

Student Name: _____**Class:** _____**Student ID:** _____**Date:** _____**Assessment Details**

Duration: 10 minutes	Total Marks: 50
Topics Covered:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic Island Features• Island Locations on a Map• Simple Island Ecosystems

Instructions to Students:

1. Read all questions carefully before attempting.
2. Show all working out - marks are awarded for method.
3. Use the space provided for your answers.
4. If you need more space, use the additional pages at the end.
5. Time management is crucial - allocate approximately 1 minute per mark.

Section A: Multiple Choice [10 marks]

Question 1

[2 marks]

What is a piece of land surrounded by water called?

A) Mountain

B) Island

C) Continent

D) Ocean

Question 2

[2 marks]

Point to the island in the picture.




Island Map

Question 3

[2 marks]

What is the big body of water surrounding the island called?

 Island Water

Question 4

[5 marks]

Where can we usually find islands?

Question 5

[5 marks]

What do we call the plants and animals that live on an island?

A) Island friends

B) Ecosystem

C) Water family

D) Land creatures

Question 6

[5 marks]

Identify the following island features in the picture: beach, mountain, forest.



Island Features

A large rectangular area with a dashed border, intended for the student to draw or write their answers.

Question 7

[10 marks]

Describe one way islands are important to people.

Question 8

[10 marks]

Why are islands often home to unique animals and plants?

A) Because they are big

B) Because they are surrounded by water


C) Because they are cold

D) Because they are hot

Question 9

[10 marks]

Match the island feature with its description.

 Island Features Match

Question 10

[5 marks]

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Islands have unique ecosystems that support a variety of plants and animals. The beach is home to crabs and seagulls, while the forest is home to monkeys and birds.

What type of animals can be found on the beach?

What type of animals can be found in the forest?

Question 11

[5 marks]

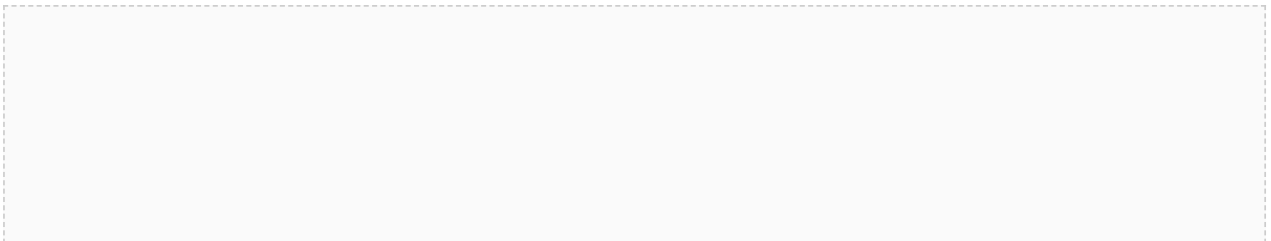
Look at the map below and answer the following questions:

 Island Map Locations

Can you point to an island on the map?



What is the name of the island you pointed to?



Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed the Island Exploration Assessment.

Take a moment to review your answers and think about what you have learned.

Feedback and Reflection

Use this page to reflect on your performance and think about what you would like to learn more about.

What did you find easy or challenging?



What would you like to explore further?



Island Formation

Islands can be formed in several ways, including volcanic activity, erosion, and sedimentation. Volcanic islands are created when magma from the Earth's interior rises to the surface, resulting in the formation of new land. Examples of volcanic islands include Hawaii and Iceland. Erosion can also create islands, as seen in the case of barrier islands, which are formed when waves and currents wear away the mainland, leaving behind a narrow strip of land. Sedimentation, on the other hand, occurs when sediment is deposited in a new location, such as when sand and mud accumulate in a river delta, eventually forming a new island.

Example: The Formation of the Hawaiian Islands

The Hawaiian Islands were formed as a result of volcanic activity. The islands are thought to have formed over a hotspot, where magma from the Earth's interior rose to the surface, creating a chain of volcanoes. Over time, the volcanoes erupted and cooled, forming new land. The islands have continued to grow and change over millions of years, with new volcanoes forming and old ones eroding away.

Island Ecosystems

Islands are home to a wide variety of ecosystems, including beaches, forests, and wetlands. Each of these ecosystems supports a unique community of plants and animals that are adapted to the island's specific conditions. Beaches, for example, are home to plants such as sea grasses and mangroves, which are able to tolerate the salty conditions and shifting sands. Forests, on the other hand, are home to a wide variety of trees, including palm trees, ferns, and flowering plants. Wetlands, such as marshes and swamps, are home to plants such as cattails and water lilies, as well as animals such as birds, fish, and shellfish.

