

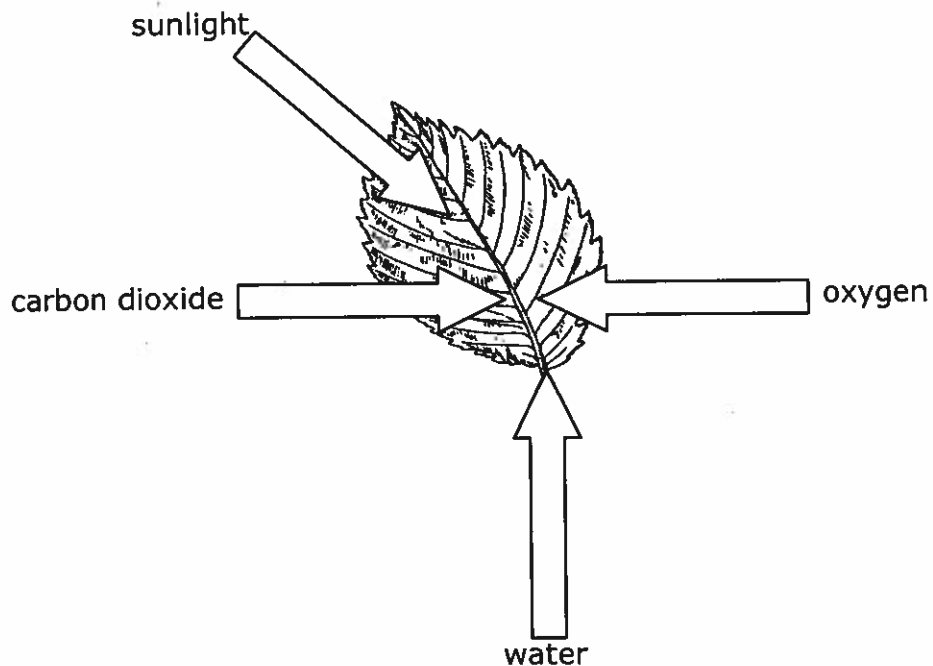
Name _____

Teacher _____

Life Science Test

- 1 Michael made a diagram of the process of photosynthesis, as show below.

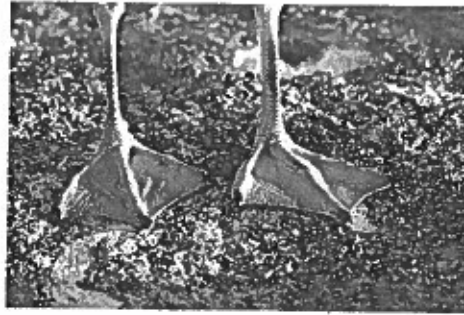
Photosynthesis



When Michael turned the diagram in to his science teacher, she told him part of his diagram was incorrect. Why is Michael's diagram not correct?

- A Plants do not need water.
 - B Oxygen exits the leaf during photosynthesis.
 - C Carbon dioxide exits the leaf during photosynthesis.
 - D This type of leaf does not need sunlight.
-
- 2 Which of the following is an example of an inherited trait?
- F The length of an animal's neck.
 - G The kinds of food eaten by an animal.
 - H The environment where an animal lives.
 - J An animal learning how to hunt.

3 The webbed feet of a duck are shown below.



Which of the following birds has feet that function in a way that is the most similar to a duck's webbed feet?



