

حل أوراق عمل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الخامس ← علوم ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة علوم:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام


المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

أوراق عمل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير	1
حل تدريبات مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج	2
تدريبات مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج بدون الحل	3
كل ما يخص اختبار نهاية الفصل الثالث ليوم الثلاثاء بتاريخ 2025-06-10	4
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Science – Inspire	EOT Revision sheet depend on MOE EOT coverage	Term 3
General	Name:	Grade 5

Question	1		
_____ is the evaporation of water from a plant's leaves.			
A	Transpiration	C	Water absorption
B	Storage	D	Nutrient evaporation

Question	2		
Plants use water, _Carbon dioxide ___, and light energy to produce sugar and ___Oxygen _____.			

Question	3		
Which of the following are located on a plant's leaves?			
			
A	stomata	C	phloem
B	xylem	D	roots

Question	4		
Which of the following materials used by plants to make food can be found in the air?			
A	pollen	C	oxygen
B	soil	D	carbon dioxide

Question	5		
Water is carried from the roots through the stem by tissues called _____.			
A	xylem	C	stems
B	stomata	D	phloem

Question	6
-----------------	----------

Plants cannot grow too close together because their _____ need to spread out and absorb nutrients from the soil.

A	stems	C	petals
B	roots	D	xylems

Question	7
-----------------	----------

Phloem are tissues that transport _____ to all parts of the plant.

A	sugars	C	Sugar and water
B	water	D	soil

Question	8
-----------------	----------

Which two functions do the leaves of a plant serve in obtaining the nutrients needed for survival?

A	Leaves take in sunlight and oxygen.	C	Leaves take in sunlight and carbon dioxide.
B	Leaves take in water and give off oxygen.	D	Leaves take in water and give off carbon dioxide.

Question	9
-----------------	----------

Which of the following provides the function of transporting water to all parts of a plant?

A	xylem	C	stomata
B	transpiration	D	evaporation

Question	10
-----------------	-----------

The adjacent shows the plant structure:

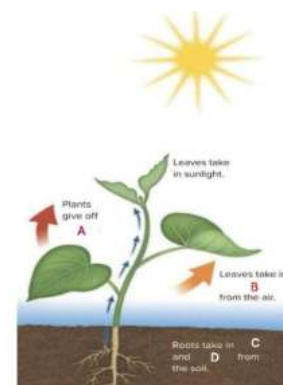
1. label letters (A), (B), (C), (D) using:

(Nutrients – Oxygen - Carbon dioxide – Water)

- Letter A -- Oxygen --
- Letter B -- Carbon dioxide --
- Letter C -- Water--
- Letter D -- Nutrients --

2. How do plants replace water after water evaporation from the leaves?

-- More water is carried from the bottom of the plant to the top -----



Question	11
----------	----

Which is found inside the stem of a plant?

A	Epidermis	C	Xylem
B	root hairs	D	leaves

Question	12
----------	----

The figure below shows plants in a greenhouse.

1. What is the original source of energy for plants to grow?
..... **Sunlight**
2. Why would it be a disadvantage if plants grow too close together?
... **Plants that grow too close together compete for the same resources or need more space to grow bigger....**
3. What is the importance of the greenhouse?
..... **It traps the heat**



Question	13
----------	----

Woody vines can grow and climb high into the tree canopy to get _____.



A	Sunlight	C	Carbon dioxide
B	Nutrients	D	Sugar

Question	14
----------	----

Which of the following defines the ability to perform work or change something?

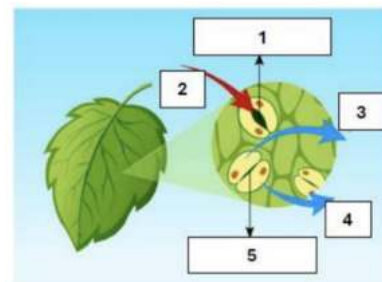
A	Cycle	C	Energy
B	Habitat	D	Niche

Question	15
----------	----

Label the picture using the words given:

(O₂ – Closed Stomata – CO₂ – Open Stomata – H₂ O)

1. -- **Open Stomata** -----
2. -- **CO₂** -----
3. -- **H₂ O** ----
4. -- **O₂** ---
5. -- **Closed Stomata** ---



Question 16

16. Hamad investigated how the amount of sunlight affects plant growth.

Use his data to answer the following questions.

Assume that each plant was provided 20 ml of water per day.

	Amount of sunlight per day	Height in week 1	Height in week 2	Height in 1 week 3	Average
Plant A	4 hours	1 cm	3 cm	6 cm	3.3 cm
Plant B	8 hours	1.5 cm	4 cm	8 cm	B
Plant C	16 hours	1 cm	2 cm	3 cm	2.0 cm

I. The average height of Plant B is **4.5**

II. Which condition fevered the most growth?

... **The plant that was exposed to 8 hours of light showed the most growth**.....

III. Which plant had the least growth? Why?

..... **Plant C**

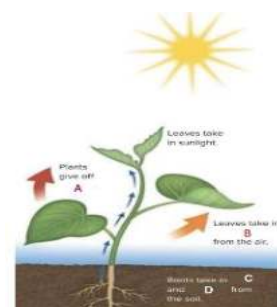
Reason:

.... **When exposed to more sunlight, plants might need more water to grow**.....

Question 17

The figure shows a plant structure. Which gas is indicated by letter

(A)



A Carbon dioxide

C Hydrogen

B **Oxygen**

D Helium

Question 18

The figure represents the leaves. Which best describes the function of the stomata?



A

Allow air to enter

C

Absorb sunlight

B

Allow water to escape

D

Store sugar

Question

19

Water and carbon dioxide combine in the presence of _____ to produce sugar and oxygen.

A

electric energy

C

sound energy

B

light energy

D

nuclear energy

Question

20

The figure represents some plantes. Which plant part is responsible for absorbing water?



A

Flowers

C

Roots

B

Stem

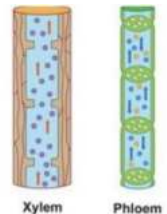
D

Leaves

Question

21

The figure shows Xylem and Phloem. Which of the following statements is correct?



A

Phloem transports gases

C

Xylem transports water

B

Xylem transports sugar

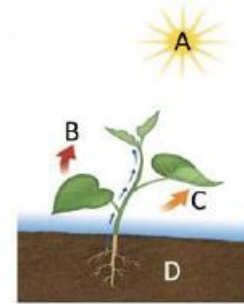
D

Phloem transports gases

Question

22

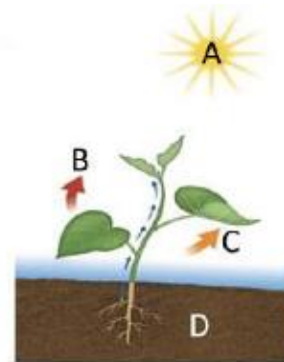
Which material is indicated by the letter (D) in the figure?



A	Carbon dioxide	C	Hydrogen
B	Oxygen	D	Nutrients

Question 23

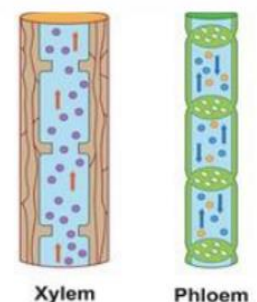
Which material is indicated by the letter (C) in the figure?



A	Carbon dioxide	C	Hydrogen
B	Oxygen	D	Nutrients

Question 24

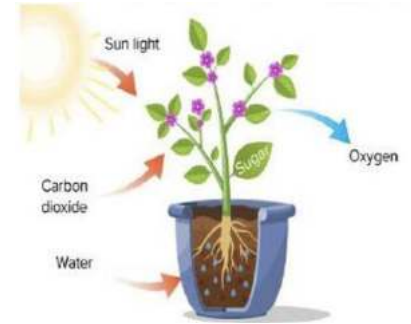
The figure shows Xylem and Phloem. Which statement is correct?



A	Phloem transports sugar to all parts of plant.	C	Xylem transports gases to all parts of plant.
B	Xylem transports sugar to all parts of plant.	D	Phloem transports water to all parts of the plant.

Question 25

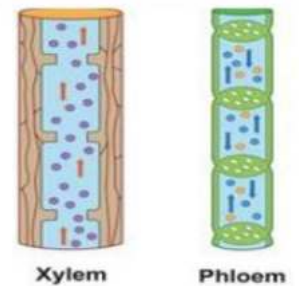
What are the products of combining water and carbon dioxide in the plant leaves in presence of light energy?



A	Oxygen and nitrogen	C	Nitrogen and oxygen
B	Sugar and oxygen	D	Sugar and nitrogen

Question 26

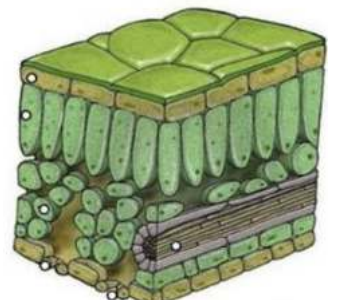
The figure shows xylem and phloem. Which statement is correct?



A	Phloem transports gases and xylem transports sugar to all parts of the plant	C	Xylem transports water and phloem transports sugar to all parts of the plant
B	Xylem transports sugar and phloem transports water to all parts of the plant	D	Phloem transports sugar and xylem transports gases to all parts of the plant

Question 27

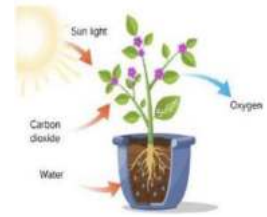
Which of the following best defines the tiny opening on underside of leaves that allows air to enter?



