1. A **point source** of pollution is…

   ☐ always in the air

   ☐ one identifiable spot, like a pipe

   ☐ impossible to locate

   ☐ spread across a whole region

2. Which human activity most directly harms an ecosystem?

   ☐ cleaning up a beach

   ☐ planting native trees

   ☐ protecting a wetland

   ☐ dumping toxic waste into a river

3. A **wetland** is land that…

   ☐ is bare rock

   ☐ is always dry desert

   ☐ is deep open ocean

   ☐ is covered or soaked with water

4. Eutrophication usually starts with…

   ☐ less sunlight

   ☐ extra nutrients washing into water

   ☐ removing all the fish

   ☐ water getting colder

5. A key feature of a **persistent** organic pollutant is that it…

   ☐ is always harmless

   ☐ stays in the environment for a very long time

   ☐ breaks down within hours

   ☐ evaporates instantly

6. The animal with the highest toxin level is usually the top _____.

   _____

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   _____

8. In secondary treatment, _____ break down the dissolved organic waste.

   _____

9. The dose below which there is no visible effect is called the _____.

   _____

10. An animal that carries a pathogen from host to host, like a mosquito, is a _____.

    _____

1. **one identifiable spot, like a pipe**

   A **point source** comes from one clear location – a factory pipe, a smokestack, a single spill.

2. **dumping toxic waste into a river**

   Dumping toxic waste poisons water and kills the organisms living in it – direct harm.

3. **is covered or soaked with water**

   A **wetland** is land soaked or covered with water – marshes, swamps, and bogs.

4. **extra nutrients washing into water**

   Extra **nutrients** – nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer – trigger the whole process.

5. **stays in the environment for a very long time**

   "**Persistent**" means it resists breaking down – POPs can last for years or decades.

6. **predator**

   The top **predator** eats many contaminated prey, so it ends up with the highest concentration.

7. **composting**

   Composting turns organic waste into rich soil, keeping it out of landfills.

8. **bacteria**

   Secondary treatment uses **bacteria** to digest the organic matter left in the water.

9. **threshold**

   The **threshold** is the lowest dose that starts to cause a measurable effect.

10. **vector**

    A **vector** (like a mosquito or tick) carries a pathogen and passes it to new hosts.

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