

## BridgePrep Academy of Village Green

A Bilingual Academy for Learning  
"Where learning is a Journey"

# 5<sup>th</sup> Grade

## ELA Spring Break Packet

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Campus

due date: Wednesday, March 30, 2016  
for an Extra Credit Project grade

# The Spider Chronicle

**By Pearl Tesler**

## **What do you do when tarantulas invade your town? Celebrate!**

In the small mountain town of Coarsegold, Calif., fall brings everything you might expect of the season: crisp air, falling acorns, autumn colors. It also brings something you might *not* expect. Tarantulas. Thousands of them. Everywhere.

Each year from September to November, a tidal wave of tarantulas descends on the town and the surrounding countryside, crawling along roads, climbing walls, and parading across backyards. Found in 12 states stretching from California to Louisiana, this species of tarantula favors the foothills setting of Coarsegold for many of the same reasons that people do—high, dry terrain without too much rain or development. “I have to dodge them when I’m driving home,” says one Coarsegold resident. “We even found a few in our swimming pool.”

If horror seems like an appropriate reaction to the invasion, that’s exactly what resident Diane Boland felt when she moved to this quaint former gold-mining town. “I saw one in front of my car, and I deliberately drove over it,” she confesses. That murderous maneuver earned her a chewing out from a longtime resident. It also started Boland down a path of tarantula education and acceptance. Inspired by her new appreciation for Coarsegold’s arachnid visitors, Boland founded the Coarsegold Tarantula Festival. The first of its kind in the world, the festival is still going strong in its fourteenth year.

What exactly does one *do* at a tarantula festival? Curious to know, I traveled to Coarsegold last fall. Here’s what I found.

## **Screaming match**

The first thing I hear is screaming. The piercing shrieks come one after the next, each one louder and more terrifying than the last. *Uh-oh! Someone’s already been attacked by a tarantula!*



Sierra Sun Times

The screaming turns out to be just part of the fun. I've come across the Scream-Off, a contest in which competitors vie for prizes by letting out their most bloodcurdling screams.

Tarantulas are actually nothing to be afraid of, says tarantula dealer Scott Bemis, who often attends the festival. "Most of them are quite docile," he explains, holding a tarantula the size of a hamburger in his hand. "No one has ever been killed by a tarantula bite. That's something you can't say for bees."

Like all spiders, tarantulas are *venomous*—they secrete a toxic fluid to defend themselves or kill prey. The venom of tarantulas isn't powerful enough to harm humans, though. A tarantula bite isn't pleasant—"It feels about like a bee sting," says Bemis—but it's easy to avoid. "They give you warning signs. They raise up on their legs, bare their fangs. They let you know."

Despite all the shrieking at the festival, there's no fear in the crowd. I even see people walking around with tarantulas climbing all over them. One boy has a tarantula in one hand and a piece of pumpkin pie in the other. "Don't mix those up!" I say. Later I learn that fried tarantulas are a tasty treat in Cambodia. Turns out tarantulas have more reason to fear us than we do them.

If people aren't on a tarantula's menu, what is? Young tarantulas graduate from ants and mites to larger prey, including beetles, crickets, grasshoppers, lizards, and even small rodents. The Goliath birdeater, which lives in the rain forests of South America, is the largest known tarantula. It earned its name with a 12-inch leg span and a taste for the occasional small bird or bat.

Like all spiders, tarantulas have *spinnerets*—organs that spin silk. Tarantulas don't rely on webs to catch their prey, though. They venture out of their underground burrows and hunt on foot. Typically, a tarantula sits very still, waits until its prey wanders close by ... and then pounces.

## Hair Apparent

Next up on the festival's schedule: the Hairy Legs Contest. A bunch of guys sit on a stage, each with their pant legs hiked up to the knees. Three judges work their way down the row, carefully assessing each hairy leg as if buying fruit at a market, while jotting down notes on clipboards. Once the votes are tallied, the first-, second-, and third-place contestants are awarded prizes. First prize—an electric razor—goes to a local guy named Jason. He's also awarded the opportunity to judge the next part of the event: the *women's* hairy legs contest.



Pearl Tesler

The hairiness of tarantulas isn't just for show. Hairs on a tarantula serve as eyes, ears, and sometimes weapons.