A	Stomata	C	Roots
B	Xylem	D	Phloem

Question 28

Which of the following are considered basic needs of plants?



A	Water and nitrogen	C	Sugar and shelter
B	Air and shelter	D	Water, air, and sunlight

Question 29

Which best defines evaporation of water from the plant's leaves?



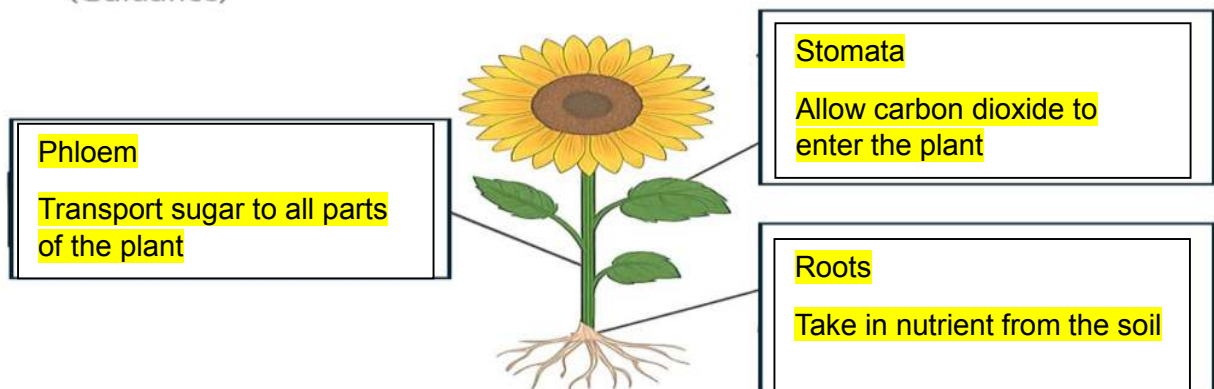
A	Absorption	C	Photosynthesis
B	Transportation	D	Transpiration

Question 30

Fill in the boxes in the plant image with the correct plant part and function:

Plant Parts		Plant Parts Function
Roots	Phloem	Allow carbon dioxide to enter plant
		Transport sugar to all parts of plant
	Stomata	Take in nutrient from the soil

1. Fill in the boxes in the plant image below with correct plant part and their functions using (Guidance) (6 points)



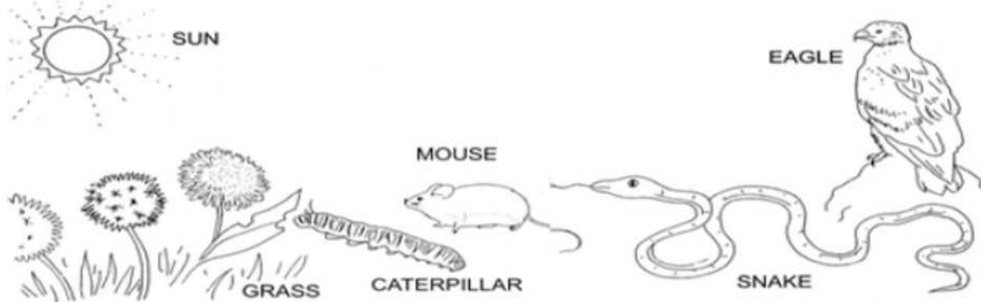
2. Explain the process of transpiration and its relation with plant's.

--Transpiration is when water leaves a plant through its leaves.
This helps move water and nutrients through the plant.

As water evaporates from the leaves, more water moves up from the roots.
New water enters the leaves to replace the lost water.-

Question 31

The picture shows living things in an ecosystem. Which organism is a producer?



A mouse

C grass

B eagle

D caterpillar

Question 32

An animal who hunts and kills its own food is called a(n) _____.

A predator

C producer

B scavenger

D omnivore

Question 33

Anspecies can harm the environment by growing and spreading quickly in an area.

A predator

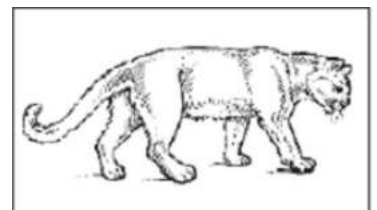
C invasive

B prey

D carnivore

Question 33

This animal is a predator.
If a predator is removed from an ecosystem, then
_____.



A the population of predators will likely increase.

C the population of prey will decrease.

B	the population of prey will increase.	D	the population of predators will not be affected.
----------	---------------------------------------	----------	---

Question	34
-----------------	-----------

Which are living parts of an ecosystem? Select **all** that apply.

☒ fungus

☐ Sun

☒ tree

☒ fly

☐ rock

Question	33
-----------------	-----------

Which of the following is **not** an abiotic factor?

A	rocks	C	animals
B	air	D	water

Question	34
-----------------	-----------

Animals are _____.

A	producers	C	predators
B	consumers	D	prey

Question	35
-----------------	-----------

Organisms that are eaten by other animals are called _____.

A	herbivores	C	predators
B	carnivores	D	prey

Question	36
-----------------	-----------

Look at the picture of the hawk and the mouse. What word best describes the hawk?



A	herbivore	C	predator
B	decomposer	D	prey

Question 37

A _____ eats animals for energy.

A	producer	C	consumer
B	decomposer	D	herbivore

Question 38

Which of the following choices lists abiotic factors in the environment shown?



A	soil, rocks, air, water, and sunlight	C	air, water, soil, plants, and fish
B	fish, air, rocks, trees, and water	D	sunlight, air, trees, soil, and rocks

Question 39

An organism's role in an ecosystem is its

A	habitat	C	producer
B	niche	D	prey

Question 40

Name three abiotic factors in this ecosystem.

- a) ---water---
- b) ---clouds---
- c) -----rock-----



Question

41

The picture shows living things in an ecosystem.
Which organism is a producer?



A

Squirrel

C

Plant

B

Caterpillar

D

Bird

Question

42

The picture shows a camel.

a) What is its habitat?

----- **Desert** -----

b) Choose the niche of camel.



A

Sleeps in the day, flies at night

C

Eat grass and help spread seeds

B

Carries heavy loads and stores water

D

Flies and helps flowers

Question

43

Use the figure to answer the following questions:

- I. Identify a predator.
----- **Cheetah** -----
- II. Identify a prey.
----- **Deer** -----
- III. What is the importance of the predators to the ecosystem?
---- **To control the prey population** -



Cheetah

Deer

Question

44

Use the figure to identify three abiotic factors and two biotic factors.



Abiotic factors. (all non-living things)

1. ---- **Water** -----
2. --- **Rock** -----
3. ----- **Soil** -----

Biotic factors. (all living things)

1. --- **Fish – plant – Duck** ---
2. ----- **Frog – Worm** -----

Question

45

The figure shows an organism called Zebra Mussels.

Which of the following best defines the type of this organism?



A

Producers

C

Decomposers

B

Invasive species

D

Fungi

Question

46

The figure shows biotic and abiotic factors.
Which of the following is considered a biotic factor?



A	Air	C	Soil
B	Water	D	Plants

Question 47

Use the figure to answer the following questions:

1 – Identify a predator?

----- **Lion** -----

2 – Identify a prey?

----- **Zebra** -----

3 – What will happen to the population of lion if population of zebra increase?

----- **Lion population will increase** -----

4 – What is the importance of the predators to the ecosystem?

---- **To control the prey population** -----



Question 48

The figure shows biotic and abiotic factors.
Which of the following is considered an abiotic factor?



A	plant	C	animal
B	water	D	fungi

Question 49

Which of the following defines the place in an ecosystem **where an organism lives?**

A

Cycle

C

Niche

B

Habitat

D

Energy

Question

50

Which of the following defines the place where plant and animals live and grow naturally?



A

Niche

C

Ecosystem

B

Habitat

D

Abiotic factors

Question

51

A type of beetle was eating sugar cane crops in Australia and caused harm.

Which of the following best defines an organism that causes harm?



A

Carnivores

C

Prey

B

Invasive species

D

Decomposers

Question

52

Which statement is **NOT** true about invasive species?

A

It is a native species

C

It spreads quickly.

B

It harms the environment

D

It damages the economy and human health

Question

53

An earthworm in a forest ecosystem breaks down plant matter in the soil.
This job is their _____.

A	habitat	C	Prey
B	predator	D	niche

Question **54**

Organisms that are **eaten by other animals** are called _____.



A	herbivores	C	Predator
B	carnivores	D	prey

Question **55**

The foxes and the rabbits in a forest ecosystem interact and affect each other's population.



3a. What would happen to the population of rabbits if the fox population increased?

----- **Rabbit population will decrease** -----

3b. How do biotic factors in the forest interact with the abiotic factor?

----- **Foxes and rabbits rely on water and air** -----

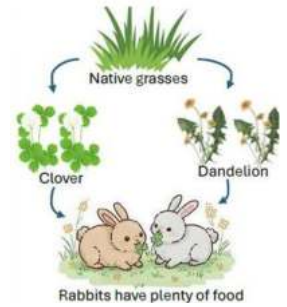
3c. What would happen if the plant population in the forest decreased?

