Interactions Test 4

Topic:
- Adaptations

Score: _____ / 50

Section A **Multiple-choice Questions** (14 × 2 marks)

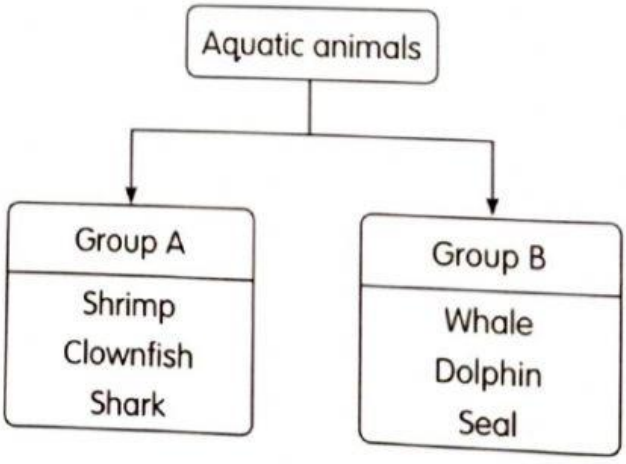
For each question, choose the correct answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) and write it in the brackets.

1. Which of the following are **not** behavioural adaptations?

	Organism	Adaptation	Function of adaptation
A.	Tree frog	Long sticky tongue	To catch prey easily
B.	Praying mantis	Green body	To avoid being seen by its prey
C.	Pitcher plant	Leaves shaped like containers	To trap prey

(1) A and B only
(2) A and C only
(3) B and C only
(4) A, B and C ( )

2. Study the classification chart below.



Which of the following is **not** true?

(1) The animals under group A breathe in oxygen in the water.
(2) The animals under group B breathe in oxygen in the air.
(3) The mosquito larva could be grouped under group A.
(4) The dugong could be grouped under group B. ( )

3. The diagram below shows a water hyacinth.

Which of the following correctly explains why the water hyacinth is able to float on water?

(1) Its leaves are light.
(2) Its leaves have hair.
(3) Its leaf stalks are filled with air.
(4) Its leaf stalks hold the leaves above the surface of the water. ( )

4. The grizzly bear lives in a forest habitat where it encounters the four seasons every year.

Which of the following are **not** structural adaptations of the grizzly bear?

	Adaptation	Function
A.	Shoulder hump	To provide energy
B.	Sharp claws	To catch prey
C.	Hunting more often	To build up body fat
D.	Hibernation	To conserve energy during winter

(1) A and B only
(2) A and D only
(3) B and C only
(4) C and D only ( )

5. Linda has a plant with needle-like leaves in her garden.

Which of the following are likely to be the functions of the needle-like leaves?

A. They reduce water loss to the surroundings.
B. They enable the plant to obtain more sunlight.
C. They make food for the plant.
D. They prevent animals from eating the plant.

(1) A and B only
(2) A and D only
(3) B and C only
(4) C and D only

( )

6. The diagram below shows an insect on a flower.

Which of the following is most likely to be true?

(1) The flower is brightly coloured.
(2) The insect stays on the flower to find mates.
(3) The flower has light pollen grains.
(4) The insect stays on the flower to escape from its predators.

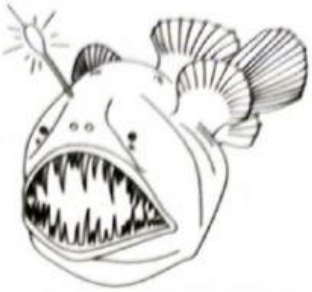
( )

7. Which of the following adaptations allows sea turtles to stay underwater for a long period of time?

(1) Long flippers
(2) Lungs that can store large amounts of oxygen
(3) Thick shells
(4) Ability to reach great depths in the sea

( )

8. The anglerfish lives in deep parts of the ocean where there is very little light.



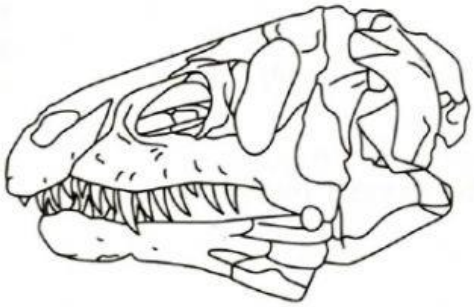
Which of the following adaptations help the anglerfish survive in the ocean?

