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Ecosystems and Change

Student Test Booklet

\*Make sure to put your answers in the answer document.

1. Populations living and interacting with each other.

A. population

B. community

C. adaptation

D. competition

2. A characteristic that helps an organism compete in an ecosystem.

A. ecosystem

B. decomposer

C. competition

D. adaptation

3. A cheetah that hunts and kills an antelope is known as what?

A. a predator

B. the prey

C. an omnivore

D. a decomposer

4. Some processes that shape Earth’s surface are slow. Other processes are rapid.

Which statement describes a rapid change?

A. Glaciers melt and form rivers.

B. Wind weathers rocks into sand.

C. Earthquakes move land and rocks.

D. Rivers carry sediment and build deltas.

5. Humans are not always harmful to the environment. What is it called when humans save or use

less of a resource?

A. reclamation

B. competition

C. conservation

D. adaptation

6. In the winter, a pond starts to freeze. The ducks leave the pond. They migrate to warmer

climates.

Which statement explains one reason why ducks migrate?

A. The ducks have too many enemies.

B. The ducks have difficulty finding food.

C. The ducks have to lay eggs near water.

D. The ducks have too few places to hibernate.

**Use the following table to answer questions 7-9.**



7. Which animals give birth to live young?

A. hawk and black bear

B. beaver and potato beetle

C. black bear and beaver

D. hawk and potato beetle

8. Student A studies the potato beetle. He concludes that all animals that lay eggs only live in crop

fields.

Student B notes that the red-tailed hawk lays eggs. It lives in both grasslands and crop fields.

What should student A do with his own conclusion?

A. Keep the conclusion. The new data supports it.

B. Keep the conclusion. The new data are not related to it.

C. Revise the conclusion. Collect more data about animals that live in crop fields.

D. Revise the conclusion. Collect more data about habitats of animals that lay eggs.

9. In your **Answer Document**, describe two ways that a forest fire would affect the black bear.

(2 points)

10. A mosquito is a type of flying insect that lays eggs in puddles or small pools of water. When

larvae develop from eggs, the larvae come to the surface to get air through special breathing

tubes. After one to two weeks, the larvae become pupae and then turn into adults.

How would a dry summer affect a mosquito population?

A. The mosquito larvae would take longer to become pupae.

B. The adult mosquitoes would have fewer places to lay eggs.

C. The adult mosquitoes would get fluids by feeding more often.

D. The mosquito larvae would use their breathing tubes to live on land.

11. Scientists often work together to solve a problem. Sometimes they work in laboratories.

Sometimes they are outside doing fieldwork. The chart provides a list of some careers in science.



Which scientists might work together to save a polluted wetland?

1. chemist, botanist and ecologist
2. astronomer, ecologist and physicist
3. physicist, paleontologist and chemist
4. botanist, astronomer and paleontologist

12. Organisms need at least four main things to survive in an ecosystem.

In your **Answer Document**, list those four things needed for survival. (4 points)

13. Besides pollution, humans can damage ecosystems in many ways. Which of the following are

examples of how humans can damage ecosystems?

A. building fences and cutting down forests

B. recycling and filling in wetlands

C. reducing and reusing

D. acid rain and building fences

14. Which of the following is an example of air pollution?

A. hurricanes

B. littering

C. earthquakes

D. volcanic eruption

15. The diagram below shows the process of how trees are made into paper. It also shows of two

ways to dispose of used paper.



In your **Answer Document**, describe two ways that recycling paper conserves Earth’s resources. Use the information in the diagram to support your answer. (2 points)

16. What is formed when chemicals from burning fossil fuels mix with water vapor in the air?

A. symbiosis

B. competition

C. succession

D. acid rain

17. Which is not a method of conserving resources?

A. recycle

B. reduce

C. restore

D. reuse

18. Which is an example of prey?

A. hawk

B. mouse

C. lion

D. wolf