Great-blue heron



Golden eagle



Pelican



Crow

4 A frog eats an insect to get energy. The energy originally came from –

F An insect

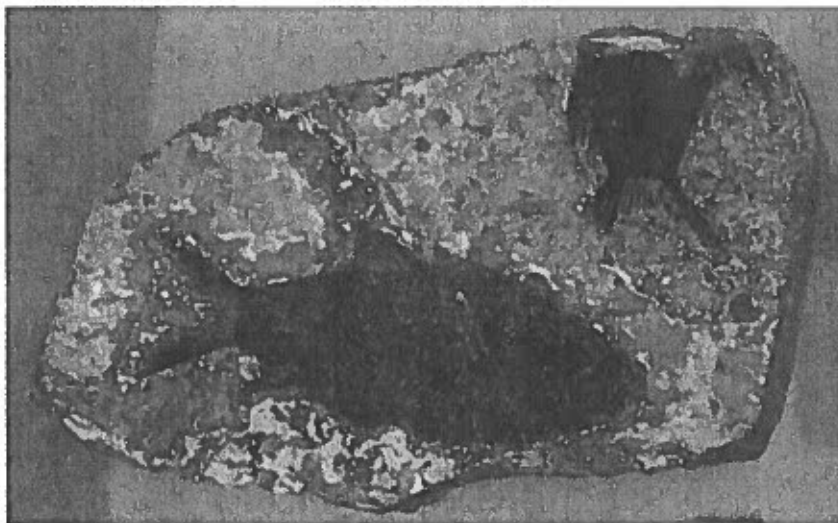
G The Sun

H Plants

J Water

- 5** Which two kinds of prairie animals would most likely consume the same kinds of organisms?
- A** A hawk and a mouse
 - B** A fox and a bison
 - C** A snake and a rabbit
 - D** A deer and an antelope
-

- 6** A teacher shows a fossil to a class.



The teacher asks students to use the fossil to model conditions at the time the fossilized organism lived. Which statement does the fossil best support?

- F** The area where it was found was covered in water.
- G** More of Earth's surface area was covered in water.
- H** Temperatures in the area where it was found were warmer.
- J** Earth's atmosphere had less oxygen than it does now.

7 A student on a field trip examines a sample of local soil. The student records the following observations of the soil.

- It is dark in color
 - It is moist
- It does not crumble
 - It is not hard

The student can use these observations to conclude that the soil directly supports large local populations of which type of organism?

- A** Herbivores
- B** Carnivores
- C** Parasites
- D** Producers

8 Which bird has a beak best adapted for sucking the nectar out of a flower?



Falcon



Sparrow



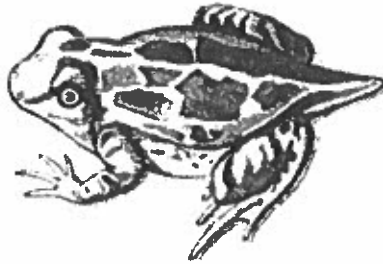
Hummingbird



Mallard

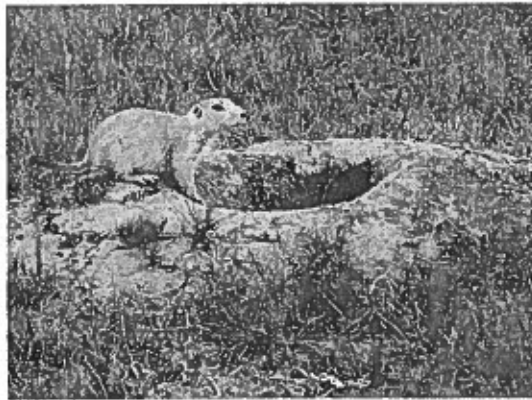
- F** Falcon
- G** Hummingbird
- H** Sparrow
- J** Mallard

- 9 A student observes the following frog.



How should the student predict the frog will change?

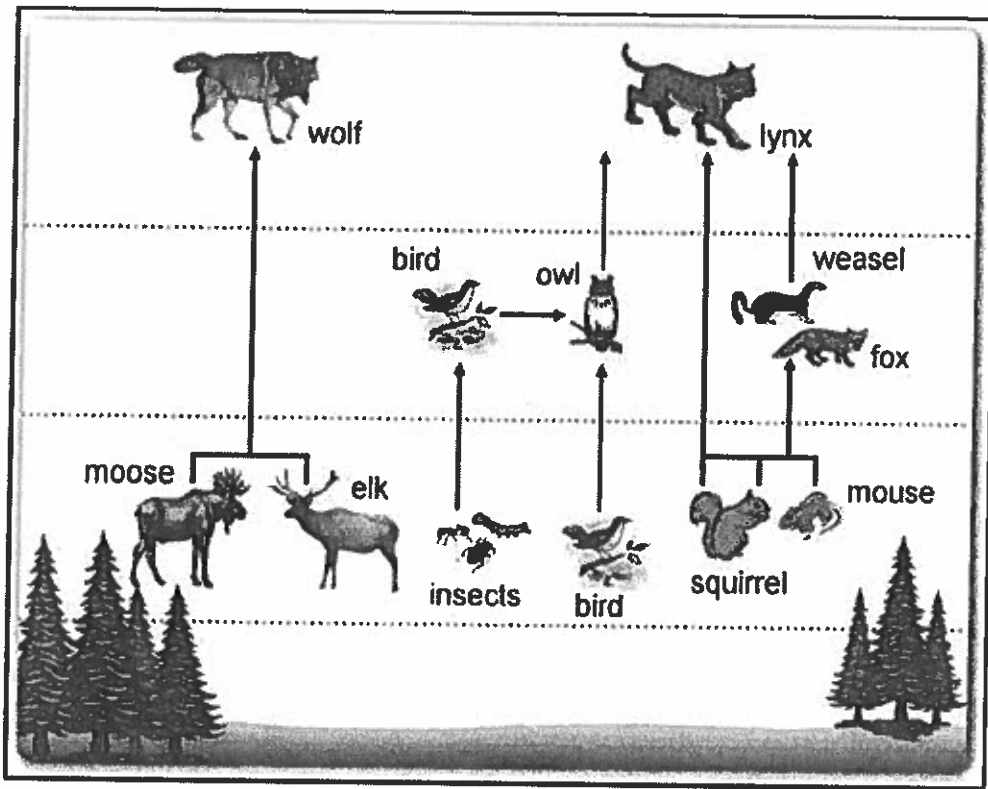
- A Its tail will grow larger and become stronger.
 - B Its tail will grow shorter and disappear.
 - C Its legs will grow shorter and disappear.
 - D Its legs will grow significantly longer.
-
- 10 Prairie dogs live in the United States. They are mainly herbivores. They dig tunnels underground. They can create a vast network of these tunnels.



