7th Grade SCIENCE EXIT TEST – **PART 3**

OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS & SEVERE WEATHER

Severe Thunderstorms & Lightning

1. All storms start when _____, _____ air rises.
    a. Cold, dry
    b. Warm, moist
    c. Hot, dry
2. A _____ is a small local weather disturbance that can be identified by tall clouds, heavy rain, thunder and lightning.
    a. Hurricane
    b. Tornado
    c. Thunderstorm
3. A _____ is a small funnel of quickly spinning air.
    a. Tornado
    b. Sand storm
    c. Hurricane
4. The center of a hurricane is called the _____
    a. Core
    b. Eye
    c. Band
5. _____ are categorized from 1-5
    a. Tornadoes
    b. Thunderstorms
    c. Hurricanes

Wildfires: Match the terms on the left to its correct meaning

Wildfires	Sparks from training wheels or discarded cigarettes
Lightning	Fires are common in _____, when branches and leaves dry out
Summer and Autumn	Biggest Natural cause of wildfires
2 Causes of Wild Fires	Known as bushfires or brush fires
Human caused of fires	Natural and Human

Floods

1. _____ can cause floods
    a. High winds
    b. Heavy rains
    c. Erupting volcano
2. Floods happen when there is too much _____ on land, causing lakes and rivers to overflow.
    a. Dirt
    b. Mud
    c. Water
3. Crops and animals can be destroyed in floods, resulting in food _____.
    a. Shortages
    b. Abundance
    c. Giveaways
4. Coastal flooding can fill the land with _____, poisoning the soil and plants.
    a. Toxins
    b. Salt water
    c. Fresh water

Tsunamis and Tidal Waves

1. Tidal waves are waves created by _____ of the sun or moon, causing changes in the level of water bodies.
   a. seasons
   b. Multiple phases
   c. Gravitational Forces
2. Tsunamis generally go unnoticed at sea, but prominent in _____ waters or land.
   a. Deep
   b. Shallow
   c. dark
3. In a tidal wave, water flows in a _____.
   a. Circle
   b. Square
   c. River
4. Tsunamis are often no taller than the normal wind waves but they are much more _____.
   a. Terrifying
   b. Dangerous
   c. Pleasing

Landslides/Mudslides

Natural or Manmade?

1. Blasting or mining _____
2. Erosion _____
3. Earthquakes _____
4. Vibration from machinery _____

Multiple Choice

5. Landslides form when _____ overcomes friction.
   a. Gravity
   b. Sliding
   c. Water
6. Heavy rains can add _____ and lubricate layers causing a landslide.
   a. Tension
   b. Weight
   c. Moisture
7. Cliffs can be _____ by ocean waves.
   a. Molded
   b. Worn away
   c. Built
8. _____ weakens root structure, increasing landslide risks.
   a. Erosion
   b. Deforestation
   c. Planting crops

Hurricanes, Cyclones, & Typhoons

Matching:

Hurricane	A Hurricane that forms in the Northwest Pacific
Equator	A giant wind & rain storm; forms over warm water with winds between 74-150 mph.
Levee	An imaginary line around the center of the earth
Typhoon	A wall or embankment that holds ocean water away from a city

Tornadoes

1. Most tornadoes develop from _____, which are storms that are characterized by strong, rotating updrafts.
    a. Funnel clouds
    b. Supercells
    c. Puffy clouds
2. _____ clouds develop as supercells rapidly pulling moist air into the storm.
    a. Shelf
    b. Wall
    c. High
3. A supercell develops because of _____ in the atmosphere, which is wind moving different speeds at different heights.
    a. Wind shear
    b. Violence
    c. Warnings
4. If the air comes together rapidly beneath the wall cloud the rotation narrows and _____ faster and faster.
    a. Spins
    b. Drops
    c. Rises

