Assessment Questions (grades 5-8)

Lesson 2 – Wildlife Babies, Adaptations, and Populations

1. A group of organisms of the same species living in a particular areas or habitat is known as
   a. natural history
   b. population
   c. interspecific
   d. fecundity

2. If there are 20 squirrels in a population and 4 of them are darker colored morphs, what percent of the population are morphs?
   a. 80%
   b. 5%
   c. 20%
   d. 10%

3. The Natural History of a species includes its
   a. diet, habitat, age, territory, and range
   b. diet, habitat, movement, territory, interactions, and range
   c. movement, habitat, reproduction, and predators
   d. diet, biome, competition, range, and age

4. The following Natural History best describes which animal? Eats flowers, seeds, insects, eggs, fruit, and berries, lives in grassland forest, urban backyard, territory and range 5-40 acres, hunted by coyotes, foxes, weasels, and hawks, breeds twice a year, dad does not help care for babies, often carries food to a perch to eat
   a. fox squirrel
   b. fox sparrow
   c. fox snake
   d. red fox

5. The following traits of an owl are collectively known as what? Sharp talons, silent flight, large forward eyes, flexible neck
   a. population
   b. competition
   c. adaptations
   d. fecundity

For more information visit the Wildlife Medical Clinic website at http://vetmed.illinois.edu/wmc/
6. Which of the following is not true of animals with low fecundity?
   a. They spend their energy producing babies
   b. They have a lot of parent care
   c. They live with their parents longer
   d. They usually have a low number of babies each time

7. An animal may camouflage itself to hide from predators and it may camouflage itself to surprise its prey.
   a. true
   b. false

8. The difference between a specialist and a generalist is
   a. a specialist lives in a variety of habitats but eats a specialized diet
   b. a specialist lives under a special set of conditions and is often a nuisance to humans and pets
   c. a specialist requires specific conditions to survive and a generalist can survive in a wide variety of habitats.
   d. specialists are fish, dog, and deer, and generalists are whales, antelope, and elephants.

9. When an entire species is wiped out of a habitat where it was normally found, it is called
   a. extinct
   b. threatened
   c. competition
   d. extirpation

10. When you compare and contrast precocial animals and altricial animals
    a. precocial animals are born with hair, fur, scales, feathers, and are able to see, hear, and move around their habitat but altricial animals are born with little hair and must receive weeks or months of care
    b. precocial animals are warm blooded and altricial animals are cold blooded
    c. precocial animals have high fecundity and altricial animals have low fecundity
    d. precocial animals are born with little hair, fur, scales or feathers, and cannot see, hear, or move around their habitat, but altricial animals are born fully capable of self-care