----- **The rabbit population will decrease which will make the fox population to decline.** -----

Question **54**

The image shows the rabbits' food source.

What would happen if an invasive species of plant was introduced into the ecosystem?

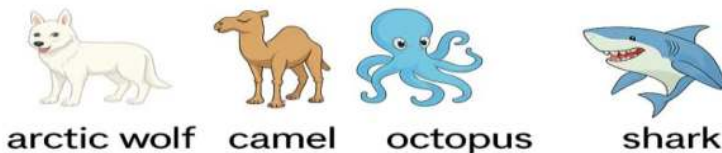


A	The food source for the rabbit will decrease	C	The rabbit has good resources of food
B	The native grasses grow will	D	No change

Question

55

Classify the animals into their correct habitat:



Desert	Forest	Ocean	Arctic
Camel		Octopus shark	Arctic wolf

Question

56

How do decomposers help plants?

A	They help with photosynthesis.	C	They provide oxygen.
B	They enrich the soil.	D	They hold water.

Question

57

_____ can sprout from the soil like plants but cannot make its own food.

A	bacteria	C	yeast
B	fungi	D	beetles

Question

58

Energy and other materials from dead organisms are recycled back into the soil by _____.

A

producers

C

omnivores

B

herbivores

D

decomposers

Question

59

How does placing compost in your garden improve the natural environment?

A

It makes the soil harder.

C

It helps keep insects away.

B

It makes the soil unusable.

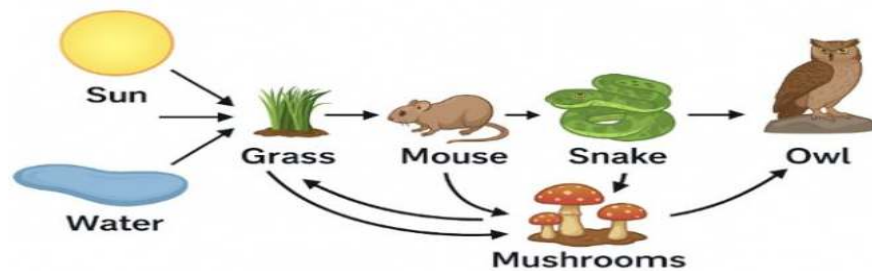
D

It makes the soil rich in nutrients.

Question

60

Mrs. West's class created this diagram as a model of an ecosystem.



(a) What is the importance of mushrooms to the ecosystem?

-----The decomposers break down dead material and return nutrients to the soil.-----

(b) What would happen if mushrooms were removed from the ecosystem?

- Without decomposers, dead plant and animal matter will build up and nutrients will not be returned to the soil.-----

Question

61

What impact do decomposers have on the movement of matter through the ecosystem?

A

They make their own food by using energy from the Sun.

C

They eat other animals to get the energy they need to survive.

B

They recycle nutrients into the soil so that other organisms can use them to grow.

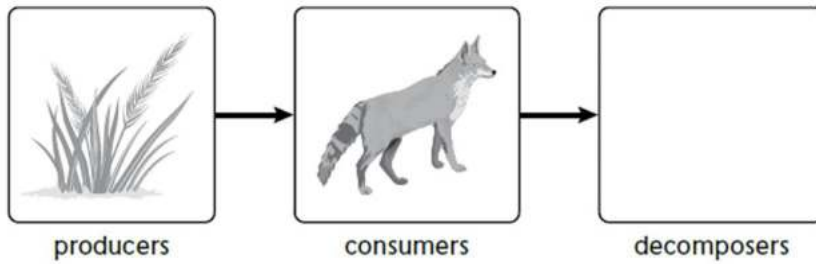
D

They eat only the plant matter that uses the Sun to make energy.

Question

62

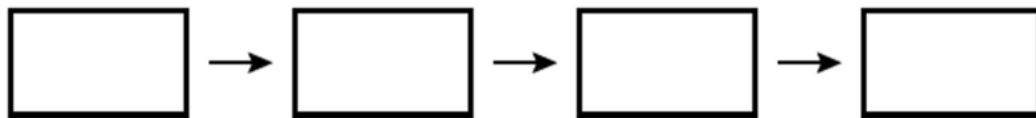
Review the diagram. Which of the following organisms should be added to represent a decomposer?



A	Moss	C	Prey
B	Fungi	D	predator

Question 63

Which sequence of steps best completes the diagram?



- W: Plants take up nutrients from the soil.
 X: The hawk dies.
 Y: Decomposers release nutrients into the soil.
 Z: Decomposers break down the hawk into nutrients.

A	W, X, Y, Z	C	X, Y, Z, W
B	W, Y, X, Z	D	X, Z, Y, W

Question 64

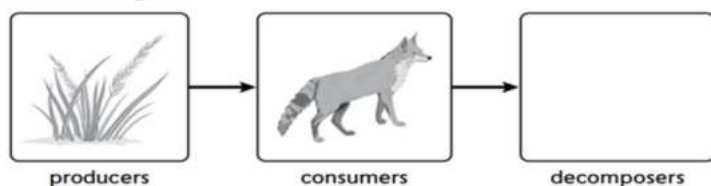
Decomposers are important to the health and balance of an ecosystem because they:



A	Prey on overpopulated animals	C	Are food for plants
B	Breakdown plant and animal matter	D	Produce oxygen for living

Question 65

Review the diagram.



5a. Which of the following organisms should be added to represent a decomposer?
(Moss, mushroom, predator, prey)

----- **mushroom** -----

5b. What is the difference between fungi and plants?

----- **Fungi cannot make their own food.** -----

5c. Why are decomposers important to the ecosystem?

----- **Breakdown animal and plant matter.** -----

Question

66

Where are decomposers most likely to be found?

A

On top of healthy green leaves.

C

In soil with dead plants and animals.

B

In clean drinking water.

D

Inside living animals

Question

67

Which of these is a single-celled organism?

A

Mushroom

C

Tree

B

Bacteria

D

Fish

Question

68

Which of these is an example of a decomposer?

A

Butterfly.

C

Sunflower.

B

Mushroom.

D

Rabbit

Question

69

Which of these organisms is a decomposer?

A

Ant

C

Earthworm

B

Grass

D

Snake

Question

70

What is one-way fungi are different from plants?

A	Fungi make their own food using sunlight.	C	Fungi have flowers and seeds.
B	Fungi do not have roots, stems, or leaves.	D	Fungi need sunlight to grow food.

Question 71

How are decomposers different from plants?

A	Decomposers make their own food using sunlight.	C	Decomposers get food from dead plants and animals.
B	Decomposers grow flowers and seeds.	D	Decomposers have green leaves to make food.

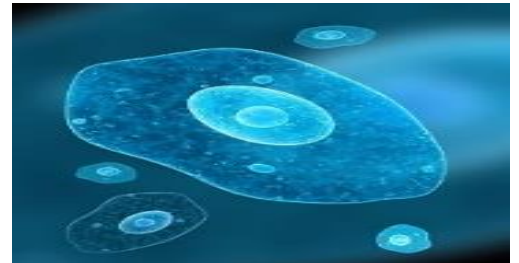
Question 72

Which of these is a single-celled organism?

A	Mushroom	C	Tree
B	Bacteria	D	Fish

Question 73

Which of the following is an organism that is made up of a single cell?



A	Tree	C	Rabbit
B	Bacteria	D	Fish

Question 74

Which of the following is like a plant but cannot make food?

A	Tree	C	Rabbit
B	Bacteria	D	Fungi

Question 75

The adjacent figure shows fungi. Which type do most fungi belong to?



A	Consumer	C	Decomposer
B	Producer	D	Omnivores

Question 76

21. Which of the following make holes in bread as it rises?



A	Milk	C	Yeast
B	Water	D	Salt

Question 77

22. Explain why decomposers are important to the environment.

----- Without decomposers, dead plant and animal matter will build up and nutrients will not be returned to the soil.-----

Question 78

Why are decomposers important to the environment?

A	They return nutrients to the soil from the plant and animal they break down.	C	They balance predator-prey relationship.
B	They make energy for the plants.	D	They feed on living organisms.

Question 79

Decomposers are important to the health and balance of an ecosystem because they:

A	prey on overpopulated animals	C	are food for plants
B	break down plant and animal matter	D	produce oxygen for living things

Question 80

How do decomposers help humans manage the amount of food waste they produce?

A

Decomposers help food ripen.

C

Decomposers help to break down food waste, like in compost heaps.

B

Decomposers cause food to get moldy.

D

All above

Question

81

Which of the following is *not* part of Earth's geosphere?

A

mountains

C

rivers

B

soil

D

volcanoes

Question

82

Which of Earth's systems interact with each other?

A

geosphere and hydrosphere only

C

atmosphere and biosphere only

B

hydrosphere and atmosphere only

D

All of Earth's systems interact with each other

Question

83

The _____ is a layer of gases including oxygen and nitrogen that surrounds the Earth.

A

atmosphere

C

geosphere

B

biosphere

D

hydrosphere

Question

84

All of Earth's liquid and solid water make up the _____.

A

atmosphere

C

geosphere

B

biosphere

D

hydrosphere

Question

85

The part of Earth where all living things are found is called the _____.

A

atmosphere

C

geosphere

B

biosphere

D

hydrosphere

Question

86

Where does the water go when water evaporates from a puddle on the street?

A It goes into a nearby river or stream.

C It rises into the atmosphere.

