrients — Decomposers (bacteria, fungi) break down dead organisms and return nutrients to the soil.
2. C) Wind energy — Wind, solar, and hydroelectric power are renewable; they don't deplete.
3. B) Protecting ecosystems and wildlife — Conservation protects natural resources, wildlife, and ecosystems for future generations.
4. C) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) — Carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels traps heat in the atmosphere.
5. An ecosystem is a community of organisms and their physical environment interacting together. Example: A forest ecosystem includes trees, animals, soil, water, and sunlight.
6. Biodiversity is the variety of life: species, genetic variation, and ecosystem types. Importance: diverse ecosystems are more resilient to change and provide resources like food and medicine.
7. 1. Air pollution — cars, factories, burning fossil fuels 2. Water pollution — plastic, chemicals, sewage 3. Soil pollution — pesticides, heavy metals, waste
8. The natural environment where an organism lives, including food, shelter, and space.
9. A sequence showing how energy flows from producers to consumers (plant → herbivore → carnivore).
10. The process by which plants convert sunlight into chemical energy (glucose).

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