How do the underground tunnels most likely help these animals survive?

- F Prairie dogs eat the soil found in these tunnels.
- G The tunnels protect the prairie dogs from predators.
- H Prairie dogs trap the animals that they eat in the tunnels.
- F The tunnels collect the water that the prairie dogs drink.

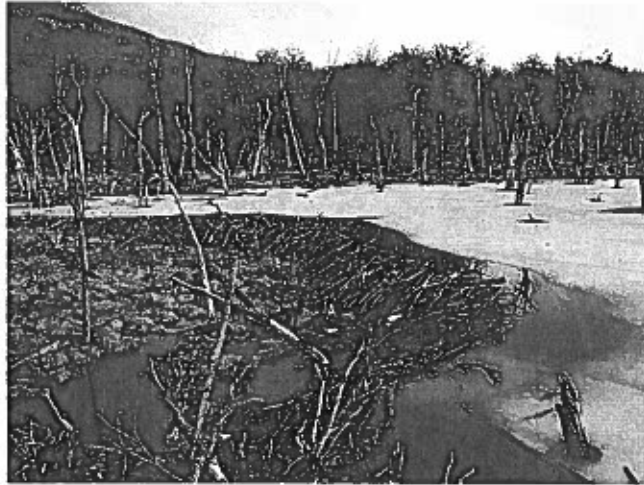
11 The diagram of a food web is shown below.



An increase in the number of wolves would most likely result in –

- A an increase in the number of lynx
- B a decrease in the number of trees
- C a decrease in the number of moose and elk
- D an increase in the number of squirrels

- 12** Beavers build dams on streams. They use their sharp teeth to cut down trees to build dams and lodges, where they live. Water backs up behind the dam. The new pond gives the beavers a place to build their lodges. The dam helps protect the beavers from predators.



Which of the following will **LEAST** likely happen in this ecosystem?

- F** Some of the organisms who lived in the trees the beavers used to build the dam will find new habitats.
- G** Some plants will perish as they become submerged in the newly formed pond.
- H** Some of the fish who lived in the area where the dam was built will move.
- J** The predators of the beaver will leave the ecosystem.

13 Which answer best describes a learned behavior of an organism?

- A** A plant growing toward sunlight.
- B** A crow watching a squirrel bury a nut and then taking the nut when the squirrel leaves.
- C** A salmon swimming up a river to reproduce.
- D** A spider spinning a web to catch insects.

- 14** The Common Squirrel Monkey lives high in trees of the rainforests of South America. Which characteristic is **LEAST** likely to help the monkey move around its habitat?



- F** Long tail
 - G** Strong fingers
 - H** Large ears
 - J** Long toes
-
- 15** A student plants a tomato seed. This seed sprouts and grows into a plant. The plant matures and grows flowers. This life cycle is common to virtually all organisms in which category?
- A** Mosses
 - B** Fungus
 - C** Decomposers
 - D** Flowering Plants

- 16** Examining the adaptations of organisms preserved in the fossil record is most useful for discovering which of the following?
- F** How organisms are now much better at adapting than they once were.
 - G** What environmental conditions were like when the organisms existed.
 - H** What specific events led to the extinction of the organisms being studied.
 - J** Why the organisms changed to produce the living species we observe today.