Blizzards, Snowstorms, & Ice Storms

1. A blizzard is a dangerous winter storm that is a combination of _____ and _____ resulting in low visibility.
    a. Snow, ice
    b. Snow, wind
    c. Rain, wind
2. Blizzards can form from _____ air rising into the atmosphere, cooling and causing precipitation and clouds to form.
    a. Cold
    b. Cool
    c. Warm
3. Limited _____ can make it very hard to drive or move around.
    a. Visibility
    b. Resources
    c. Air
4. Blizzards are most common in the upper _____ of the US and the Great Plains because of the wide open land available there that makes wind and snow easier to blow around.
    a. South Western
    b. Midwest
    c. Southeast

Disaster Resources

1. Be Safe, stay away from _____ waters.
    a. Flood
    b. Deep
    c. Shallow
2. Be alert for flash flood _____.
    a. Alerts
    b. Warnings
    c. Watches
3. Act quickly, ventilate to prevent _____ growth.
    a. Mold
    b. Plant
    c. Poison
4. Assess the _____ by taking photos and inventory.
    a. Material
    b. Damage
    c. Authorities

ECOLOGY & ECOSYSTEMS

Tropic Levels & Food Pyramids

Producer, Consumer, Decomposer

1. Worms _____
2. Lion _____
3. Trees _____
4. Algae _____
5. Deer _____
6. Bacteria _____
7. Onion - _____
8. Fungi _____

9. What is at the very bottom of the food pyramid?
   a. Consumer
   b. Producer
   c. Decomposer

10. What is at the very top of the food pyramid?
    a. Consumer
    b. Producer
    c. Decomposer

Energy Flow in an Ecosystem

1. Energy flows from Producers to _____.
   a. Consumers
   b. Decomposers
   c. Carnivores
2. An organism that eats meat is a _____.
   a. Decomposer
   b. Omnivore
   c. Carnivore
3. Organism that breaks down dead or decaying organisms is a _____.
   a. Producer
   b. Consumer
   c. Decomposer
4. An organism that eats meat and producers is a _____.
   a. Omnivore
   b. Consumer
   c. Herbivore

Biomes

1. What is the largest Biome?
   a. Grassland
   b. Taiga
   c. Tundra
2. Which is the only Biome that has 4 seasons?
   a. Temperate Rainforest
   b. Taiga
   c. Grassland

Name the following Biomes:








Food Webs & Food Chains

1. Producers are _____ important organisms in an ecosystem.
2. _____ recycle nutrients into the soil.
3. All organisms in an ecosystem _____ connected.
4. Which is the best represents the flow of energy through a food chain?
   a. Sun → Rabbit → Fox → Grass
   b. Sun → Grass → Rabbit → Fox
   c. Fox → Grass → Rabbit → Sun
5. A vulture is a type of _____.
   a. Producer
   b. Scavenger
   c. Herbivore
6. Omnivores eat _____
   a. Meat
   b. Plants and vegetables
   c. Meat and plants

Prey/Predator Relationships

1. A **snapping turtle** in a pond eats a small **perch**.....Prey: _____ Predator: _____
2. A **wolf** eats a **rabbit...**.....Prey: _____ Predator: _____
3. A **shrew** is eaten by a **barn owl**.....Prey: _____ Predator: _____
4. A **seagull** is eaten by an **alligator**.....Prey: _____ Predator: _____

Symbiotic Relationships: Mutualism, Parasitism, & Commensalism: Matching

Parasitism	Both living things benefit
Mutualism	One living thing catches, kills, and eats another
Commensalism	One living thing extracts nutrients from another, causing it harm or illness
Predation	One living thing benefits and the other is not affected

Select the correct feeding relationship for each example listed below:

1. 

The spider catches and eats a fly.

_____

2. 

Fungi takes nutrients from the tree and damages the tree

_____

Phosphorous, Nitrogen, & Carbon Cycles

1. The role of bacteria in the carbon cycle occurs in which process?
    a. Decomposition of organic compounds
    b. Combustion
    c. Photosynthesis
2. In the carbon cycle, the human body returns carbon to the atmosphere through:
    a. Waste products
    b. Respiration
    c. Formation of glucose
3. The process of converting nitrogen into compounds that can be used by plants and animals is called the _____.
    a. Carbon Cycle
    b. Water Cycle
    c. Nitrogen Cycle
4. Nitrogen is an essential component of _____, the building blocks of life.
    a. Proteins
    b. Fats
    c. Carbohydrates