

Habitats Unit Exam
Section A: Match

name _____

_____ 1. *habitat*

_____ 2. *adaptation*

_____ 3. *food chain*

_____ 4. *reproduce*

_____ 5. *organism*

_____ 6. *population*

_____ 7. *carnivore*

_____ 8. *predator*

_____ 9. *prey*

_____ 10. *producer*

_____ 11. *consumer*

_____ 12. *decomposer*

_____ 13. *scavenger*

_____ 14. *recycle*

_____ 15. *herbivore*

- a) the transfer of energy from one organism to another by diet or "who eats whom".
- b). to produce young or offspring which increases the population of an organism.
- c) an animal that only eats plants.
- d) is the animal that is hunted by a predator.
- e) an organism that eats plants or animals to attain energy.
- f) an animal that eats from a food source that is already dead without hunting it for themselves.
- g) a consumer or animal that eats meat for its diet.
- h) is like a neighborhood where living things are found or a place where they live.
- i) a living thing: plant or animal
- j) to reuse something once it has died or has been thrown away.
- k) organisms that make their own food, ex. green plants
- l) an animal that hunts prey, or other animals.
- m) a change in an organism that better suits it for life in its environment.
- n) an organism that breaks down materials in dead organisms into nutrients (example: mushrooms).
- o) is a group of organisms that living in the same geographic area.

Section B: Multiple Choice

1. This means animals that live off a meat-eating diet. Lions, tigers, pelicans and sharks are examples of:

- a) carnivores b) herbivores c) omnivores d) aquaticivores

2. This means all-eating animals. They have a balanced diet by eating both plants and animals (meat, grains, fruits and vegetables). Some examples are birds, monkeys, people and bears:

- a) carnivores b) herbivores c) omnivores d) aquaticivores

3. This means plant eating animals. They do not eat meat they only eat plants. Some examples are cows, horses, deer, giraffes, and rabbits:

- a) carnivores b) herbivores c) omnivores d) aquaticivores

4. Animals use their teeth as tools for eating. The animals teeth are suits their diet. Herbivorous animals teeth are :

- a) sharp, long, pointed teeth for biting and tearing flesh or meat
b) short, flat teeth for grinding food such as plants
c) both sharp, pointed teeth and short flat teeth for eating both plants and animals

5. Carnivorous animals have these kind of teeth:

- a) sharp, long, pointed teeth for biting and tearing flesh or meat
b) short, flat teeth for grinding food such as plants
c) both sharp, pointed teeth and short flat teeth for eating both plants and animals

6. Omnivorous animals have these kind of teeth that suit their diets:

- a) sharp, long, pointed teeth for biting and tearing flesh or meat
b) short, flat teeth for grinding food such as plants
c) both sharp, pointed teeth and short flat teeth for eating both plants and animals

7. The Darkling Beetle undergoes a complete transformation or metamorphosis. This stage of life is an early stage where it is a grub or mealworm:

- a) egg b) larva c) pupa d) adult

8. The Darkling Beetle undergoes a complete transformation or metamorphosis. This is the last stage of life cycle where the beetle emerges from the pupa:

- a) egg b) larva c) pupa d) adult

9. The Darkling Beetle undergoes a complete transformation or metamorphosis. This stage of life is the beginning where it is white oval shaped and will hatch into a mealworm:

- a) egg b) larva c) pupa d) adult

10. The Darkling Beetle undergoes a complete transformation or metamorphosis. This stage of life is when the larva incubates into a cream coloured shell:

- a) egg b) larva c) pupa d) adult

11. The Darkling Beetle is this type of animal:

- a) arachnid b) worm c) insect d) amphibian

12. Animal behaviour is everything an animal does from the way it eats, sleeps, hunts, and how it interacts in its environment. This is how an animal changes in state during a growth period:

- a) hibernation b) migration c) adaptation d) metamorphosis

13. This is an instinctive animal behavior during the winter for animals to travel long distances to warmer climates in order to find food:

- a) hibernation b) migration c) adaptation d) metamorphosis

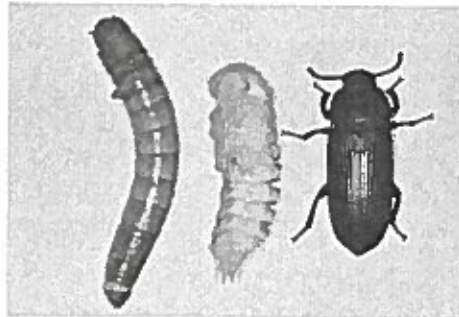
14. This instinctive animal behaviour is when animals go into an inactive state or sleep during the cold season until food is less scarce:

- a) hibernation b) migration c) adaptation d) metamorphosis

15. Some animals bodies change to suit environment changes, like rabbit's fur turns white and thicker in the winter :

- a) hibernation b) migration c) adaptation d) metamorphosis

Section C: Short answer



1. Tell 5 things you learned about mealworms after performing tests and observing their behavior (examples: describe appearance, movement, growth, preference to foods, what environments they live in light or dark, what they like to eat). (5 marks)