A. It has sharp teeth.
B. It has a body part that gives out light to attract prey.
C. It has a large mouth that is able to swallow prey.

(1) A and B only
(2) A and C only
(3) B and C only
(4) A, B and C

( )

9. The diagram below shows the skull and teeth of animal M.

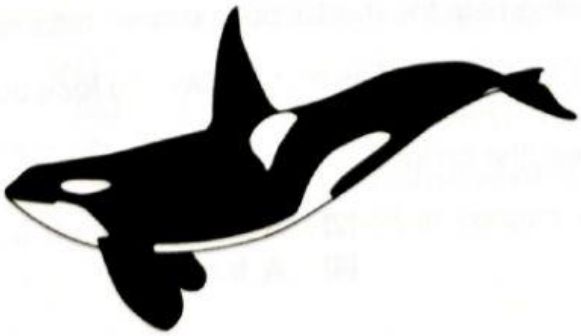


Based on the diagram, which of the following about animal M is most likely to be true?

(1) It lives on land.
(2) It is a plant-and-animal eater.
(3) It hunts in a group.
(4) It eats only animals.

( )

10. The diagram below shows a killer whale.



Which of the following adaptations help the killer whale hunt for prey in the ocean?

A. Strong tail fin and flippers
B. Blowhole located on top of its head
C. Streamlined body shape

(1) A and B only
(2) A and C only
(3) B and C only
(4) A, B and C

( )

11. The table below shows the characteristics of four fruits and their methods of dispersal.

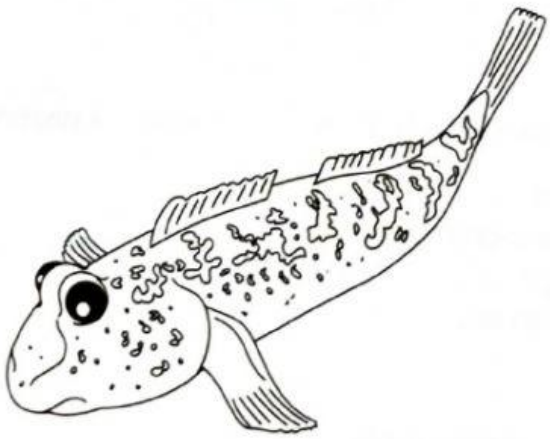
Fruit	Characteristics	Method of dispersal
W	Juicy	By explosive action
X	Has a fibrous husk	By water
Y	Has a wing-like structure	By wind
Z	Fleshy	By animals

Which fruit is **not** correctly matched with its method of dispersal?

(1) W
(2) X
(3) Y
(4) Z

( )

12. The mudskipper can be found in mangrove swamps.



Which of the following help the mudskipper survive in its habitat?

A. Its large eyes on the top of its head allow it to look out for predators.
B. Its fins allow it to crawl over mud.
C. It is able to breathe on land.

(1) A and B only
(2) A and C only
(3) B and C only
(4) A, B and C

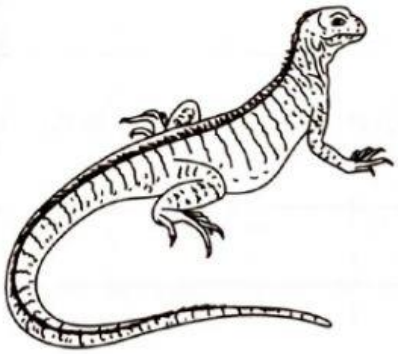
( )

13. The diagram below shows plant Q.

Based on the diagram, which of the following is likely to be an adaptation of plant Q?

(1) Strong woody stem
(2) Ability to climb onto a support
(3) Stem that stores water
(4) Ability to shed its leaves ( )

14. The desert iguana is usually seen running across the desert floor.



Which of the following correctly explains how this behaviour helps the desert iguana cope with the heat from the sand in the desert?

(1) The desert iguana creates moving air when it runs across the desert floor, resulting in less heat felt by its feet.
(2) The feet of the desert iguana leave the desert floor fast enough to minimise heat gain from the desert floor.
(3) The desert iguana helps the desert floor cool down when it runs across it.
(4) The surface area of the desert iguana's feet in contact with the desert floor is reduced. ( )