

Ecology and Ecosystems Task Card Activity

Task Card Review Game

Instructions

- Students get into groups of 2
- Place task cards around the room randomly (i.e. # 1 shouldn't necessarily be near #2)
- Assign each group a task card number as a starting point. Once they have completed that card, they move onto the next in numerical sequence.
- Students disperse, find their questions and answer them on a separate piece of paper (a student answer key is included).
- The challenge of the game is to have your students match their answer with the corresponding word on the Word Chart (displayed around the room).
- On an overhead projector, have all the answers and their corresponding words listed

(See Task Card Review Game Word Chart)

- o Note –posting additional copies of the Word Chart around the room can decrease congestion around the projector and make it easier to see.

Example - Task Card Review Game Word Chart

Answer	Word	Answer	Word
3	Hello	45	World
19	here	14	I'm

- Once they have completed each task card and put their words in the correct order (Word from Question 1, Word from Question 2, etc.) they will create a quote

i.e. the answer to #1 is 3 and its word is Hello, #2 is 45 = World, #3 is 14 = I'm, #4 is 19 = here

Your students would put the words together and get "Hello World I'm here"

- The group then brings their quote to the teacher who checks for correctness

Simple Task Card Review

- For typical review, you can simply distribute the Task Cards to your class for individual, group or whole class review
- Task cards can also be easily and effectively incorporated into stations
- The task cards can be projected on the board for whole class review
- The task cards work well as cue cards, test review, etc.

Student Answer Sheet

Answer	Word	Answer	Word
1 -		11 -	
2 -		12 -	
3 -		13 -	
4 -		14 -	
5 -		15 -	
6 -		16 -	
7 -		17 -	
8 -		18 -	
9 -		19 -	
10 -		20 -	

Teacher Answer Key

When playing the Task Card Review Game, the quote that should be completed once all the Task Card Sets are complete is –

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS THE MASTERFUL BALANCE OF MEETING OUR OWN NEEDS WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING FUTURE GENERATIONS' ABILITY TO DO THE SAME.

1. Lithosphere	11. Pioneer
2. Mortality	12. secondary consumers
3. Parasitism	13. 1449
4. Community	14. carnivore
5. Herbivore	15. producers
6. Vulnerable	16. Biosphere
7. Nitrogen	17. Extirpated
8. Commensalism	18. Biodiversity
9. limiting	19. Nitrogen fixation
10. population	20. oxygen + sugar → carbon dioxide + water + energy

Task Card Review Game Word Chart

Answer	Word	Answer	Word
Vulnerable	BALANCE	Community	THE
Hydrosphere	THEN	Carbon dioxide	WITHIN
Mortality	DEVELOPMENT	Extinct	NOT
$O_2 + H_2O \rightarrow$ $CO_2 + \text{sugar}$	EFFECT	Extirpated	TO
Tertiary consumers	OF	149	BUT
Population	OWN	$CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow$ $O_2 + \text{sugar}$	LIFE
Ecosystem	THINGS	Lithosphere	SUSTAINABLE
Biodiversity	DO	Top consumer	AND
Secondary consumers	WITHOUT	Natality	THE
Climax	ARE	1461	COMPLETELY
Parasitism	IS	Commensalism	MEETING
Carnivore	FUTURE	Ecology	THINK
Oxygen	GOING	Primary consumers	AS
Limiting	OUR	Maximizing	GETS
Atmosphere	FOR	Herbivore	SERVICES
$O_2 + \text{sugar} \rightarrow$ $CO_2 + H_2O + \text{energy}$	SAME	Emigration	NOT
Restricting	HEATING	Omnivore	MASTERFUL
1449	JEOPARDIZING	Pioneer	NEEDS
Sustainability	CARBON	161	LOSS
Nitrogen	OF	Biosphere	ABILITY
Endangered	PEOPLE	Mutualism	ALL
Producers	GENERATIONS'	Nitrogen fixation	THE