Wait! Don't tarantulas already have eyes? They do—eight of them, grouped in a tight cluster. You might think that with eight eyes, tarantulas would have killer vision. Actually, it's lousy. Tarantulas perceive only light and dark, with very little detail at all. Tarantulas are largely *nocturnal* (active at night), and eyesight is not too important for them.

So how can a creature that's practically blind hunt? "They don't really go by vision; it's more by feel," explains Bemis. "The hairs on their bodies are actually a sensory organ. The hairs can feel the slightest vibrations—sound, wind, ground vibration—and use the vibrations to detect the presence of

other creatures." Tarantulas also use the vibrations to assess the relative size and position of the creatures around them.



A Cambodian girl eats a fried tarantula. The crispy critter is said to have the crunchy-gooey texture of a Twix candy bar and to taste like cod or chicken.

Heng Sinith/EPA/Corbis

Because the hairs are so sensitive, Bemis cautions festivalgoers not to get too friendly with the spiders. "Don't pet them. They don't like that," he says as he hands around his pet tarantulas for people to admire. "It's kind of like shouting in their ears."

When cornered, some species of tarantula use hairs for defense. They have what are called *urticating hairs* on their abdomens—tiny, barbed hairs that sting when they lodge in the skin of an attacker. When threatened, those tarantulas will turn their abdomens toward the enemy and stroke the special hairs with their back legs, causing them to fly off. Get those irritating hairs in your eyes or nose and you'll definitely have a bad hair day.



Urticating hairs

Andrew Syred/Photo  
Researchers

## Amazing Race

The grand finale of the festival is the Live Tarantula Derby, a race that is strictly BYOT—bring your own tarantula. Each contestant places his or her tarantula at one end of a long tube. The first tarantula to emerge from the far end of its tube is the winner.

First place goes to 16-year-old Katelund McCall, who also won the derby the past two years. What's her secret? "Maybe it's my lung capacity," says Katelund. (People encourage their tarantulas to run by blowing on them.) Katelund's winning tarantula isn't a pet; it's one of the local wild tarantulas. She plans to return it to nature once the festival is over. "It was just off the side of the road," she says. "My grandparents found it."

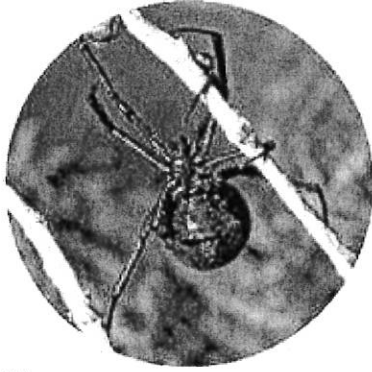
For a wild tarantula such as Katelund's derby winner, the real race is against time. All the tarantulas you might see out walking in the fall are males that have beaten the odds and survived the seven to 10 years it takes to reach sexual maturity. "In the wild, you might have one out of 1,000 tarantulas that will actually survive from being hatched all the way to being full adults," explains Bemis.

Males venture forth from their burrows in the fall to find females, which remain in their burrows. Once the males have left to go courting, they never return. Day and night they wander in search of females. Few survive for more than several weeks. Eventually, they're eaten by predators or killed by the cold.

"This one shot in the fall for two or three months is their only chance of mating, and then that's it for them," says Bemis. "So if they get on the road and get run over—there went seven to 10 years of effort. So try not to aim for them."

## The Arachno File

Spiders belong to a large group of animals: the arachnids. Arachnids have eight segmented legs and a body divided into two parts. Insects, by contrast, have six segmented legs and a body divided into three parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. One part of an arachnid's body consists of the head and thorax joined together, and the other part abdomen. The other major types of arachnids are scorpions, mites, and ticks.



Tarantulas may look scary, but the black widow spider is more dangerous. It is the most venomous spider in North America.

Alamy



Mites are tiny and have rounded or flattened bodies. Many live as parasites on plants or animals. The dust mite feeds on dead human skin.

Alamy



Scorpions have pincers and a poisonous stinger. Some scorpions don't drink water. They get the water they need from the food they eat.

Alamy



Ticks are similar to mites, but larger. They suck blood from animals, and some transmit disease. The deer tick, pictured here, transmits Lyme disease.

Alamy

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. What happens each year from September to November in Coarsegold, California?
  - A) A tidal wave of tarantulas descends on the town.
  - B) A tidal wave of bees descends on the town.
  - C) A tidal wave of ladybugs descends on the town.
  - D) A tidal wave of butterflies descends on the town.
  