B It sinks into the street.

D It goes into outer space.

Question 87

How does the hydrosphere interact with the geosphere?

A rivers shape the rocks and soil as it moves.

C plants give out water vapor by transpiration.

B Plants take water to grow.

D deer drink water from the lake

Question 88

Solid and molten rock are part of the _____.

A Atmosphere

C Geosphere

B Biosphere

D hydrosphere

Question 89

Which of these would you be doing if you are interacting with the geosphere?

A rock climbing

C riding in an airplane

B swimming

D sailing

Question 90

The part of Earth where all living things are found is called the _____.

A geosphere

C hydrosphere

B biosphere

D atmosphere

Question 91

The _____ includes all the gases around Earth.



A	hydrosphere	C	atmosphere
B	crust	D	cloud

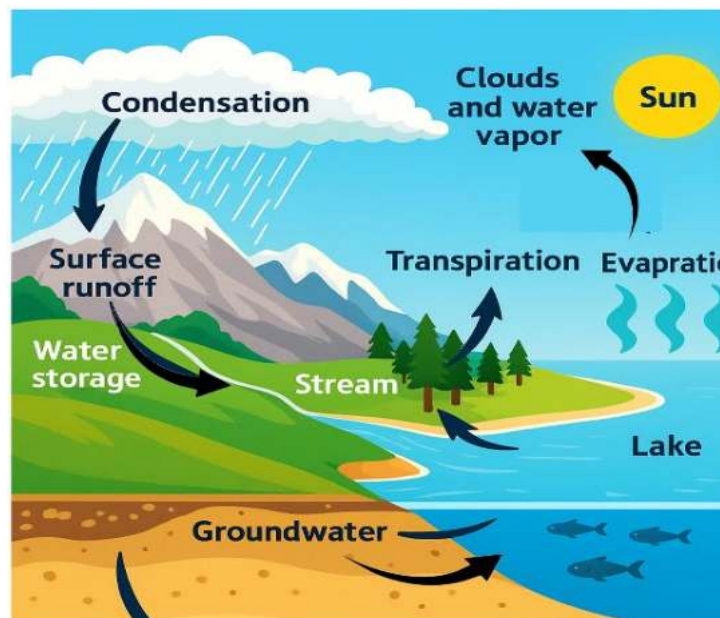
Question 92

Which is *not* an example of how a change in one of Earth's systems may affect another system?

A	Lack of rain dries up vegetation on Earth.	C	Bears hibernate during the cold winter months.
B	Smoke blocks sunlight from reaching Earth.	D	Heavy rain washes away soil and rocks from a hillside.

Question 93

This model of the water cycle can be used to explain how Earth's systems interact.



How do the biosphere and hydrosphere *both* contribute to the water cycle?

A	They form liquid water.	C	They add water vapor to the air.
B	They cause surface runoff.	D	They move water through the soil.

Question 94

Fill in the blanks:



- The layer of gases surrounding Earth is called _____ **Atmosphere** ____.
- The layer of solid and molten rocks inside Earth is called ____ **Geosphere** ____.
- The layer of Earth's liquid and solid water is called ____ **Hydrosphere** ____.
- The layer of all Earth's living things is called ____ **Biosphere** ____.

Question

95

Use the figure to answer:



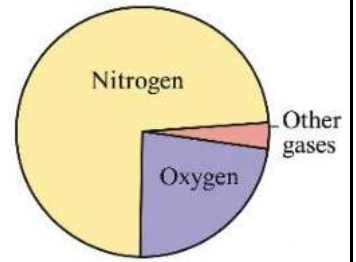
What are the types of Earth's systems shown?

1. ----- **Atmosphere** -----
2. ----- **Geosphere** -----
3. ----- **Hydrosphere** -----
4. ----- **Biosphere** -----

Question

96

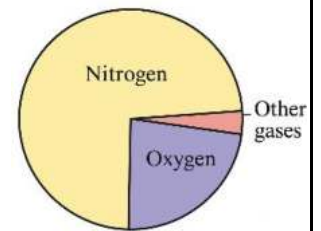
The pie chart represents gas percentages in air. What is the percentage of oxygen?



A	78%	C	50%
B	21%	D	90%

Question 97

What is the percentage of nitrogen?



A	78%	C	50%
B	21%	D	90%

Question 98

The hydrosphere covers more than _____ of Earth's surface.



A	70%	C	90%
B	80%	D	95%

Question 99

You are walking through Yosemite National Park. What would you see that are all part of the biosphere?

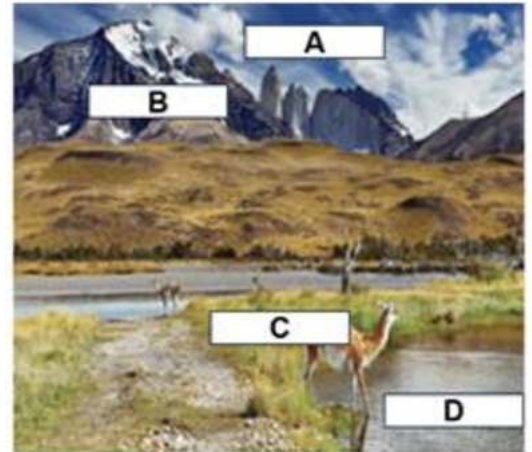
A	Pacific tree frogs, mountain chickadees, cumulus clouds	C	Black bears, freshwater ponds, trout
B	Sierra Mountain kingsnake, sedimentary rocks, dragonflies	D	Dragonflies, Pacific tree frogs, black bears

Question 100

The parts that make up Earth can be organized into four main systems:
atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere.

a. Identify the Earth's system A, B, C, and D:

- A. Atmosphere
- B. Geosphere
- C. Biosphere
- D. Hydrosphere



b. How do the hydrosphere and biosphere interact in the above model?

----- Animals drink water Yes. -----

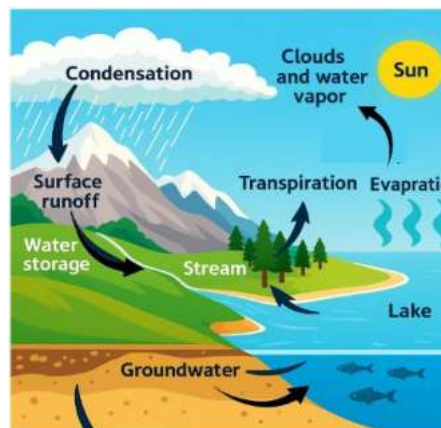
c. Are all four systems important in an ecosystem? Why or why not?

----- All earth systems are important as they interact with one another -----

Question

101

This is a model of the water cycle. Which of them is **NOT** an interaction between hydrosphere and



biosphere?

A

Fish living in the ocean

C

Providing water for plants

B

Flowing water carries rocks and soil

D

Plants and animals stay alive with fresh water

Question

102

Water evaporates from the leaves of a plant and returns to the atmosphere in a process called _____.

A

respiration

C

Precipitation

B

transpiration

D

Condensation

Question

103

The _____ cycle is a continuous circulation between the soil, organisms, and air.

A

Water cycle

C

Oxygen-carbon cycle

B

Nitrogen cycle

D

Food chain

Question

104

Which part of the water cycle includes water vapor gas changing to a liquid?

A

Condensation

C

Precipitation

B

Evaporation

D

Transpiration

Question

105

How do animals get nitrogen that is stored in the soil?

A

Animals do not take in the nitrogen stored in the soil.

C

Plants absorb nitrogen; animals eat the plants.

B

Bacteria change the nitrogen into a gas that the animals breathe.

D

Animals eat soil and absorb nitrogen through digestion.

Question

106

James is observing a lake. He wonders how the water in the lake is included in the water cycle. Place the stages of the water cycle in order, starting with the water in the lake.

1. ----- Energy from the sun causes the water in the lake to evaporate. -----
2. ----- Water vapor cools and condenses on dust particles forming clouds.-----
3. ----- Water droplets combine in the clouds to form larger droplets. ---
4. ----- Large water droplets fall to the ground from the clouds.-----

Options:

- Large water droplets fall to the ground from the clouds.
- Water vapor cools and condenses on dust particles forming clouds.
- Energy from the sun causes the water in the lake to evaporate.
- Water droplets combine in the clouds to form larger droplets.

Question

106

Rainwater that flows over Earth's surface is called _____.

A

runoff

C

river

B

groundwater

D

Ocean

Question

107

In the nitrogen cycle, nitrogen cycles between:

A

The air, organisms, and the soil

C

The air and sunlight

B

Water and plants

D

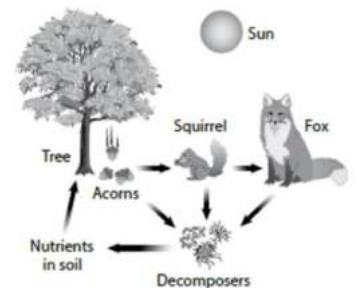
Rocks, air, and the soil

Question

108

A student drew a model to show how matter moves in an ecosystem, as shown. Based on the model:

Which statement is supported by the student's model?



A

Organisms get gases and water from the ecosystem.

C

Organisms release heat energy back into the ecosystem.

B

Matter transfers among organisms and the ecosystem.

D

Both energy and matter are recycled in an ecosystem.

Question

109

The figure represents the water cycle. Which of the following represents number (1)?