Case Study: The Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands are a unique and fascinating example of an island ecosystem. Located off the coast of Ecuador, the islands are home to an incredible array of plants and animals, including giant tortoises, marine iguanas, and blue-footed boobies. The islands' isolation has allowed these species to evolve in isolation, resulting in a unique and diverse community of plants and animals that are found nowhere else on Earth.

Human Impact on Islands

Human activity has had a significant impact on islands around the world. Over-development, pollution, and climate change are all major threats to island ecosystems. The construction of hotels, resorts, and other tourist infrastructure can lead to habitat destruction and fragmentation, as well as the introduction of invasive species. Pollution from human activities such as fishing and shipping can also harm island ecosystems, as can climate change, which is causing sea levels to rise and weather patterns to become more extreme.

Example: The Impact of Tourism on the Maldives

The Maldives, a island nation in the Indian Ocean, is a popular tourist destination known for its beautiful beaches and coral reefs. However, the rapid growth of the tourism industry has put a strain on the island's ecosystems. The construction of resorts and hotels has led to habitat destruction and pollution, while the influx of tourists has put pressure on the island's resources, including water and energy. Climate change is also a major threat to the Maldives, as rising sea levels and increased storm activity pose a significant risk to the island's very existence.

Conservation Efforts

There are many conservation efforts underway to protect islands and their ecosystems. National parks and protected areas have been established on many islands, providing a safe haven for plants and animals to thrive. Additionally, organizations such as the Island Conservation Society and the World Wildlife Fund are working to protect island ecosystems and promote sustainable development. Individuals can also make a difference by supporting conservation efforts, reducing their carbon footprint, and making sustainable choices when traveling to islands.

Case Study: The Conservation of the Island of Madagascar

The island of Madagascar, located off the coast of East Africa, is home to a unique and diverse array of plants and animals. However, the island's ecosystems are under threat from deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and climate change. Conservation efforts are underway to protect the island's national parks and protected areas, as well as to promote sustainable development and reduce poverty among local communities. Organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund and the Madagascar National Parks Authority are working together to protect the island's ecosystems and promote conservation.

Island Cultures

Islands are home to a wide variety of cultures, each with their own unique customs, traditions, and ways of life. Island cultures are often shaped by the island's history, geography, and environment, and are influenced by the people who have lived on the island over time. For example, the culture of Hawaii is a unique blend of Native Hawaiian, American, and Asian influences, while the culture of the Caribbean is a mix of African, European, and indigenous influences.

Example: The Culture of the Island of Jamaica

The island of Jamaica, located in the Caribbean, is home to a vibrant and diverse culture. The island's culture is a mix of African, European, and indigenous influences, and is known for its music, art, and literature. Reggae music, which originated in Jamaica, is a popular genre that reflects the island's history and culture. The island's cuisine is also unique, with popular dishes such as jerk chicken and curry goat. The island's culture is also reflected in its festivals and celebrations, such as the annual Reggae Sumfest.

Island Economies

Islands often have unique economies that are shaped by their geography, history, and culture. Many islands rely on tourism as a major source of income, while others have economies based on fishing, agriculture, or manufacturing. The island of Bermuda, for example, has a thriving economy based on tourism and finance, while the island of Iceland has an economy based on fishing and renewable energy.

Case Study: The Economy of the Island of Singapore

The island of Singapore, located in Southeast Asia, has a highly developed economy based on trade, finance, and technology. The island's strategic location and business-friendly environment have made it a popular destination for international investment and trade. The island's economy is also driven by its highly educated and skilled workforce, as well as its world-class infrastructure and transportation systems. Despite its small size, Singapore is one of the wealthiest and most prosperous countries in the world.

Conclusion

In conclusion, islands are fascinating and complex ecosystems that support a wide variety of plants and animals. Human activity has had a significant impact on islands, but there are many conservation efforts underway to protect these unique environments. Islands also have unique cultures and economies, shaped by their history, geography, and environment. By learning more about islands and their ecosystems, we can gain a greater appreciation for the importance of conservation and sustainability.

Example: The Importance of Island Conservation

The conservation of islands is crucial for the health of our planet. Islands are often home to unique and endemic species that are found nowhere else on Earth, and their loss could have significant consequences for the global ecosystem. Additionally, islands are often vulnerable to climate change, and their conservation can help to mitigate its effects. By protecting islands and their ecosystems, we can help to preserve the natural beauty and diversity of our planet for future generations.



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