2. The text is divided into sections with subheadings. What does the author describe in the section with the subheading "Hair Apparent?"
  - A) the Live Tarantula Derby and the survival rate of tarantulas
  - B) the Scream-Off Contest and the danger of tarantula venom
  - C) the Coarsegold Tarantula Festival and different kinds of arachnids
  - D) the Hairy Legs Contest and the purpose of hairs on tarantulas
  
3. Humans shouldn't fear tarantulas. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?
  - A) A tarantula bite feels like a bee sting.
  - B) Tarantulas secrete a toxic fluid that isn't powerful enough to harm humans.
  - C) The hairs on the body of tarantulas are a sensory organ.
  - D) Male tarantulas leave their burrows in the fall to find female tarantulas.
  
4. How can the purpose of the Coarsegold Tarantula Festival best be described?
  - A) The festival gives the people of Coarsegold an opportunity to raise money to protect the tarantulas in their town.
  - B) The festival gives the people of Coarsegold an opportunity to share information about tarantulas with tourists from all over the world.
  - C) The festival gives the people of Coarsegold an opportunity to come up with ways to deal with the tarantula invasion of their town.
  - D) The festival gives the people of Coarsegold an opportunity to celebrate tarantulas with tarantula-themed events.
  
5. What is a main idea of this text?
  - A) The Coarsegold Tarantula Festival celebrates tarantulas each fall.
  - B) The Goliath birdeater is the largest known tarantula.
  - C) Arachnids have eight segmented legs and a body divided into two parts.
  - D) Hairs on a tarantula serve as eyes, ears, and sometimes weapons.



6. Throughout the passage, the author repeatedly quotes Scott Bemis, a tarantula dealer who regularly attends the festival. Why might the author have included these quotes from Bemis?

- A) to prove that people who often attend the festival know a lot about tarantulas
- B) to support the reader's understanding of tarantulas with knowledge from an expert
- C) to demonstrate that all Coarsegold residents know a lot about tarantulas
- D) to draw the reader's attention away from the festival competitions

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

In the fall, male tarantulas leave their burrows to find females, but few survive for more than several weeks.

\_\_\_\_\_, many are eaten by predators or killed by the cold.

- A) Before
- B) Eventually
- C) Particularly
- D) However

8. How do tarantulas catch their prey?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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9. Describe one event that takes place during the Coarsegold Tarantula Festival.

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10. When Diane Boland first moved to Coarsegold, California, she ran over a tarantula on purpose. Imagine you are a longtime resident of Coarsegold. Explain what you would have said to Diane in order to persuade her to not kill a tarantula again.

Give at least two details from the text to support your argument.

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# Lesson 8

For more practice and games, go to [www.WordlyWise3000.com](http://www.WordlyWise3000.com).



## Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**assemble**  
ə sem' bəl

*v.* 1. To bring together into a group; to gather.

At two o'clock we **assembled** at the door of the museum for a tour.

2. To put or fit together.

You need only a screwdriver to **assemble** the bookcase.

**assembly** *n.* 1. A group of people gathered for a certain purpose.

At the **assembly** this morning, the fire chief will talk to us about fire prevention.

2. The fitting together of various parts.

The **assembly** of the new gas grill took us less than an hour.

**banquet**  
ban' kwət

*n.* A large meal for many people; a feast.

Six courses were served at the **banquet**, which was given in honor of the teachers who were retiring.

**cargo**  
kär' go

*n.* The load carried by a plane or ship.

The **cargo** going to Chile was put into containers and loaded onto the boat.

**cask**  
kask

*n.* A barrel-shaped container, especially one for holding liquids.

Beverages were imported to colonial New England in large **casks**.

**celebrate**  
sel' ə brāt

*v.* To honor something in a special way.

Americans **celebrate** the signing of the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July.

**celebrated** *adj.* Famous.

When Charles Dickens toured America, huge crowds turned out to hear the **celebrated** author.

**decrease**  
dē krēs'

*v.* To become smaller or less.

After June 22, the length of the day gradually **decreases**.

*n.* The amount by which something becomes smaller.

An outbreak of flu caused a **decrease** in school attendance during January.

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**desperate**  
des' pər ət

*adj.* 1. Reckless because of feelings of despair.  
The action star jumped from a five-story building in a **desperate** attempt to escape her captors.