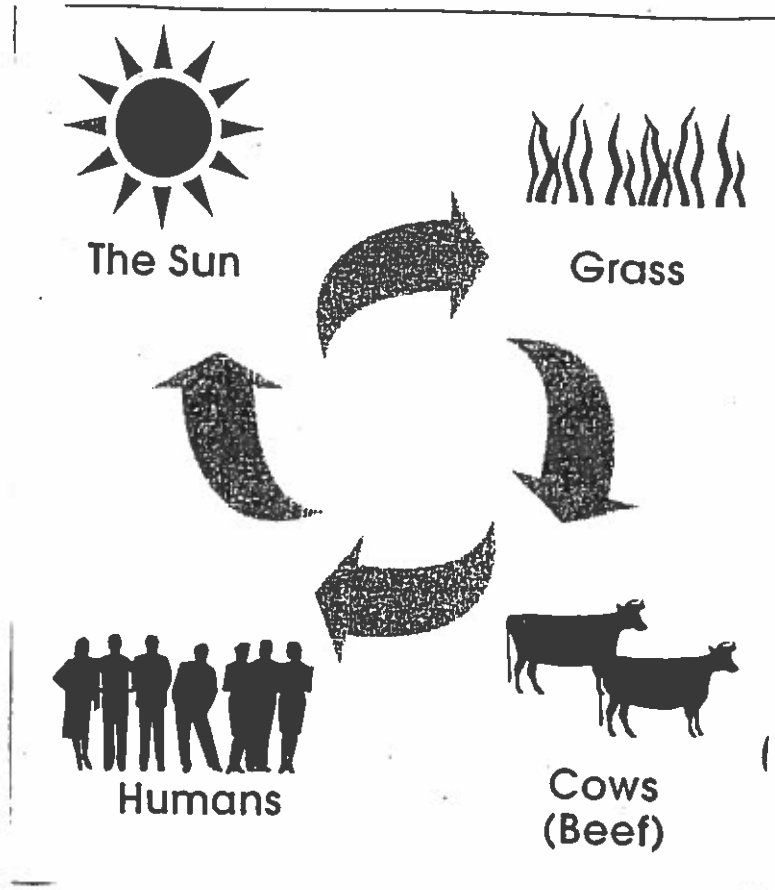
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C.

Title: _____



Give this food chain an appropriate name/title and explain the relationships of each factor (how they interact and depend on each other). 5 marks

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Section 1: label the Beetle

hind wing

leg

thorax

maxillary pulp

antenna

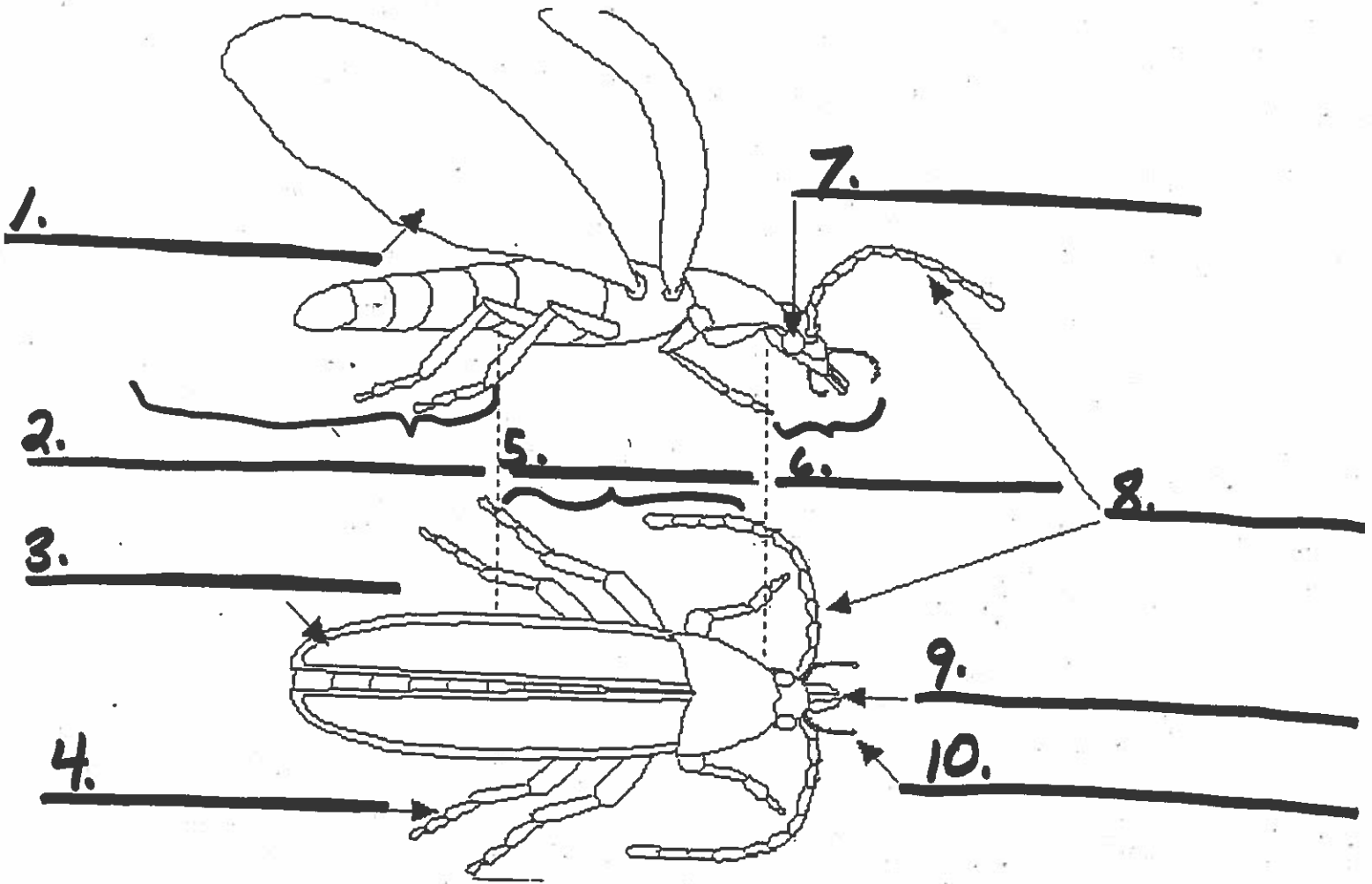
mandibles

head

abdomen

compound eye

elytron



10.