

Unit Assessment

Multiple Choice

1. Scientists found a whale fossil in the middle of the desert because...
 - a. whales live in the desert habitat.
 - b. whales used to live in the desert habitat.
 - c. there used to be a lake in the middle of the desert habitat.
 - d. the desert habitat used to be an ocean.
2. The green anoles are such good climbers because...
 - a. they like climbing trees.
 - b. they need to be able to climb to get food that is high up in the trees.
 - c. they need to be able to get away from brown anoles on the ground.
 - d. the green anoles that were poor climbers were more likely to get eaten by brown anoles, so they had fewer babies.
3. There are so many different varieties of dogs because...
 - a. people chose to breed dogs with traits they wanted.
 - b. dogs wanted to be different from each other.
 - c. dog babies (puppies) were different from their parents.
 - d. dogs have a lot of puppies.
4. Which is NOT an example of evidence that dinosaurs looked like big reptiles?
 - a. Dinosaur skulls had similar skulls to reptiles today.
 - b. Some dinosaurs had sharp teeth.
 - c. Scientists found imprint fossils of scaly dinosaur skin.
 - d. Dinosaurs laid eggs.
5. Becky has light-colored skin. During the summer, sometimes her skin turns red if she stays in the sun too long.

Which of these are true?

- a. Becky's skin color is a trait she got from her parents.
- b. Becky's skin color changed because of her experience in the summer.
- c. Both a and b.

Vervet Monkeys

Vervet monkeys live in woodlands and forests on the eastern coast of Africa. They eat fruit, leaves and seeds. They have four common predators: eagles, snakes, leopards, and baboons. Scientists have discovered that vervet monkeys use different alarm calls for each predator. For example, when they hear a “snake” alarm call, they stand up on their back legs and look around on the ground. But when they hear the alarm call for “leopard,” they climb to the very tops of the trees.



Use the passage above to answer questions #6-8.

6. Vervet monkeys are...
 - a. Herbivores
 - b. Omnivores
 - c. Carnivores

7. How does living in a group help vervet monkeys survive? Choose the best answer.
 - a. They show each other where to find food.
 - b. They communicate in their own language.
 - c. They warn each other of danger.
 - d. They groom each other's fur.

8. If dry weather kills many of the plants in the vervet monkeys' habitat, how would that affect the vervet monkeys?
 - a. They would be *more* likely to survive.
 - b. They would be *less* likely to survive.
 - c. There would be no change.

True/False

Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

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|------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TRUE | FALSE | 9. A polar habitat today was always a polar habitat in the past. |
| TRUE | FALSE | 10. We can learn about extinct animals by studying their fossils and comparing them to animals living today. |
| TRUE | FALSE | 11. When habitats change, the kinds of animals and plants that live there change, too. |

Short Answer

12. Imagine you are a cat breeder who wants kittens. Choose two cats to be parents, then answer the questions below.



a. Describe the traits their kittens might have.

What will the tail and body look like? _____

What will the face and ears look like? _____

b. Why did you choose your answers above? Explain your reasoning.

c. Would all the kittens from those two cats look the same? YES NO (Circle one)

13. How could you figure out what the habitat used to be like where you live? How could you tell which plants and animals used to live there?

14. Scientists in Montana, USA, discovered a fossil mosquito in a rock that is millions of years old. What do you think the habitat was like in Montana millions of years ago?

15. Chickens living today have bigger eggs than chickens that lived a long time ago. How do you think that happened?

16. How does living in a group help some animals survive? Give at least two animal examples to support your answer.
