

Bivalves and Ocean Acidification



EXIT TICKET

Directions: Answer the following questions:

1. _____ What are bivalves?
 - A. Marine animals with hinged shells
 - B. Insects with protective coverings
 - C. Birds that live near the ocean
 - D. Reptiles found in coastal wetlands
2. _____ How do bivalves contribute to nutrient cycling?
 - A. By hunting and consuming other marine animals
 - B. By filtering and cleaning the water
 - C. By releasing nutrients into the ocean
 - D. By producing oxygen through photosynthesis
3. _____ Which of the following is NOT a type of bivalve?
 - A. Mussels
 - B. Scallops
 - C. Sharks
 - D. Oysters
4. _____ What happens to the shells of bivalves when exposed to an acid solution?
 - A. They become stronger and more resistant
 - B. They break easily and dissolve
 - C. They change color but remain intact
 - D. They become larger in size
5. _____ What are some possible implications of ocean acidification on shell-forming organisms?
 - A. Weaker shells and increased vulnerability
 - B. Stronger shells and improved survival rates
 - C. Increased reproductive rates and population growth
 - D. Decreased dependence on shells for protection

ANSWER KEY

1. **A** What are bivalves?
 - A. Marine animals with hinged shells
 - B. Insects with protective coverings
 - C. Birds that live near the ocean
 - D. Reptiles found in coastal wetlands
2. **B** How do bivalves contribute to nutrient cycling?
 - A. By hunting and consuming other marine animals
 - B. By filtering and cleaning the water
 - C. By releasing nutrients into the ocean
 - D. By producing oxygen through photosynthesis
3. **C** Which of the following is NOT a type of bivalve?
 - A. Mussels
 - B. Scallops
 - C. Sharks
 - D. Oysters
4. **B** What happens to the shells of bivalves when exposed to an acid solution?
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5. **A** What are some possible implications of ocean acidification on shell-forming organisms?
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