A

Transpiration

C

Condensation

B

Precipitation

D

Evaporation

Question

110

What is the first step for nitrogen gas to be used in an ecosystem?

A

Nitrogen must be condensed

C

Nitrogen must be combined with iron

B

Nitrogen must be dissolved in oil

D

Nitrogen must be fixed into a usable form

Question

111

Which defines the evaporation of water from plant leaves?

A

Transpiration

C

Condensation

B

Precipitation

D

Evaporation

Question

112

When it rains, water flows over Earth's surface as _____.

A

Runoff

C

Snow

B

Sleet

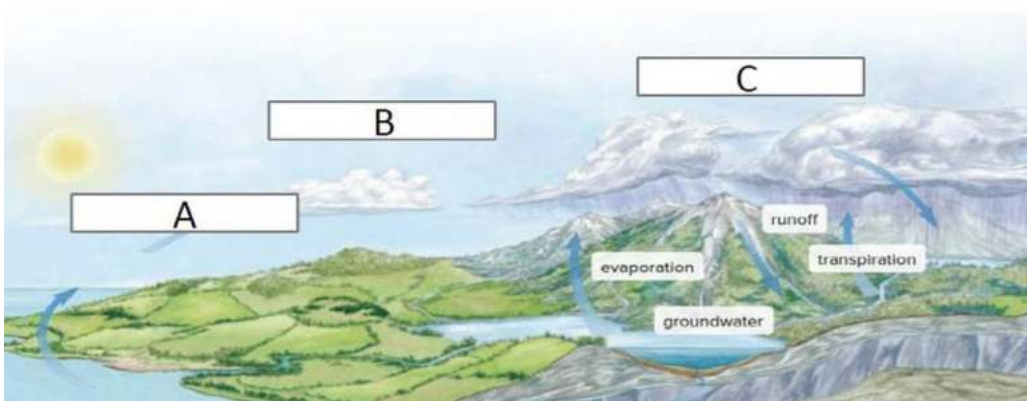
D

Hail

Question

113

The figure represents the water cycle. Which represents number (C)?



A

Transpiration

C

Condensation

B

Precipitation

D

Evaporation

Question

114

Clouds are formed through the process of _____.



A Transpiration

C Condensation

B Precipitation

D Evaporation

Question 115

The figure shows a root with nodules. Which of the following statements is correct?



A The nodules have **amoeba** that change nitrogen gas into a form plants can use.

C The nodules have **bacteria** that change nitrogen gas into a form plants can use.

B The nodules have **fungi** that change nitrogen gas into a form plants can use.

D The nodules have **algae** that change nitrogen gas into a form plants can use.

Question 116

Where does water vapor go when water evaporates from a puddle in the street?

A It sinks into the street

C It goes into outer space

B It rises to the atmosphere

D It will be absorbed by the plant leaves

Question 117

Which of the following helps return nitrogen into the atmosphere?

A Decomposer and bacteria

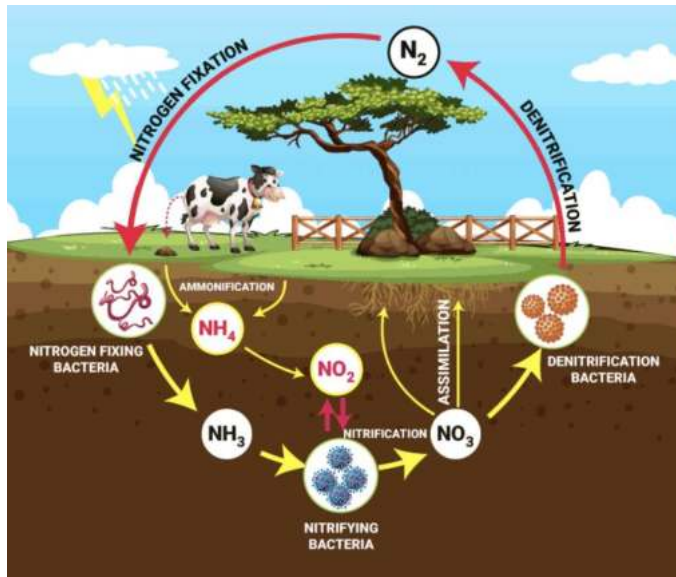
C Bacteria only

B Decomposers only

D Virus and bacteria

Question 118

How is nitrogen made available to living things?



A	Nitrogen gas is produced during photosynthesis	C	Nitrogen gas is fixed and then absorbed by plants. When animals eat plants, they take in nitrogen stored in plants
B	Living things do not need nitrogen to survive	D	Nitrogen gas condenses and is then absorbed by living things

Question

119

Which of the following best explains what the nitrogen cycle is?

A	the process through which nitrogen moves through the atmosphere, soil, and organisms	C	the process through which nitrogen only moves through the atmosphere
B	the process through which nitrogen only moves through organisms	D	the process through which nitrogen moves only through the atmosphere and soil

Question

120

This plant has nitrogen-fixing bacteria on its roots. Why are these bacteria useful to the plant?



A	they can fix nitrogen into a form the plant can use	C	they help supply carbon dioxide gas to the plant roots
B	they help supply oxygen to the plant roots	D	they can help the roots to absorb water

Question

121

How can nitrogen be fixed into a form that plants can use?

A

by plant flowers

C

by bacteria in the soil

B

by plant stems

D

by bacteria in the air

Question

122

Which of the following is **NOT** a method that nitrogen can be fixed into a form that plants can use?

A

Bacteria found in root nodules

C

By lightning

B

By volcanic activity

D

Plants absorb by stomata

Question

123

Name the process by which water vapor goes into the atmosphere in the water cycle:

A

Precipitation

C

Transpiration and evaporation

B

Condensation

D

Runoff

Question

124

Through which of the following do plants absorb nitrogen?

A

roots

C

flowers

B

stems

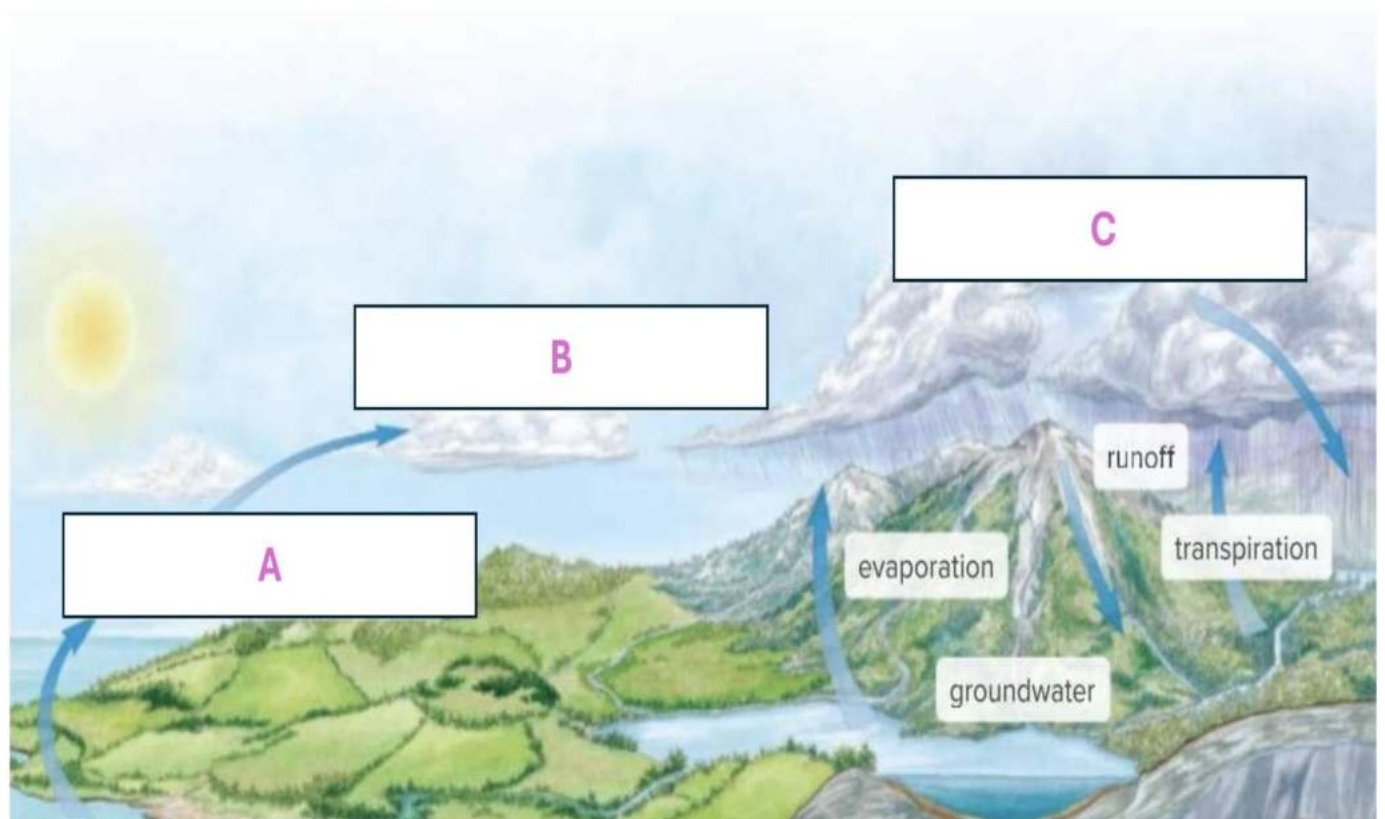
D

leaves

Question

125

Use the figure to answer the following questions:



