

FOCUS QUESTIONS FOR **Bacteria**

1. Write a sentence describing one way bacteria help ecosystems.
2. Which trait of bacteria do you think is most useful? Why?
3. What type of living thing makes its own food?
 - A. producer
 - B. consumer
 - C. decomposer
4. What might happen if someone had too much or too little bacteria in their intestines?
 - A. They might get very sick.
 - B. They might feel much better.
 - C. They might not feel any different.

5. What does **moisture** mean in the *Bacteria* book?

*All bacteria need **moisture**. So, they are common in water.*

- A. wetness
- B. dryness
- C. bright sunlight

6. What does **risky** mean in the *Bacteria* book?

*Adding bacteria to ecosystems is **risky**. Adding too much could cause problems. So could using the wrong types.*

- A. totally safe
- B. possibly unsafe
- C. too expensive

Answer Key for Bacteria

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B

5. What does **impacts** mean in the *Fungi* book?

*This process **impacts** ecosystems in many ways. It keeps dead things from piling up. It also helps gases and nutrients move between organisms.*

- A. has an effect on
- B. stays away from
- C. is not part of

6. What does **variety** mean in the *Fungi* book?

*They live in a wide **variety** of places. Some live in soil. Others live in air or water.*

- A. a single type
- B. a large range
- C. a dry area

Answer Key for Fungi

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B

FOCUS QUESTIONS FOR **Larvae**

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 3.

2. Would you want larvae living near you? Why or why not?

3. What do flies and beetles become after they are larvae?
 - A. humus
 - B. producers
 - C. pupae

4. Why might grubs need to eat away from other animals?
 - A. so other animals don't eat the grubs
 - B. so the grubs don't eat other larvae
 - C. so producers don't eat the grubs

5. What does **predators** mean in the *Larvae* book?

*Soon, other insects will arrive. They include wasps, ants, and beetles. These **predators** feed on some of the larvae.*

- A. animals that eat other animals
- B. animals that have six legs
- C. animals that dig underground

6. What does **diseases** mean in the *Larvae* book?

*Waste can carry many **diseases**. It can cause humans and animals to get sick.*

- A. leaves
- B. illnesses
- C. larvae

Answer Key for Larvae

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. B

5. What does **habitats** mean in the *Millipedes* book?

*Forests are common **habitats**. So are gardens. Many millipedes can live anywhere with enough water and soil.*

- A. food that animals eat
- B. areas where animals live
- C. different types of animals

6. What does **thrive** mean in the *Millipedes* book?

*Millipede poop returns nutrients to the soil. New plants can **thrive** in it. The poop helps plants grow better.*

- A. do well
- B. do poorly
- C. do nothing

Answer Key for Millipedes

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A

5. What does **decaying** mean in the *Termites* book?

*Soon, it finds a **decaying** log. The dead wood is falling apart.*

- A. healthy
- B. rotting
- C. green

6. What does **consume** mean in the *Termites* book?

*Sometimes, they eat living things. But termites mostly **consume** dead material.*

- A. feed on
- B. ignore
- C. swim in

Answer Key for Termites

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A

5. What does **benefits** mean in the *Worms* book?

*Good soil **benefits** the whole food chain. First, plants can grow better. Then, plant-eating animals such as rabbits have more to eat.*

- A. helps something
- B. hurts something
- C. eats something

6. What does **prey** mean in the *Worms* book?

*Worms are also **prey** for many animals. Beetles, frogs, and birds all eat worms.*

- A. animals that eat plants
- B. animals that get eaten
- C. animals that do not eat

Answer Key for Worms

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B