2. So serious as to be almost hopeless.  
The situation of the homeless in our big cities is becoming increasingly **desperate**.

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**edible**  
ed' ə bəl

*adj.* Safe or fit to be eaten.  
Are you certain those mushrooms are **edible**?

*n.* An item of food; anything that can be eaten.  
We'll serve the beverages at this end of the table and the sandwiches and other **edibles** at the other end.

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**frivolous**  
friv' ə ləs

*adj.* Not serious or important; silly.  
Spending money on items like comic books seems **frivolous** to someone who has no money for food.

**frivolity** *n.* (fri vəl' ə tē) Silly or lighthearted play.  
The giggling children had to be reminded that **frivolity** has no place at a funeral.

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**harvest**  
här' vəst

*n.* 1. The gathering of ripe crops for a season.  
In Spain, the grape **harvest** begins in late summer.

2. the quantity of crops gathered.  
Iowa's corn **harvest** is the largest in years.

*v.* To gather in the crops.  
We usually **harvest** the first peas in April.

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**hew**  
hyoo

*v.* 1. To chop down or cut with blows from an ax.  
Let's **hew** these dead branches from the tree before they fall and cause damage.

2. To cut or shape with blows of an ax or similar tool.  
The Tlingit of the Northwest **hewed** totem poles from tree trunks.

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**hostile**  
häs' təl

*adj.* Unfriendly; of or like an enemy.  
The **hostile** audience would not permit the speaker to finish the speech.

**hostility** *n.* The expression of unfriendly feelings.  
The governor's plan to close the neighborhood school met with so much **hostility** that it was quickly dropped.

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**pledge** v. To make a serious promise.  
plej  
A dozen local merchants have **pledged** their support for the new arts program.  
n. A serious promise.  
Before I was hired, I had to sign a **pledge** that I would not give away company secrets.

**prosper** v. To succeed, especially in terms of money.  
präs' pər  
Alaska **prospered** when oil was found there.  
**prosperous** adj. Enjoying growth and success.  
The **prosperous** 1920s ended with the stock market crash of 1929.

**task** n. A piece of work that needs to be done.  
task  
Cutting our way through the underbrush was a difficult **task**.

**8A** Finding Meanings

Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 8. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) unsure of oneself. (c) To be desperate is to be  
(b) reckless because of despair. (d) To be prosperous is to be

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (a) To decrease aid is to (c) abolish it.  
(b) To pledge aid is to (d) promise it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (a) willingness to make enemies. (c) Prosperity is  
(b) lighthearted play. (d) Frivolity is

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

assemble  
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pledge  
prosper  
task

4. (a) To hew something is to  
(b) shape it with an ax. (c) put it together.  
(d) To harvest something is to
- 
- 
5. (a) A celebrated person (c) is someone who is unfriendly.  
(b) is someone who is careless. (d) A hostile person
- 
- 
6. (a) A banquet is (c) a piece of work to be done.  
(b) A task is (d) payment for work done.
- 
- 
7. (a) A celebrated object (c) is one that is easily broken.  
(b) An edible object (d) is one that is famous.
- 
- 
8. (a) is to put it together. (c) is to shape it by cutting.  
(b) To harvest something (d) To assemble something
- 
- 
9. (a) A cargo is (c) the front of a ship.  
(b) A cask is (d) a barrel used for holding liquids.
- 
- 
10. (a) Banquets are (c) things that can be eaten.  
(b) seats put around a table. (d) Edibles are
- 
-

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 8.

1. My cousin thinks television game shows are **silly and lighthearted** and fun to watch.
2. Our fruit stand is **enjoying a great deal of success** this year compared with previous years.
3. My piano teacher says that formal dress is required for the **large dinner at which many people will be served**.
4. Teachers and students **gathered together in a group** outside the building when the alert sounded.
5. The dock workers will unload the **goods carried by the ship** after the passengers go ashore.
6. In August and September all of us worked many hours to help with the **gathering in of the crops**.
7. A count of tourists coming to South Carolina beaches showed a **drop in their number** for the third year in a row.
8. The bright red berries of the yew tree are not **safe to eat**.
9. The situation of those who survived the earthquake was **so serious as to be almost hopeless**.
10. The **unfriendly feelings expressed** at the meeting made me decide to leave early.