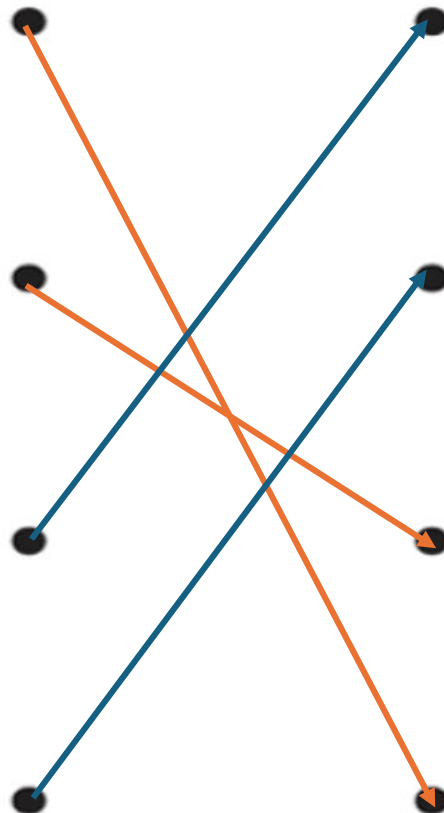
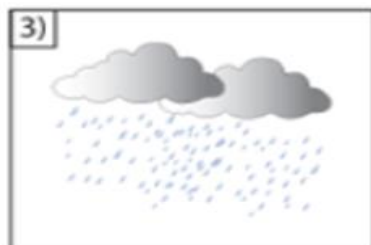
1. Define the cycle shown in the diagram.

..... **Water cycle**.....

2. Label letters (A), (B), and (C).

- Letter (A) is **Evaporation**.....
- Letter (B) is **Condensation**.....
- Letter (C) is **Precipitation**.....

Match each picture to the stage in the water cycle it represents:



Precipitation

Runoff

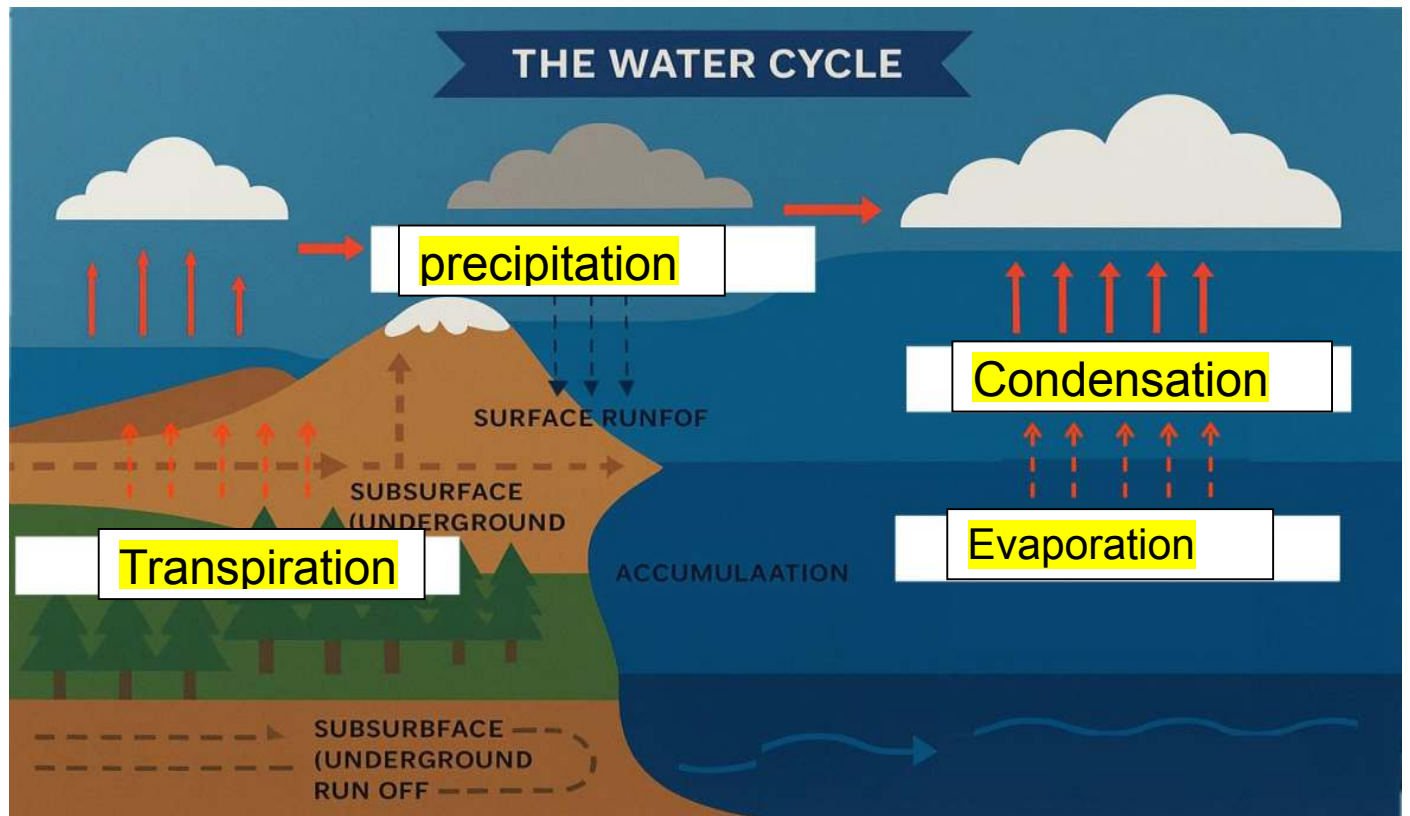
Condensation

Evaporation

Complete the following table by circling agree or disagree:

Plants can obtain nitrogen from dead animals buried in the soil	Agree / Disagree
Nitrogen can come from fertilizers that are added to the soil	Agree / Disagree
Plants can obtain nitrogen from the air	Agree / Disagree

(i) Label the processes in the water cycle figure.

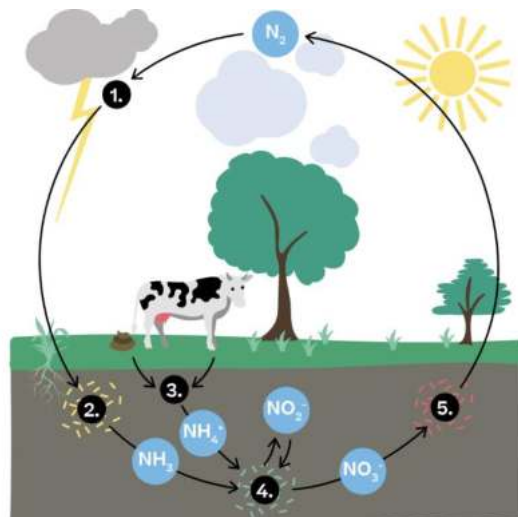


(ii) Choose True or False:

Conserving water allows natural water levels to remain at healthy levels	True / False
The water cycle is the continuous movement of water between Earth's surface and air	True / False
Water cycle illustrates the interaction between the atmosphere and geosphere	True / False
Plants take in water from rain through their stomata	True / False

Explain how plants contribute to the water cycle:

..... Through transpiration, plants release water into the atmosphere.



a. How do bacteria living on plant roots help plants to grow better?

-----Bacteria that live on roots of plants can change nitrogen gas into a form plant can use. -----

b. How is nitrogen from the soil transferred to the organisms?

----- Plants absorb fixed nitrogen from the soil to make proteins and when animals eat plants, they take in the stored nitrogen. -----

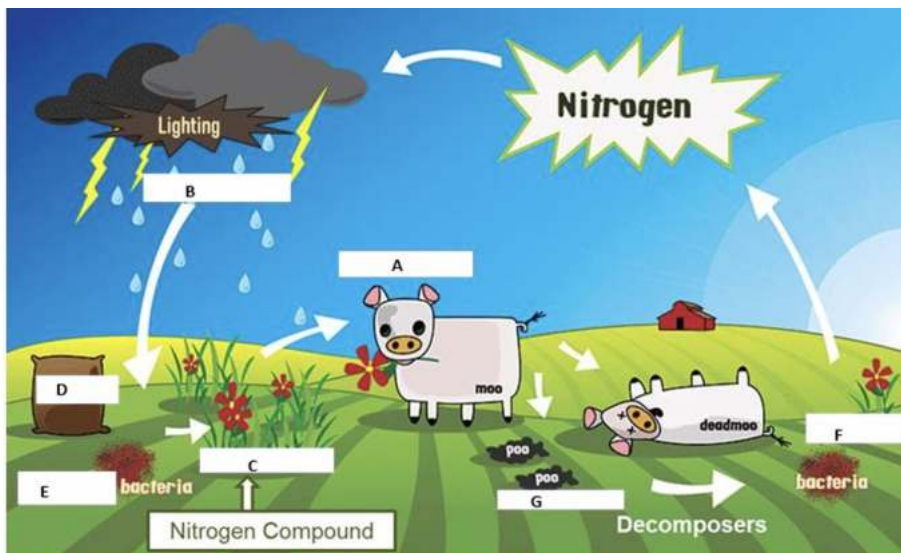
c. Describe the role of decomposers and bacteria in the nitrogen cycle.

