Name _____ Date _____

# 7th Donald Adaptation, Endangerment, and Extinction

## 5b and 5c

1.
Which of the following is an effect of drought that is likely to lead to the extinction of a species of grazing animals?

A. Decreased plant growth
B. Increased volcanic activity
C. Reduced prey populations
D. Increased predator populations

2.
Many of the endangered species in the United States are in Hawaii. In the last century, a number of nonnative species of plants and animals have found their way to Hawaii. These species are displacing many of the native organisms in Hawaiian ecosystems, causing them to go extinct. Which of these methods would be most effective in preventing the introduction of nonnative species into Hawaii?

A. Banning hunting
B. Draining swamps
C. Inspecting imported shipments
D. Spraying with insecticides

3.
How could the formation of the giant continent Pangaea have caused the extinction of many forms of marine life?

A. Glaciers formed
B. Mountains formed
C. Oceans closed up
D. Water levels rose

4.
A person is snorkeling at a coral reef. He notices that the small fish swim away and hide in the coral when he comes near. Which of the following is the MOST likely explanation for the reaction of the fish to the snorkeler?

A. The small fish are very curious.
B. The small fish are afraid of all humans.
C. The small fish fear larger organisms in the water.
D. The small fish only come out at certain times of the day.

5.
During the hot, dry African summer months, African clawed frogs can dig one -foot deep burrows into the mud. The frogs leave a small hole open to supply air. They can stay in these burrows for up to 10 months. These frogs MOST likely live in these burrows in order to —

A. stay warm
B. find mates
C. capture food
D. conserve water

6.
Some organisms produce more red blood cells than normal as they travel to higher elevations where there is less air pressure. What is the MOST likely advantage of this process?

A. A decrease in loss of heat
B. An increase in the breathing rate
C. An increase in the absorption of oxygen
D. A decrease in internal body temperature

7.
Rabbits in most areas have a brown coat. The arctic hare has a bright white coat in winter. How does the arctic hare's white color help it survive?

A. It makes the hare warmer during the summer.
B. It helps the hare blend in to its background.
C. It makes the hare appear larger to predators.
D. It helps the hare stay warm during the winter.

8.
Students visiting a zoo see a poison dart frog. This bright red frog is about 2 centimeters long. It eats ants and other small insects. The poison dart frog secretes a poisonous chemical from its skin. It lives around green tropical plants. What is the advantage of this frog having a bright red color in a green environment?

A. It helps it to hide among plant leaves.
B. It helps it to sneak up on small insects.
C. It serves as a warning to hungry predators.
D. It prevents overheating in a tropical climate.

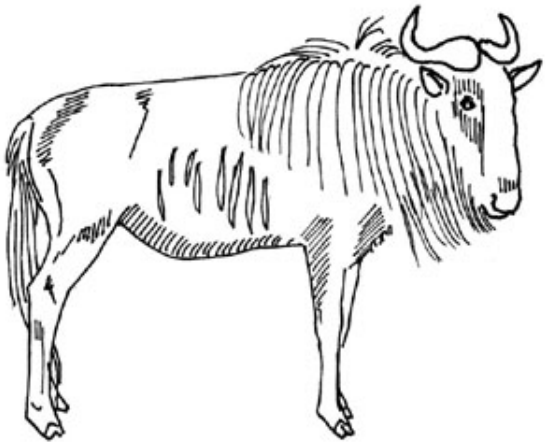
9.
The tails of animals can serve many important functions. They are mainly used in balance and locomotion. Many lizards have a fragile, detachable tail that will come off when they are attacked by predators, allowing them to escape. Why is the presence of a brightly colored, detachable tail an advantage for some lizards?

A. They are more likely to attract mates.
B. Predators are more likely to grab them by the tail.
C. It helps them blend into their natural environments.
D. Predators are likely to be frightened away by a brightly colored tail.

10.
During a landslide, many tons of rock slide down a hill in a very short time. A landslide would MOST LIKELY force animals living in the area to —

A. move to a new area
B. develop new adaptations
C. uncover all the buried plants
D. develop different types of diets

**11.**



Wildebeests are cow-like animals with horns. They migrate in herds across Africa in search of the grasses they feed on. Wildebeests are prey for lions. A drought would MOST LIKELY cause a herd of wildebeests to —

**A.** migrate farther than usual
**B.** become more horse-like
**C.** begin to prey on lions
**D.** produce larger herds

**12.**

Some desert animals are most active at dusk and dawn. This adaptation is MOST helpful for —

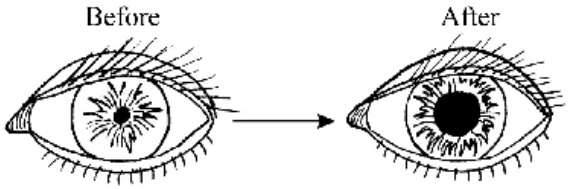
**A.** preying on plant species
**B.** finding new water sources
**C.** avoiding high temperatures
**D.** hiding from hungry animals

**13.**

A student responds to a stimulus by widening her eyes, increasing her heart rate, and becoming very alert. This response was MOST likely caused by someone in the room —

**A.** turning up the thermostat
**B.** making a sudden loud noise
**C.** turning on the room's lights
**D.** switching on an air conditioner

**14.**




The figure above shows a change that happens to a person's eye. This person is MOST likely —

**A.** just waking up
**B.** walking out of a dark theater
**C.** running a race
**D.** driving into a highway tunnel

**15.**

When a person is startled, blood vessels in the muscles widen, allowing blood to flow away from the body's organs. This response is MOST useful because the blood is then able to —

**A.** release waste heat from the body
**B.** act as a shield for the vital organs
**C.** supply energy for immediate activity
**D.** be better protected by the body's muscles

**16.**
Many deserts have a very hot, dry climate. Desert animals have developed many adaptations to survive in the desert. Which of these is an adaptation that a desert animal would MOST LIKELY develop in response to high temperatures found in the desert?

A. They hibernate in the winter.
B. They are active only at night.
C. They lay eggs that must incubate in water.
D. They have very dark fur and skin.

**17.**
*Euglena* is a microscopic organism that lives in freshwater ponds. It has chloroplasts, moves by a flagellum, and has an eyespot that is sensitive to light. *Euglena* would MOST LIKELY respond to sunlight by swimming —

A. around the roots of a lily pad
B. beneath an underwater log
C. to the bottom of the pond
D. toward the pond surface

**18.**
During the summer months, some fish in a lake may stay as deep as 20 feet below the surface. Staying this deep underwater is MOST likely to help the fish —

A. maintain a cool body temperature
B. get as much oxygen as possible
C. be close to the plants they eat
D. avoid the larger predator fish

**19.**
A prairie dog leaves its burrow to eat grasses growing in the dusty soil. When it sees a hawk in the sky, the prairie dog stands up and gives a warning call. Which of these is a stimulus for the prairie dog?

A. Dusty soil
B. Hawk
C. Warning call
D. Burrow

**20.**
Some scientists think the arrival of the first humans in North America about 12,000 years ago may have led to the extinction of the wooly mammoth, a large grazing mammal. If this theory is correct, the extinctions were MOST likely the result of —

A. competition with humans for resources
B. pollution of the environment by humans
C. being hunted by humans as a food source
D. overcrowding caused by new human settlements

## Checklist List

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