assemble

banquet

cargo

cask

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hostile

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task

Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might be found in a **cask**?  
(a) pedestrians (c) water  
(b) crevices (d) potatoes
  
2. Which of the following might be found at a **banquet**?  
(a) blizzards (c) guests  
(b) pedestrians (d) beverages
  
3. Which of the following is a **task**?  
(a) cleaning one's room (c) weeding a garden  
(b) falling asleep (d) attending college
  
4. Which of the following can be **assembled**?  
(a) the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle (c) a bookcase  
(b) the parts of a machine (d) a branch of a tree
  
5. Which of the following can be **hewed**?  
(a) logs (c) twigs  
(b) trees (d) paintings
  
6. Which of the following can be **harvested**?  
(a) apples (c) mushrooms  
(b) aromas (d) gales
  
7. Which of the following do people **celebrate**?  
(a) birthdays (c) victories  
(b) weddings (d) retirement
  
8. Which of the following might be part of a **cargo**?  
(a) grain (c) oil  
(b) automobiles (d) nostalgia

Here are ten Latin words that provide roots for some English words.

<i>frigus</i>	cold	<i>aequus</i>	equal
<i>vivere</i>	to live	<i>fligere</i>	to strike
<i>solus</i>	alone	<i>hostis</i>	enemy
<i>proximus</i>	nearest	<i>portare</i>	to carry
<i>fascinare</i>	to cast a spell on	<i>desperare</i>	to give up hope

Fill in the blank spaces in each of the sentences.

1. A **desperate** person is one who feels trapped in a hopeless situation. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To be **solitary** is to be alone. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A **hostile** act is one that is unfriendly. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
4. **Equivalent** amounts are equal to each other. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
5. An **approximate** number is one that is fairly accurate without being exact. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A **frigid** climate is one that is very cold. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
7. To **revive** something is to bring it back to life. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
8. To **export** goods is to have them carried to other countries. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
9. To be absolutely **fascinated** by something is to be spellbound by it. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
10. To **inflict** harm on someone is to hurt that person. The word comes from the Latin \_\_\_\_\_, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

assemble

banquet

cargo

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task



Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

## The First Thanksgiving



The hundred or so Pilgrims and other passengers who left England in 1620 aboard the *Mayflower* arrived at Plymouth, in what is now Massachusetts. Before going ashore, the forty-one male passengers **assembled** in the ship's main cabin. There they wrote the Mayflower Compact. Under this agreement, everyone, Pilgrims and non-Pilgrims alike, would be governed by the same laws. All those present **pledged** to observe the Compact.

The Pilgrims had come ashore at the end of December. They had to work fast to prepare for winter. Their first **task** was to build shelter to keep themselves safe from animals and bad weather. Soon the sound of axes rang out as trees were chopped down and **hewed** into logs. Next, the *Mayflower's* **cargo** had to be unloaded. There were root vegetables and lemons in crates, sacks of sugar and flour, and cider in **casks**. Also onboard were slabs of salt pork and beef, and seeds for planting in the spring. There were small items of furniture, and chests packed with blankets, linens, and clothes. There were family Bibles and tools of all kinds. But there were no musical instruments—the Pilgrims considered music and dancing to be **frivolous**.

That first winter was a grim one. Food was scarce. Many people became sick and died. By the time the *Mayflower* sailed back to England in the early spring, the number of people remaining had **decreased** to fewer than sixty. Many of that group were too feeble to work. Those who had survived the winter were also worried that the Native Americans would be **hostile** toward them as new settlers.

One spring day they were very surprised when a Native American walked into their settlement and greeted them in English. His name was Samoset; he explained that he had learned English from sea captains who had earlier explored the Atlantic coast. He told them of another man, Squanto, who also spoke English. A week or so later he returned with Squanto and sixty Wampanoags, who lived nearby. The colonists were glad that their visitors were friendly. With their food almost gone, their situation was **desperate**.

Because of the help of these native people, the colonists quickly learned which berries and other fruits were **edible**. They learned where to catch fish, and the best way to grow corn, beans, and squash. When they needed to talk with other native people, Squanto often acted as their translator.

Later in 1621, after the first **harvest**, the colonists held a **banquet** and invited Massasoit, the leader of the Wampanoags, to bring his people to **celebrate** with them. This was the first Thanksgiving; it lasted three days. The worst was now over for the colonists. When the *Mayflower* returned in 1622, it brought more people to join the colony. It also carried precious supplies. More ships arrived in the following years; the Plymouth colony grew in size and began to **prosper**. Its future was no longer in doubt.

► Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What do Americans today do to remember the large dinner that took place at Plymouth in 1621?

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2. If the Pilgrims were alive today, what do you suppose they might think of rock concerts?

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3. What did the *Mayflower* carry besides the passengers and crew?

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4. What **task** did the forty-one male passengers complete before going ashore?

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5. What is the meaning of **assembled** as it is used in the passage?

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assemble  
banquet  
cargo  
cask  
celebrate  
decrease  
desperate  
edible  
frivolous  
harvest  
hew  
hostile  
pledge  
prosper  
task

6. What valuable information did the Native Americans give the colonists?

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7. What is the meaning of **hewed** as it is used in the passage?

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8. Why was it likely that the colonists would obey the rules set out in the Mayflower Compact?

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9. What beverage might have been served at the **banquet**?

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10. What would happen to the contents of a **cask** if it got a hole in it?

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11. What might the colonists have **harvested** in 1621?

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12. In what way did the Native Americans surprise the colonists?

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13. How many colonists survived the first winter?

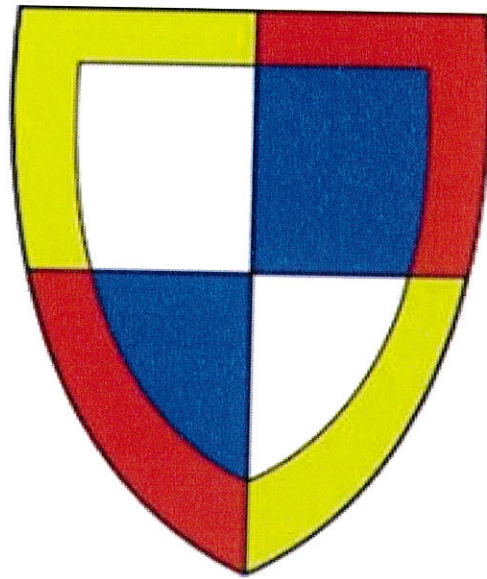
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14. Why might the survivors of the first winter have felt **desperate**?

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## BridgePrep Academy of Village Green

A Bilingual Academy for Learning  
"Where learning is a Journey"

# 5<sup>th</sup> Grade

## Science Spring Break Packet

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Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Campus

due date: Wednesday, March 30, 2016

for an Extra Credit Project grade

**End of Year Test**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 What makes up tissue?

- A Tissue is made up of organs that work together to do a specific job.
- B Tissue is made up of systems that interact to perform a function.
- C Tissue is made up of cells that are alike that work together to do a job.
- D Tissue is made up of molecules that work together to perform life processes.

2 What are the cell components found in blood?

- A red blood cells, white blood cells, and pieces of cells called platelets
- B red blood cells, platelets, and plasma
- C white blood cells, red blood cells, and plasma
- D platelets, plasma, and white blood cells

3 Which system brings air containing oxygen into the body and expels carbon dioxide?

- A digestive system
- B respiratory system
- C circulatory system
- D urinary system

4 What body system filters blood and returns salt, water, and other nutrients to the blood?

- A digestive system
- B urinary system
- C respiratory system
- D cardiovascular system

5 How does a plant get its food?

- A It uses its roots to gather food.
- B It absorbs food from the air.
- C It makes its own food.
- D It does not need food.

## End of Year Test

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- 6 How does pollination take place in a plant?
- A Pollen is moved from sepals to the pistil.
  - B Pollen is moved from a pistil to a stamen.
  - C Pollen is moved from a stamen to a pistil.
  - D Egg cells are moved to a pollen tube.
- 7 What is true of asexual reproduction in plants?
- A It requires a sperm cell and an egg cell.
  - B It always requires a spore.
  - C It requires only one parent.
  - D There are always two parents.
- 8 What adaptation do some plants have to survive in a desert biome?
- A Some plants have roots that grow very deep to help soak up water.
  - B Some plants have large leaves that provide shade for the plant.
  - C Some plants lose their leaves in the fall to help save water.
  - D Some plants have shallow root systems that soak up small amounts of moisture.
- 9 Why is the base of an energy pyramid the widest part?
- A The greatest amount of energy in an ecosystem is in the producers.
  - B Producers at the bottom of the pyramid need room to spread out.
  - C The wide base gives the carnivore at the top of the pyramid more to eat.
  - D Huge numbers of decomposers are at the base of an energy pyramid.
- 10 One hummingbird was born with a longer beak than other hummingbirds, which makes it easier for the hummingbird to get food. What type of adaptation is this?
- A a learned adaptation
  - B a structural adaptation
  - C a behavioral adaptation
  - D an instinct adaptation