Complete Task Card List – For Teacher Reference

Question	Answer	Word
1. The solid part of the earth's surface is called the _____.	Lithosphere	SUSTAINABLE
2. Another word for death rate is _____ rate.	Mortality	DEVELOPMENT
3. A tapeworm living inside a dog that feeds on its nutrients without providing it any benefit is an example of _____.	Parasitism	IS
4. A group of organisms of different species that live and interact together is referred to as a(n) _____.	Community	THE
5. If you eat plants and animals you are a _____.	Omnivore	MASTERFUL
6. What is the classification for an at risk species who is at risk because of declining numbers.	Vulnerable	BALANCE
7. Which element is found in the highest concentration in the atmosphere?	Nitrogen	OF
8. This occurs when one species benefits from a partnership (gets food, protection, etc.) without benefiting or harming the other.	Commensalism	MEETING
9. A _____ factor places an upper limit on the size of a population.	limiting	OUR
10. All of the individuals of a single species in a particular area make a _____.	population	OWN
11. This is the first species to begin a succession.	Pioneer	NEEDS
12. The third trophic level is occupied by _____.	secondary consumers	WITHOUT
13. Assume the population size of the frog is 1300. Calculate the new population if the following data is collected: Births = 330, Deaths = 175, Immigration = 27, Emigration = 33	1449	JEOPARDIZING
14. If you only eat other animals you are a _____.	carnivore	FUTURE
15. Organisms which are able to make their own food are called _____.	producers	GENERATIONS'
16. The _____ describes the locations in which life can exist	Biosphere	ABILITY
17. What is the classification for an at risk species who no longer exists in one part of a country, but can be found in others?	Extirpated	TO
18. The variety of life in a particular ecosystem.	Biodiversity	DO
19. What is the process that removes nitrogen from the atmosphere?	Nitrogen fixation	THE
20. What is the equation for cellular respiration?	oxygen + sugar → carbon dioxide + water + energy	SAME

1

The solid part of the earth's
surface is called the

_____.

2

Another word for death
rate is _____ rate.

3

A tapeworm living inside a dog that feeds on its nutrients without providing it any benefit is an example of _____.

4

A group of organisms of different species that live and interact together is referred to as a(n)

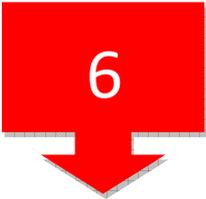
_____.



5

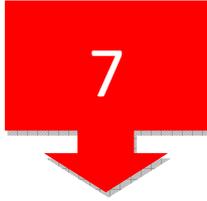
If you eat plants and animals you are a

_____.



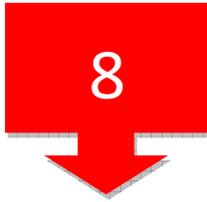
6

What is the classification for an at risk species who is at risk because of declining numbers.



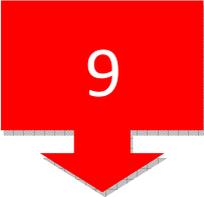
7

Which element is found in the highest concentration in the atmosphere?



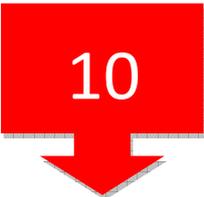
8

This occurs when one species benefits from a partnership (gets food, protection, etc.) without benefiting or harming the other.



9

A _____ factor
places an upper limit on
the size of a population.



10

All of the individuals of a single
species in a particular area
make a _____.

11

This is the first species to begin a succession.

12

The third trophic level is occupied by

_____.

13

Assume the population size of the frog is 1300. Calculate the new population if the following data is collected:

Births = 330, Deaths = 175,
Immigration = 27, Emigration = 33

14

If you only eat other animals you
are a _____.

15

Organisms which are able to make their own food are called _____.

16

The _____ describes the locations in which life can exist

17

What is the classification for an at risk species who no longer exists in one part of a country, but can be found in others?

18

The variety of life in a particular ecosystem.

19

What is the process that removes nitrogen from the atmosphere?

20

What is the equation for cellular respiration?