

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

1. Why are there so many different types of habitats on Earth?

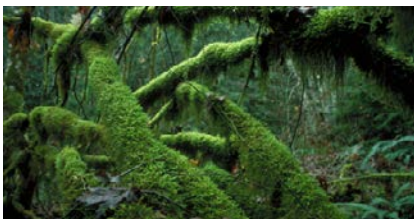
- Ⓐ Every kind of living thing builds a habitat to meet its own needs.
- Ⓑ The latitude, elevation, climate, land, water, plants, and animals can be different from one place to another.
- Ⓒ Every place on Earth has similar latitude, elevation, climate, land, water, plants, and animals.
- Ⓓ All places on Earth have water, plants, and animals, but only some have latitude, elevation, and climate.

2. Which of these is a habitat?

- Ⓐ a grassy field with prairie dogs, grasshoppers, and wheat plants
- Ⓑ a baseball game with a pitcher, batter, and catcher
- Ⓒ a city street with two cars stopped at a red light
- Ⓓ an icy canyon with no living things in it

3. What is **latitude**?

- Ⓐ a way of feeling about something
- Ⓑ the freedom to do what you want
- Ⓒ a measure of how far a place is from the equator
- Ⓓ a measure of how hot or cold a place is



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4. Which of these is a building block of habitats?

- Ⓐ animals
- Ⓑ elevation
- Ⓒ plants
- Ⓓ all of the above



5. Why don't wild polar bears normally live in Hawaii?

- Ⓐ Polar bears need a habitat with more access to water.
- Ⓑ Polar bears need a habitat with a colder climate.
- Ⓒ Polar bears need a habitat with fewer plants.
- Ⓓ Polar bears need a habitat with more fish.



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6. Which statement is true?

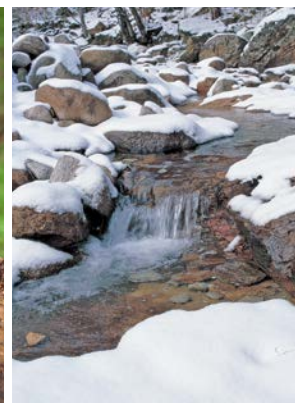
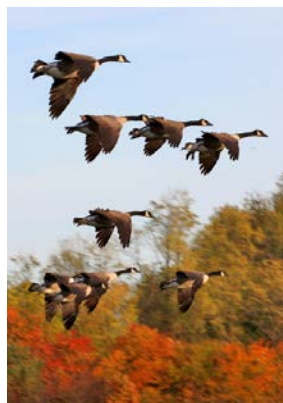
- Ⓐ All living things live in the same habitat.
- Ⓑ No two living things share the same habitat.
- Ⓒ Living things survive best in habitats in which all their needs are met.
- Ⓓ Living things survive best in habitats in which one of their needs is met.

7. Which of these is *not* an example of an adaptation?

- Ⓐ a cat having sharp claws to defend itself and to climb
- Ⓑ birds migrating to a cooler place in the summer
- Ⓒ an anteater having a long tongue to reach ants deep in a hole
- Ⓓ ice melting on a frozen river in the spring

8. When people cut down trees, the soil can be washed away by rain. This is an example of _____.

- Ⓐ **pollution**
- Ⓑ **erosion**
- Ⓒ **a habitat**
- Ⓓ **an environment**



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9. How is an African savanna different from the tundra in northern Canada?

- Ⓐ They have different latitudes and climates.
- Ⓑ A savanna always has a higher elevation than tundra does.
- Ⓒ One has plants, and the other has animals.
- Ⓓ A savanna can change, but the tundra always stays the same.

10. How do people change habitats?

- Ⓐ They change the habitat's latitude.
- Ⓑ They bring storms to the habitat.
- Ⓒ They build cities in place of the habitat.
- Ⓓ all of the above



tundra



savanna

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Directions: Use the table below to answer questions 11–13.**A Comparison of Three Habitats**

| Name of Habitat | Latitude | Elevation | Climate | Land and Water | Plants and Animals |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Cello Canyon | 32° north | 730 m (2,395 ft.) | very hot and dry | rocky with cliffs; rivers only run during floods | |
| Violin Valley | 15° south | 160 m (525 ft.) | warm and humid | gentle hills; moist soil; large river | frogs, monkeys, vines |
| Music Mountain | 58° north | | cold and dry | steep slopes; rich soil; lakes and rivers | pine trees, deer, bears |

11. How would you describe the climate in Violin Valley?
- Ⓐ cold and humid
Ⓑ warm and dry
Ⓒ cold and dry
Ⓓ warm and humid
12. What types of plants and animals probably live in Cello Canyon?
- Ⓐ cactuses, coyotes, and rattlesnakes
Ⓑ redwood trees, beavers, and elk
Ⓒ frogs, monkeys, and vines
Ⓓ penguins, seals, and small flowers
13. Which elevation is most likely missing from the table?
- Ⓐ 160 m (525 ft.)
Ⓑ 410 m (1,345 ft.)
Ⓒ 2,350 m (7,710 ft.)
Ⓓ 705 m (2,313 ft.)
14. **Extended Response:** Pick one of the following habitats: **wetland forest desert ocean**
First, explain at least one way the habitat might change naturally over time. Next, explain at least one way people might harm the habitat. Finally, explain at least one way people could help protect the habitat from harmful changes.

Book Quiz Answer Sheet

| | | Question Type | Nonfiction Book Page Reference | ELA Comprehension Skill |
|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | (B) | inferential | entire book | Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions |
| 2. | (A) | inferential | entire book | Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions |
| 3. | (C) | vocabulary | p. 5 | Vocabulary |
| 4. | (D) | literal | p. 9 | Main Idea & Details |
| 5. | (B) | inferential | entire book | Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions |
| 6. | (C) | literal | p. 10 | Main Idea & Details |
| 7. | (D) | inferential | p. 11 | Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions |
| 8. | (B) | vocabulary | p. 21 | Vocabulary |
| 9. | (A) | literal | pp. 12, 13, 16, 17 | Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions |
| 10. | (C) | literal | p. 20 | Classify Information |
| 11. | (D) | data analysis | N/A | Interpret Visual Devices |
| 12. | (A) | data analysis | N/A | Interpret Visual Devices |
| 13. | (C) | data analysis | N/A | Interpret Visual Devices |

14. Extended Response: Students should provide at least one example of each topic for the habitat they have chosen. Sample responses are provided.

Wetland

Natural changes: seasonal species live there at different times of the year

Ways people might harm it: building houses in place of the habitat

Ways people could protect it: establish it as a protected area

Forest

Natural changes: lightning-caused fires
Ways people might harm it: cutting trees for lumber

Ways people could protect it: be sure campfires are out

Desert

Natural changes: floods cause erosion

Ways people might harm it: illegal dumping of trash

Ways people could protect it: stay on hiking trails

Ocean

Natural changes: tides rise and fall each day

Ways people might harm it: overfishing certain species

Ways people could protect it: prevent oil spills