----- They return nitrogen into the atmosphere and the cycle repeats. -----

Question

128

Use the nitrogen cycle figure to write the correct letter:



- Nitrogen from the atmosphere is fixed by lightning → Letter _B_
- Nitrogen from fertilizers added to soil → Letter ___D_
- Bacteria on roots fix nitrogen → Letter __E_

- Plants absorb nitrogen from soil → Letter __C__
- Animals eat plants and take in nitrogen → Letter __A__
- Nitrogen released into soil through waste → Letter __G__
- Decomposers help return nitrogen to atmosphere → Letter __F__

Question

129

A(n) _____ shows the relationships among all species in an ecosystem.

A

food chain

C

energy pyramid

B

environmental change

D

food web

Question

130

A model of how food chains are connected is called a food web.

Question

131

Why are producers the first organisms in a food chain?

A

They prey on all other organisms

C

They are not consumed by other organisms

B

They receive energy directly from the Sun

D

They break down dead plant and animal matter

Question

132

The source of all energy in a food chain is the Sun.

Question

133

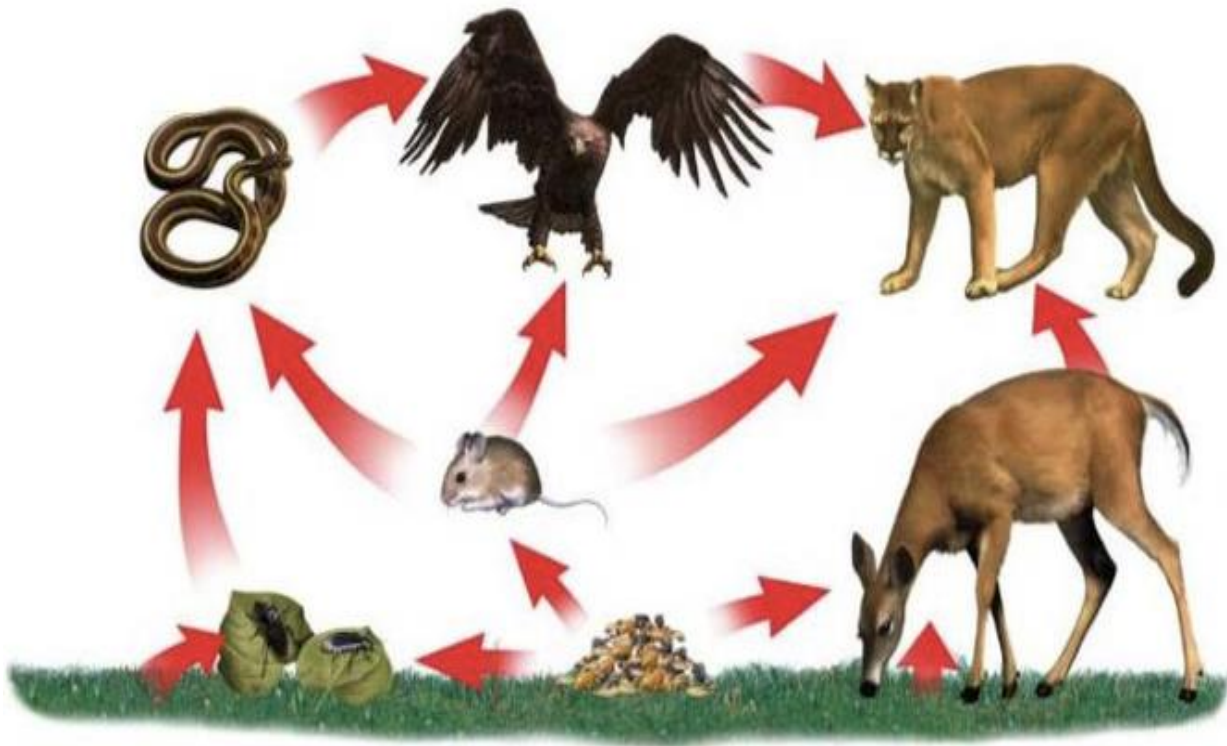
5. Fill in the blanks:

1. Producers organisms can make their own food using sunlight.
2. The breaking down of dead organisms and recycling of nutrients is the role of decomposers.
3. By eating other organisms, consumers obtain energy.
4. In a food chain, the predators are at the top.

Question

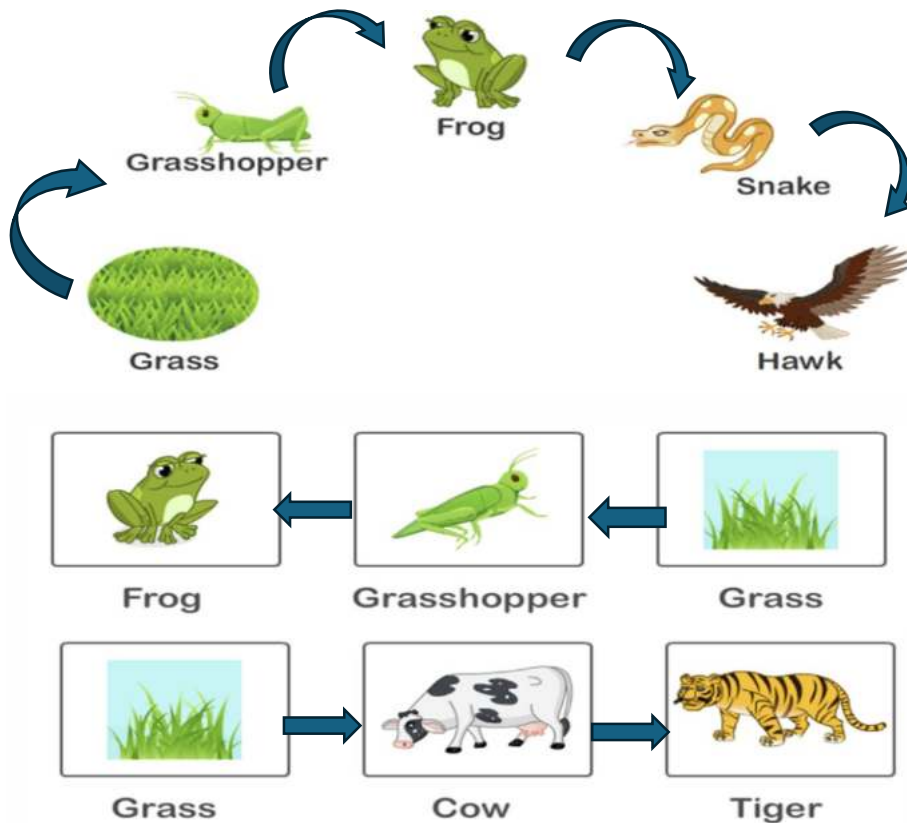
134

Read the diagram and answer the following questions:



1. Identify the image: ____ Land food web ____
2. Explain the image: ____ It is a model that shows how the food chain in an ecosystem is linked together. ____
3. What is it showing? ____ The food web shows the predator and prey in an ecosystem ____
4. Describe what the arrows in the model represent: ____ The arrow shows the direction of the energy flow from one organism to another. ____
5. Identify the original source of energy for the mountain lion: ____ The Sun ____
6. Which organisms receive energy directly from the Sun? _ The grass and the leaves directly use the Sun's energy ____
7. What can you tell about energy and the snake? ____ The snake has one predator and two prey. It can get energy from two different organisms. ____
8. How are the snake and mountain lion connected in the food web? _ The field mouse is the prey for both the snake and the mountain lion in this food web. _

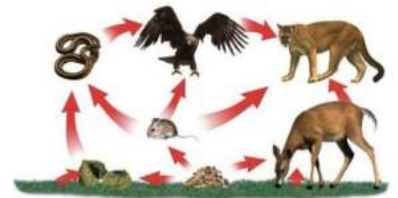
7. Draw the arrows in the right directions and complete the big food chain.



Question

136

8. What is at the beginning of every food chain and food web?



A

Producer

C

Decomposer

B

Consumer

D

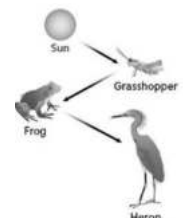
Predator

Question

137

A student notices that an organism important for energy flow is missing from this model (Sun → Grasshopper → Frog → Heron).

Which organism best completes the model and why?



A

Snake (eats frogs)

C

Grass (captures sunlight)

B

Eagle (eats herons)

D

Fish (can be eaten by herons)

Question

138

Two friends want to construct a food chain. Which food chain shows how energy would most likely flow?

A	Duck weed → Trout → Bald eagle	C	Bald eagle → Mayfly → Duck weed
B	Salamander → Duck weed → Snake	D	Duck weed → Salamander → Snake

Question

139

Which statement best describes how animals use energy after eating another organism?

A	Use the energy to make food	C	Use the energy to take in carbon dioxide
B	Use the energy to grow and repair	D	Use the energy to absorb more sunlight

Question

140

Which organism is a herbivore in the food web?

