Teacher Guide

Fisheries Biologist: Olympic National Park

Covered Concepts:

Reading Comprehension: Sections 1 & 2
Ratios, Rates, and Word Problems: Section 3
Writing About and Supporting Your Opinion: Section 4

Section 1: Fisheries Biologist

- **Vocabulary:**
- Fisheries Biologist, National Parks, Olympic National Park
- **Career Highlight:**
  - Students read about the role of a fisheries biologist.
- **Content Check:**
  - Students answer questions about fisheries biologists.

Section 2: Olympic National Park

- **Learn:**
  - Students will read about Olympic National Park, a national park located in Washington.
- **Content Check:**
  - Students answer questions about Olympic National Park.

Section 3: Math Practice

- Students use ratios and rates to solve word problems.

Section 4: ELA Practice

- Students read about a topic and then write their opinion on it.

Teacher Guide: Answer Keys

Content Check: Fisheries Biologists

1. What do fisheries biologists do?
They restore, improve, and protect fish habitats.

2. What kind of education is recommended to become a fisheries biologist?
To be a fisheries biologist you typically need a bachelor's degree with a major in science such as Biology, Environmental Science, and Wildlife Management. A master's degree may be needed for some positions.

3. Would you enjoy being a fisheries biologist? Why or why not?
Answers will vary.

Content Check: Olympic National Park

1. Why was Olympic made a national park?
The park was created in order to protect some of Washington's quickly disappearing old-growth forests and the unique wildlife that lives there.

2. List the three different ecosystems that can be found in Olympic National Park. Then, write at least one plant and one animal that you could find in each one.
The three ecosystems are mountains, coastline, and rainforest. Answers for the plants and animals will vary.

3. What area in Olympic National Park would you most like to explore? Why?
Answers will vary.

Teacher Guide: Answer Keys

Math Practice

1. Yesterday, you saw 36 salmon in 3 minutes of snorkeling. Today, you have 10 minutes to snorkel. If you saw fish at the same rate as yesterday, how many salmon would you see today?

36/3=12 salmon per minute

You would see 120 salmon in 10 minutes.

2. On Monday you saw 50 salmon in 10 minutes of snorkeling. On Thursday you have 6 minutes to snorkel. If you saw salmon at the same rate on Thursday as you did on Tuesday, how many salmon would you see Thursday?

50/10=5 salmon per minute

You would see 30 salmon in 6 minutes of snorkeling.

3. On Wednesday you saw 37 salmon in 2 minutes of snorkeling. On Friday you have 12 minutes to snorkel. If you saw salmon at the same rate on Thursday as you did on Tuesday, how many salmon would you see Thursday?

37/2=18.5 salmon per minute

You would see 222 salmon in 12 minutes of snorkeling.

4. Yesterday, your coworker Kelly saw 54 salmon in 30 minutes of snorkeling. Today, she has 17 minutes to snorkel. If Kelly saw fish at the same rate as yesterday, how many salmon would you see today?

54/30=1.8 salmon per minute

You would see 31 (30.6) salmon in 17 minutes.

5. On Monday Kelly saw 40 salmon in 1.5 hours of snorkeling. On Thursday you have 45 minutes to snorkel. If you saw salmon at the same rate on Thursday as you did on Tuesday, how many salmon would you see Thursday?

90/40=2.25 salmon per minute

You would see 101 (101.25) salmon in 45 minutes of snorkeling.

6. On Wednesday Kelly saw 132 salmon in 20 minutes of snorkeling. On Friday you have 58 minutes to snorkel. If you saw salmon at the same rate on Thursday as you did on Tuesday, how many salmon would you see Thursday?

132/20=6.6 salmon per minute

You would see 383 (382.8) salmon in 58 minutes of snorkeling.

ELA Practice

Answers will vary.