

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. During photosynthesis, green plants remove a substance from the air. The substance is

- A. water.
 - B. oxygen.
 - C. sulfur dioxide.
 - D. carbon dioxide.
-

2. During a drought in a grassland, the amount of grass that grows is limited. Which of these organisms would MOST immediately be affected?

- A. mice
 - B. owls
 - C. snakes
 - D. toads
-

3. Thad is a potato farmer who is trying to produce potatoes that are large and resistant to fungus. Which of these would be BEST for him to use to produce only large, fungus-free potatoes?

- A. budding
 - B. fertilizers
 - C. irrigation system
 - D. selective breeding
-

4. **Giant fossil ferns have been found in Canada. Which conclusion can be drawn from this discovery?**

- A. Canada once had a much warmer climate.
- B. Giant dragonflies once lived among the ferns.
- C. Canada was once covered by an ancient sea.
- D. Dinosaurs once lived in Canada.

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5. The main function of most muscle cells is to

- A. control breathing.
 - B. digest food.
 - C. carry blood.
 - D. allow movement.
-



The picture above shows a starfish common to the Mediterranean Sea. They are a problem because they tangle fishing nets and eat shellfish, such as oysters. Frustrated fishermen would pick starfish out of their nets and cut them into little pieces. Unfortunately, this only helped the starfish to reproduce and make more starfish. This type of reproduction is

- A. sexual reproduction by regeneration.
 - B. sexual reproduction through gamete production.
 - C. asexual reproduction by budding.
 - D. asexual reproduction by fragmentation.
-



How does the organism pictured above obtain energy?

- A. It converts carbon dioxide and water into food.
 - B. It uses sunlight to make its own food.
 - C. It converts minerals in the soil into food.
 - D. It consumes and recycles dead organisms and wastes in soil.
-

8.

What type of cell **MUST** take up carbon dioxide in order to stay alive?

- A. plant cell
 - B. animal cell
 - C. fungal cell
 - D. yeast cell
-

9.

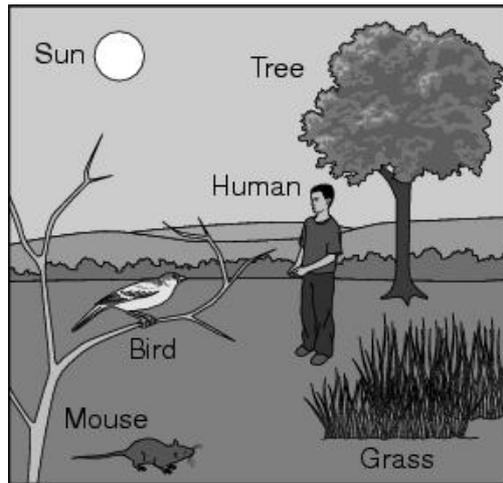
What is true of the offspring of organisms that reproduce sexually?

- A. They are genetically identical to one of the parents.
 - B. Genetically, they are completely different from their parents.
 - C. They have some genetic traits of both parents, but are not exactly like either.
 - D. They always have twice as many chromosomes as their parents, since they have two parents.
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10. Two species of butterfly look almost identical, even though they are not related. One of the species is poisonous to birds, causing them to become ill, while the other species is not poisonous. What is the **MOST LIKELY** reason that the two species of butterfly look so similar?

- A. The two butterfly species have adapted to look like each other so that they could breed.
 - B. Over time the two butterfly species have adapted to look like each other because they eat the same food.
 - C. Over time the non-poisonous butterfly has adapted to look like the poisonous butterfly to help protect it from predators.
 - D. The poisonous butterfly has adapted to look like the non-poisonous butterfly so that it can live in the same environment.
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11. What is the original source of energy for the organisms in the picture below?



- A. grass
 - B. mouse
 - C. water
 - D. sunlight
-

12.

Place the levels of biological organization in the correct order.

- A. cell → organelle → tissue → organ
 - B. cell → tissue → organelle → organ
 - C. organelle → cell → organ → tissue
 - D. organelle → cell → tissue → organ
-

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Poodles, like all dog breeds, are so closely related to wolves that they can breed with them. What is the best explanation for why wolves and poodles do not look alike, despite being extremely close relatives?

- A. Poodles have naturally evolved to look differently from wolves.
 - B. Wolves once resembled poodles, but quickly died out in the wild.
 - C. Wolves once resembled poodles, but they evolved to look differently.
 - D. Poodles are the result of people selectively breeding them for specific traits.
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14. After walking through a field, you find a tick attached to your leg. What is the tick's relationship to you?

- A. predator
 - B. decomposer
 - C. producer
 - D. prey
-

15. Which part of the body receives messages transmitted by nerve cells located throughout the body?

- A. heart
- B. lungs
- C. brain
- D. liver

Answer Key

1. D) carbon dioxide.
2. A) mice
3. D) selective breeding
4. A) Canada once had a much warmer climate.
5. D) allow movement.
6. D) asexual reproduction by fragmentation.
7. D) It consumes and recycles dead organisms and wastes in soil.
8. A) plant cell
9. C) They have some genetic traits of both parents, but are not exactly like either.
10. C) Over time the non-poisonous butterfly has adapted to look like the poisonous butterfly to help protect it from predators.
11. D) sunlight
12. D) organelle → cell → tissue → organ
13. D) Poodles are the result of people selectively breeding them for specific traits.
14. A) predator
15. C) brain