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- 17** Geraldine planted seeds of the same kind of plant in two identical pots. She planted three seeds in each pot. She put 25 grams of the same type of soil into each pot. One pot was placed in a sunny window and the other was placed in a dark room. She watered each group of seeds the same amount each day. After a few weeks, she observed the growing plants. The plants in the window were green and had tall, thick stems. The plants in the dark room were yellow and had tall, thin stems. Which of the following best explains why the plants in the two pots were different?
- A** Different types of water can affect plant growth.
 - B** The soil in one pot contained more nutrients than the soil in the other pot.
 - C** More seeds sprouted in the pot that was in the sunny room window.
 - D** The green plants received more sunlight than the yellow plants.

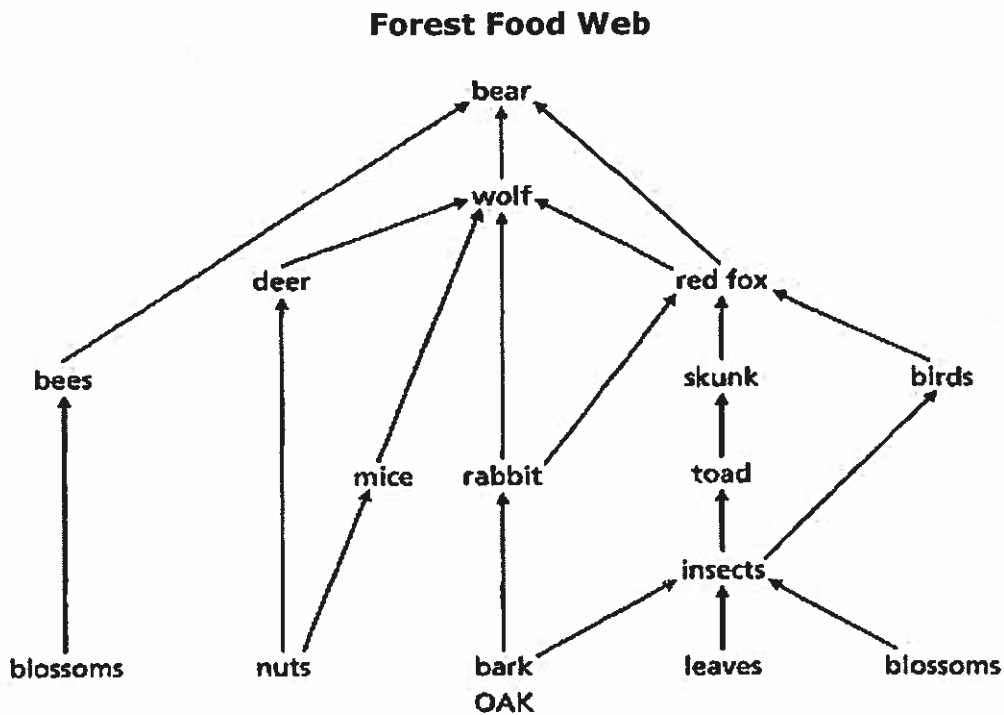
- 18** The brown tree snake is native to Australia. It is thought that it accidentally found its way to the island of Guam in the South Pacific Ocean on a ship. The snake eats birds and small rodents. On Guam, there are not many predators of the brown tree snake.



What is most likely the effect the brown tree snake has had on the ecosystem of Guam?

- F** The bird and rodent populations have decreased.
 - G** Predators of the snake have all died.
 - H** The number of rodents and birds increased.
 - J** The number of trees on the island has decreased.
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- 19** Rocks in deserts cast shadows, producing small ground areas cooler than their surroundings. What is the main way a desert lizard would use these shadows to survive?
- A** They will use the shadows to hide from predators.
 - B** They will use the shadows to reduce their body temperatures.
 - C** They hunt for other organisms which live in the shadows.
 - D** They breathe the oxygen-rich air found in the shadows.

20 Look at the food web shown below.



Which two organisms compete for the same food source in this ecosystem?

- F** Bees and mice
- G** Rabbits and insects
- H** Bears and birds
- J** Deer and wolves