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- 11 In what form is seven-tenths of Earth's fresh water found?
- A ice
  - B liquid water
  - C water vapor
  - D steam
- 12 Why would it become more difficult to survive as you go up through the atmosphere?
- A Air in the upper layers of the atmosphere contains more moisture.
  - B Air in the upper layers of the atmosphere contains less moisture.
  - C Air particles in the upper layers of the atmosphere are closer together and there is more air pressure.
  - D Air particles in the upper layers of the atmosphere are farther apart and there is less air pressure.
- 13 You look out the window and see a line of clouds that shows the boundary between two air masses. What do you see?
- A a hurricane
  - B a front
  - C a convection current
  - D a tropical storm
- 14 Which of the following is true about Earth's outer core?
- A Earth's outer core is made of very hot gases.
  - B Earth's outer core does not move; it is stationary.
  - C Earth's outer core is solid iron.
  - D Earth's outer core moves in currents and make Earth's magnetic field.
- 15 Which is an example of chemical weathering?
- A Tree roots grow into rock, forming large cracks.
  - B Changes in pressure allow rock to expand at different rates.
  - C Water freezes in the cracks of rocks, breaking them apart.
  - D Carbonic acid dissolves some types of rock.

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- 16 What is one disadvantage of hydroelectric power plants?
- A They cause air pollution.
  - B They can only be built where there is moving water.
  - C They can only produce electricity when enough rain falls.
  - D They cost a lot to build and release dangerous wastes.
- 17 Which of the following describes the liquid phase of a substance?
- A The particles of the substance can flow past one another.
  - B The particles of the substance vibrate in place.
  - C The substance does not have a definite volume.
  - D The substance has a definite shape.
- 18 Which is an example of a physical change?
- A A ship's iron wheel rusts in ocean water.
  - B A raindrop freezes to form sleet.
  - C An antacid tablet fizzes when it is placed in water.
  - D A wood log burns giving off heat and light.
- 19 According to the Law of Conservation of Mass, what happens to matter during a chemical reaction?
- A Matter can be either created or destroyed.
  - B Matter can be destroyed, but not created.
  - C Matter cannot be either created or destroyed.
  - D Matter can be created, but not destroyed.
- 20 Which of the following is a type of simple machine?
- A a car
  - B a lever
  - C a crane
  - D a sailboat



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- 21 How does a match transform energy?
- A A match changes electrical energy to light and thermal energy.
  - B A match changes nuclear energy to light and thermal energy.
  - C A match changes kinetic energy to light and thermal energy.
  - D A match changes chemical energy to light and thermal energy.
- 22 Plastic is a good insulator. What quality must plastic have to be a good insulator?
- A An electric current can move easily through it.
  - B It can stop most electrical currents.
  - C Its electrons are not tightly bound to their atoms.
  - D Some of its electrical energy changes to thermal energy and produces heat or light.
- 23 Which of the following is true of an electromagnet?
- A An electromagnet can be turned off and on.
  - B An electromagnet has only one pole.
  - C An electromagnet attracts only electrically charged materials.
  - D An electromagnet gets weaker when current is increased.
- 24 What color are the hottest stars?
- A red
  - B yellow
  - C orange
  - D white
- 25 What shape is the orbit of Earth around the Sun?
- A spherical
  - B circular
  - C elliptical
  - D irregular

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- 26 In what way are Mercury, Venus, and Earth are similar?
- A All have an atmosphere that contains breathable air.
  - B All are gas giants with fast orbits.
  - C They are the three closest planets to the Sun.
  - D They all have large, slow orbits.
- 27 What development made it possible for many people to own cars?
- A manufacturing
  - B the assembly line
  - C robots
  - D the steam engine
- 28 What technological development allowed computers to become smaller and cheaper to make?
- A the World Wide Web
  - B UNIVAC
  - C the microchip
  - D the Internet