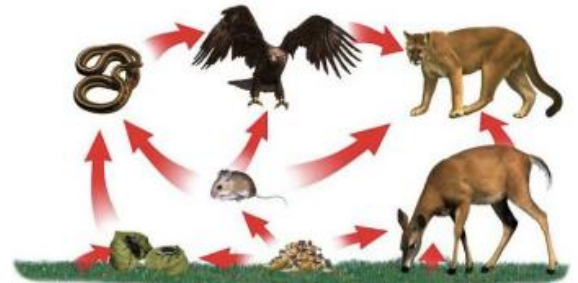


A	Mouse	C	Eagle
B	Deer	D	Snake

Question

141

14. Which of the following is a top predator in this food web?



A	Snake	C	Eagle
B	Mouse	D	Mountain lion

Question

142

Which of the following is TRUE for predator-prey relationships?

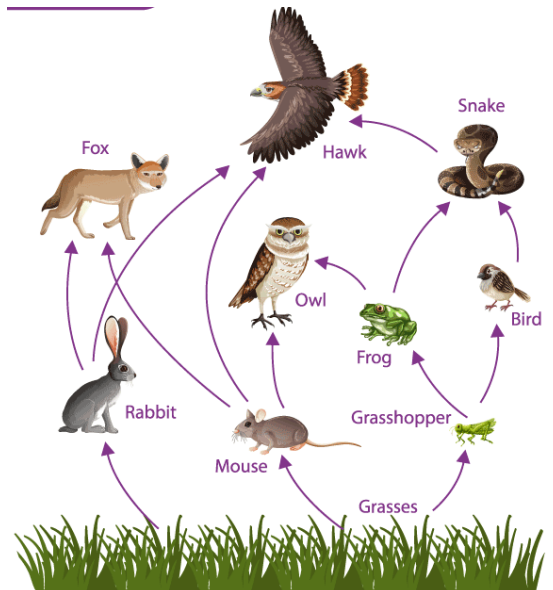
A	It helps all living things get the energy they need	C	A predator will always eat two prey
B	It doesn't play a role in balance	D	A prey will always have one predator

Question

143

Use the adjacent figure to answer:

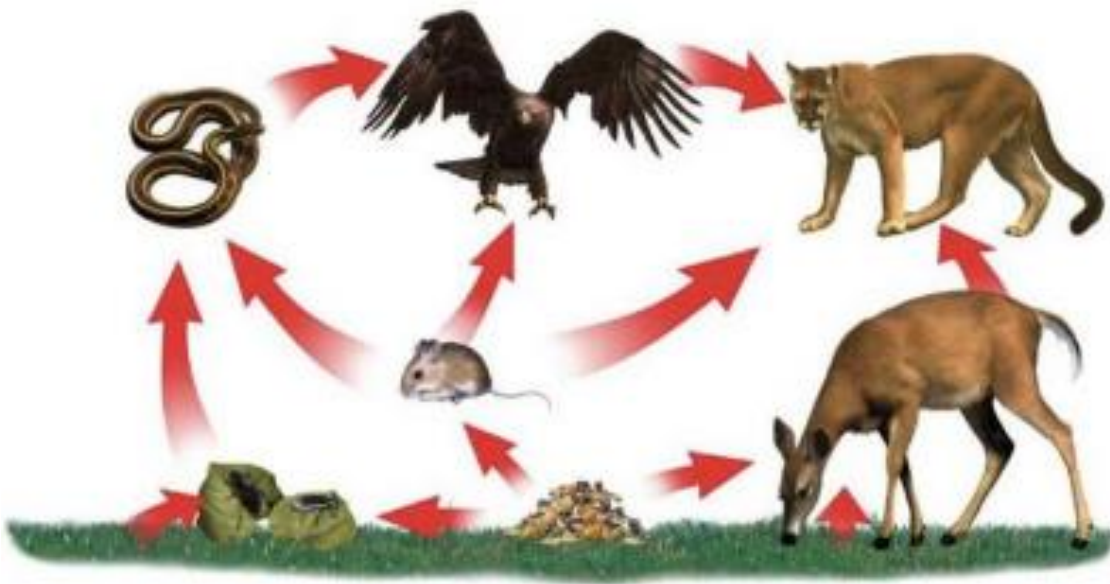
- What does the figure represent?
..... **Food web**
- Identify a producer: ____ **Grasses** ____
- What do the arrows represent? ____ **Shows the direction of flow of energy from one organisms to another** ____
- Identify a carnivore: ____ **Fox** ____



Question

144

Use the adjacent image to answer:



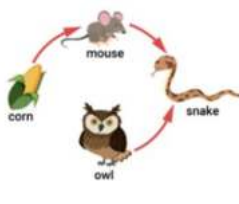
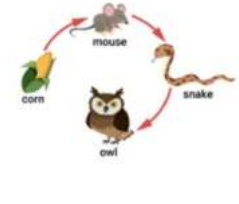
- Identify the producer **Grass**
- Identify the herbivore **Deer**
- Identify the carnivore **Snake**
- Identify a prey with more than one predator **Mouse**
- How is the ecosystem balanced in a food web?

..... **By predator-prey relationship. A predator may feed upon more than one type of prey for energy, and a prey may have more than one type of prey for energy.**

Question

146

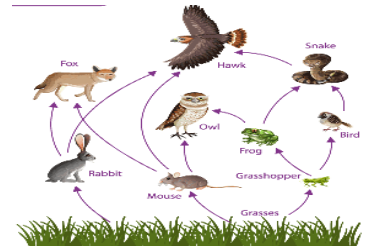
Choose the diagram that shows the correct flow of energy in this food chain.

A		C	
B		D	

Question

147

Look at the food chain. Which animals are herbivores?



A	Rabbit, fox, and hawk	C	Rabbit, mouse, and grasshopper
B	Grasshopper, bird, and snake	D	Rabbit, mouse, and bird

Question

148

Which of the following is TRUE for the predator-prey relationship in an ecosystem?

A	It helps all living things get the energy they need to survive	C	A predator will always eat two types of prey
B	It does not play a role in maintaining balance in an ecosystem	D	A prey will always have one predator

Question

149

Which of the following best describes a food web?

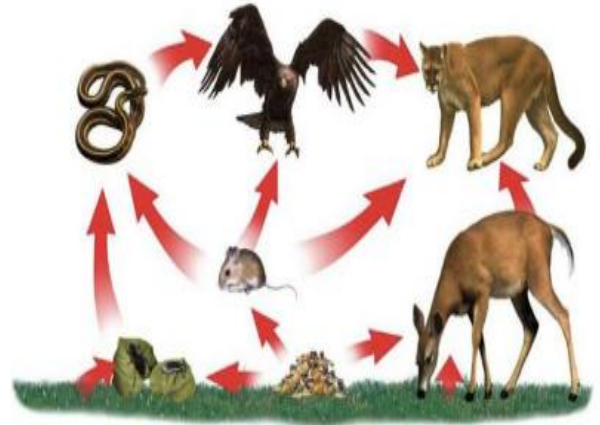
A	One food chain in an ecosystem	C	A system of connected plants and animals in an ecosystem
B	A system of two food chains only in an ecosystem	D	A system of connected food chains in an ecosystem

Question

150

20. Use the image to answer:

1. Which organism can make their own food from sunlight?
----- **Producer** -----
2. Which organisms get energy by eating others?
----- **Consumer** -----
3. Which animals are both prey and predator?
----- **Snake, hawk** -----
4. Identify the top predator.
----- **Mountain lion** -----

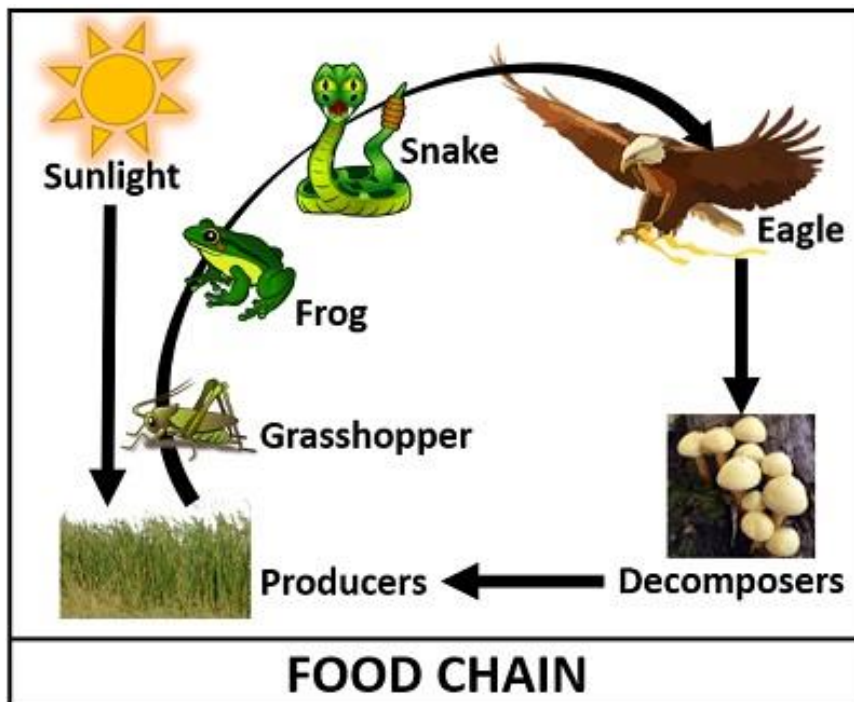


Question

151

21. Use the terms to fill in the table:

(Carnivore – Sunlight – Grasshopper – Producer – Decomposers)



Producer	Grass
Herbivore	Grasshopper
Source of energy to the plants	Sunlight
Carnivore	Eagle