**Unit 11, Lesson 2 & 3 Review Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**\_\_\_\_ 1.** Anna likes to visit the park in her neighborhood to watch hummingbirds.



Based on the beak of the hummingbird, what does it most likely eat?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | fish |
| **B** | nuts |
| **C** | insects |
| **D** | flower nectar |

**\_\_\_\_ 2.** The main sources of food for birds that live in a grassland are seeds, mice, and burrowing insects. Which beak would be the **least** useful in a grassland?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** |  |
| **B** |  |
| **C** |  |
| **D** |  |

**\_\_\_\_ 3.** A researcher was studying the beaks of four different birds to learn more about the birds’ habitats and what they eat. Which bird is **most likely** to eat worms and burrowing insects?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** |  |
| **B** |  |
| **C** |  |
| **D** |  |

**\_\_\_\_ 4.** The macaw, which is shown in the following picture, is a bird from South America that eats the seeds from inside Brazil nuts.



Brazil nuts have a tough shell that few birds can crack. Which feature of the macaw’s beak is **most likely** different from other birds that eat seeds and nuts?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | the length |
| **B** | the shape |
| **C** | the size |
| **D** | the strength |

**\_\_\_\_ 5.** The following picture shows flowers with an unusual shape.



Which beak shape would **best** allow a bird to reach the nectar inside the flower?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | long and thin |
| **B** | long and thick |
| **C** | short and thin |
| **D** | short and thick |

**\_\_\_\_ 6.** A stilt is a bird found in the Florida wetlands. It wades in shallow water and has a long, sharp beak. What do stilt **most likely** eat?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | seeds and nuts |
| **B** | nectar and sap |
| **C** | frogs and large fish |
| **D** | burrowing animals  |

**\_\_\_\_ 7.** Acorns are a source of food for some birds. They are seeds that fall from wide-leafed trees called oaks. In which environment would acorns **most likely** be found?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | desert |
| **B** | forest |
| **C** | grassland |
| **D** | wetland |

**\_\_\_\_ 8.** Deer are common in temperate forests. Mother deer often leave their babies alone in grassy or leafy areas while they search for food. The following picture shows a mother deer and her baby, called a fawn.



The markings on the fawn’s fur are different from the markings on the mother. How does the pattern in the fawn’s fur help it survive?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | It helps the fawn stay warm in cool weather. |
| **B** | It helps the fawn stay cool in warm weather. |
| **C** | It helps the fawn blend in with the forest background. |
| **D** | It helps the fawn stand out against a forest background. |

**\_\_\_\_ 9.** Malachi sketched this picture of an epiphyte from a book about tropical forests.



How is this plant adapted to the ecosystem in which it lives?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | It has a trunk tall enough to reach above nearby trees and compete for sunlight. |
| **B** | It has long roots that reach deep enough into the dry soil to reach underground water. |
| **C** | It has roots that attach to trees so that it can reach sunlight that is scarce on the forest floor. |
| **D** | It has leaves that capture and digest insects, which it needs for nutrients missing from soil. |

**\_\_\_\_ 10.** The top branches of the tall trees in a tropical forest form a shady roof called the canopy. Below the canopy there is much less light than above it. Shorter plants that live below the canopy must survive in this dim light. Which adaptation helps shorter plants survive the low light conditions below the canopy?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | long roots |
| **B** | sharp thorns |
| **C** | thick trunks |
| **D** | broad leaves |

**\_\_\_\_ 11.** Bison are found in grasslands. They spend much of their time in herds eating grasses and other small plants. What kind of teeth do bison **likely** have?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | broad, flat teeth for grinding |
| **B** | long, sharp teeth for tearing |
| **C** | flat, sharp teeth for chopping |
| **D** | small, sharp teeth for grabbing |

**\_\_\_\_ 12.** Natural fires are an important part of grassland ecosystems. Grass fires caused by lightning strikes break down dead material, clear out trees and shrubs, and cause some seeds to sprout. Why would it be a useful adaptation for a seed to need fire to sprout?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | It would prevent the plant from sprouting during the dry season. |
| **B** | It would prevent the sprouting plant from ever getting burned by fire. |
| **C** | It would ensure that the plant sprouted only during the snowy season. |
| **D** | It would ensure that the area is clear of other types of plants when it sprouted. |

**\_\_\_\_ 13.** Kunal drew the following picture of a saguaro cactus in his science journal.



How is this plant well adapted to a desert ecosystem?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | Its many branches allow animals to leap from plant to plant. |
| **B** | Its thick, ribbed body can store water when there is little rain. |
| **C** | Its broad leaves can help it get sunlight when it is dim or shady. |
| **D** | Its sharp needles keep snow from collecting on its body in the winter. |

**\_\_\_\_ 14.** Arabian camels live in the deserts of northern Africa and southwest Asia. They have a single hump on their back that stores fat. The rest of the camel’s body has no fat. How does this help the camel survive in the desert?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | It helps them stay cooler. |
| **B** | It helps them blend in with their surroundings. |
| **C** | It helps them carry other animals on their backs. |
| **D** | It shades them from the sun during the hottest part of the day. |

**\_\_\_\_ 15.** Many desert plants, such as the welwitschia, have long central roots called taproots. Taproots grow deep underground to reach groundwater. How is a taproot a useful adaptation for a desert ecosystem?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | It helps protect the plant from animals that might eat it to get water. |
| **B** | It helps the plant get water in an ecosystem that gets very little rain. |
| **C** | It helps the plant produce seeds that can sprout when there is water. |
| **D** | It helps the plant move to an ecosystem that gets more rain than a desert. |

**Short Answer**

 **1.** Hadriel thought that certain birds in his neighborhood mainly eat insects while others mainly eat nectar. He wanted to find out for sure. So he went to his local park to observe different birds and recorded details about each bird’s beak. The following table shows what Hugo observed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bird** | **Beak description** |
| hummingbird | very long and very slender |
| owl | short, strong and hooked |
| sparrow | short and thick |
| woodpecker | long and sharp like a chisel |

**a.** Which bird **most likely** eats insects from inside tree trunks?

**b.** Which bird **most likely** eats nectar from inside flowers?

 **2.** The birds of the world have many different kinds of beaks. Their beaks have adapted in ways that help them survive. Identify two features of beaks that can vary from one bird to another.

**Unit 11, Lesson 2 & 3 Review Quiz**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 **1.** D

 **2.** D

 **3.** A

 **4.** D

 **5.** A

 **6.** D

 **7.** B

 **8.** C

 **9.** C

 **10.** D

 **11.** A

 **12.** D

 **13.** B

 **14.** A

 **15.** B

**SHORT ANSWER**

 **1.** Sample answer:

**a.** woodpecker

**b.** hummingbird

Correct answers are the following:

**a.** woodpecker

**b.** hummingbird

 **2.** Sample answer:

Two features that vary are beak shape and beak length.

Students’ answers may include two of the following:

• beak shape

• beak length

• beak width

• beak sharpness

• beak strength

• beak flexibility