

#### **Largest Lakes**Follow the instructions to complete the activity.

NAME	
DATE	

Using information found in the book, pair each continent with its largest lake by writing the continent's number in the space beside the lake's name. Then, record the area of each lake in the space below its name.

1	2	Lake Vostok
Asia	North America	Lake Victoria
3	4	Lake Superior
Africa	Europe	Lake Titicaca
5	6	Lake Eyre
Antarctica	Australia	Caspian Sea
7		Lake Ladoga
South A	merica	





### **True or False**Follow the instructions to complete the activity.

NAME	
DATE	

Using the information in *Lakes*, verify whether the following information is true or false. Check your answers in the book. If the statement is false, write the correct answer below it. List the page number where you found your information beside your answer.

		1 —		
Statement 1	Phosphorous and nitrogen are used to help plants on farms grow.	True False	Page Number	
Statement 2	In lakes with very few nutrients, hornworts form large groups.	True False	Page Number	
Statement 3	Water is not able to take in, or absorb, heat very easily.	True	Page Number	
Statement 4	Water only leaves closed lakes when it	True	Page	
	evaporates.	False	Number	
Statement 5	Alligator snapping turtles are some of the largest freshwater turtles.	True False	Page Number	

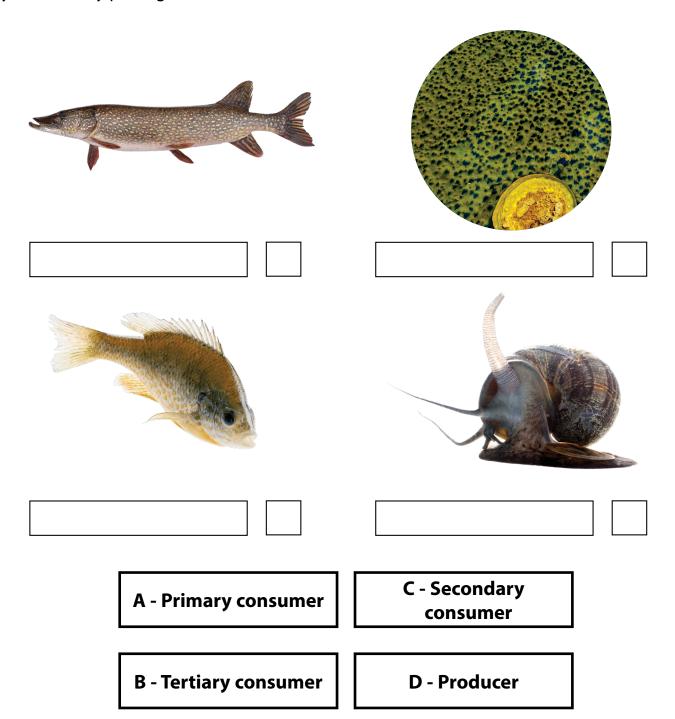


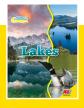


### **Lake Energy**Follow the instructions to complete the activity.

NAME	
DATE	
DATE	

Write the name of each organism in the space below its image. Then, match each organism to its ecosystem role by placing the correct letter beside its name.





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#### Write an Expository Paragraph

DATE

Follow the instructions to complete the activity.

Use online resources and your local library to research examples of threats facing lakes today. Then, write an expository paragraph in the space below. Describe the steps you think people could take to help counter threats to bays. You can use the second page of this activity to record your research.

An expository paragraph is a group of sentences that provide information on a topic, give directions, or explain an event. An expository paragraph has three parts. The first part is the topic sentence. It tells readers what the paragraph will be about and catches their attention. Supporting sentences generally follow the topic sentence. They provide details explaining or supporting the topic sentence. At the end of an expository paragraph, a sentence wraps up, or summarizes, the ideas expressed in the paragraph. This is called the concluding sentence. It is usually a strong statement.

Topic Sentence:				
Supporting Sentence:				
Concluding Sentence:				





## **Lakes Q&A**Follow the instructions to complete the activity.

NAME	
DATE	

Test your knowledge of bays by answering these brain teasers.
How can lakes disappear over time?
What makes the cichlids in Africa's Lake Nyasa, or Lake Malawi, unique?
How do lakes affect the climates of the regions that surround them?
Why are the Great Lakes important to the people that live near them?
How is an open lake different from a closed lake?







# **Quiz**Test your knowledge of bays by answering these quiz questions.

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DATE	

Но	w long have sturgeons lived on Earth?
Wł	nat is the largest lake in Australia?
Wł	nat is the name for a lake that has water leaving it through streams and rivers?
Ho	w many U.S. states signed the Great Lakes Charter?
Ho	w many countries border Lake Victoria?
Wł	nat is the largest kind of deer?
Wł	nat part of their bodies do alligator snapping turtles use as bait?
Wł	nich chemicals can causze algal blooms?



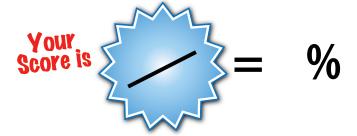
#### **Key Words Match-Up**

Write the words from the list below in the box above the correct definition for each word.

NAME	
DATE	

#### **KEY WORDS**

camouflage locks
carnivores migrate
decomposers omnivores
ecosystems runoff
heat sink springs



- organisms that break down dead matter
  something that takes heat away from its surroundings
  an area with gates at both ends that floods to let boats rise or lower between levels
  an area with gates at both ends that floods to let boats rise or lower between levels
- animals that eat meat and plants
  water from the land draining into a body of water such as a river or ocean
  underground sources of water
  animals that only eat meat

when an animal travels to a new habitat