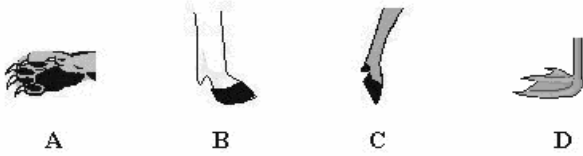
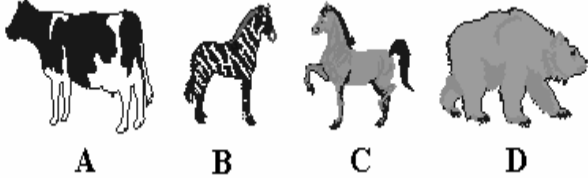











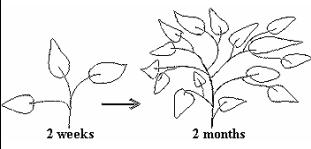

Fourth Grade Science

<p>1. A flounder is a type of fish. The flounder can change its color to match the surroundings. If a shark approaches, the flounder lays still, blending into the sandy ocean bottom. This is known as _____.</p> <p>A. camouflage B. hibernation C. migration D. communication</p>	<p>2. Which picture shows the foot of an animal that hunts other animals for food?</p>  <p>A B C D</p>
<p>3. Which animal below probably lives in a part of the world that is cold all year round?</p>  <p>A B C D</p>	<p>4. The snowshoe hare lives in the cold north. During the summer months, the hare has brown fur, but during the snowy winter months, its fur changes to white. How does the ability to change fur color help the snowshoe hare?</p> <p>A. It helps keep the hare warm. B. It helps hide the hare from wolves. C. It helps the hare run faster over the snow. D. It helps the hare find food.</p>
<p>5. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Crustaceans and arachnids are both _____.</p> <p>A. spiders B. amphibians C. arthropods D. insects</p>	<p>6. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Beetles, grasshoppers, bees, and ants are all _____.</p> <p>A. arachnids B. insects C. crustaceans D. mammals</p>
<p>7. Where do most crustaceans live?</p> <p>A. in the air B. in water C. on the land D. underground</p>	<p>8. What do <u>all</u> arthropods have in common?</p> <p>A. They have claws. B. They have the same number of legs. C. They all live on land. D. They all have jointed legs.</p>
<p>9. What do <u>all</u> birds have in common?</p> <p>A. They have wings, feathers, and are cold-blooded. B. They have wings, feathers, and are warm-blooded. C. They have wings, feathers, and gills. D. They have wings, feathers, and talons.</p>	<p>10. Which of the following is true about <u>all</u> mammals?</p> <p>A. They have live births. B. They live on land. C. They breathe using lungs. D. They have light bones.</p>

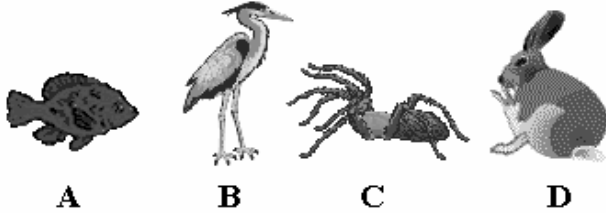


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<p>11. Solve this riddle. I am a mammal. I eat insects or fruit. I can fly.</p> <p>What am I?</p> <p>A. hawk B. robin C. bat D. hummingbird</p>	<p>12. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Only birds _____.</p> <p>A. lay eggs B. eat insects C. have feathers D. make nests</p>
<p>13. Fill in the blank.</p> <p><u>ALL</u> _____ lay eggs.</p> <p>A. amphibians B. reptiles C. fish D. mammals</p>	<p>14. Which animal listed below is an amphibian?</p> <p>A. frog B. fish C. turtle D. alligator</p>
<p>15. What is the same about <u>all</u> amphibians?</p> <p>A. They spend part of their lives in water and part on land. B. They are called tadpoles as adults. C. They hatched from a leathery-shelled egg. D. They breathe through gills as adults.</p>	<p>16. What do fish and frogs have in common?</p> <p>A. They have fins. B. They have scales. C. They are cold-blooded. D. They live underwater.</p>
<p>17. Fill in the blank. </p> <p>A snail is an invertebrate that has _____.</p> <p>A. a backbone B. a shell C. no shell D. jointed legs</p>	<p>18. Which one of these animals is a <u>vertebrate</u>?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">     </div> <p style="text-align: center;">A B C D</p>
<p>19. Which one of these animals is an <u>invertebrate</u>?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">     </div> <p style="text-align: center;">A B C D</p>	<p>20. Which is the best way to categorize <u>vertebrates</u>?</p> <p>A. scaly skin or shelled B. have fins or have legs C. cold-blooded or warm-blooded D. backbone or no backbone</p>

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<p>21. How has this plant changed over time?</p>  <p>A. It grew flowers. B. The stem got thinner and the roots got shorter. C. It became shorter and lost leaves. D. it became taller and grew more leaves.</p>	<p>22. Put the pictures in order to show how a chicken grows.</p>  <p>A. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 B. 2 - 3 - 4 - 1 C. 3 - 4 - 2 - 1 D. 3 - 1 - 4 - 2</p>
<p>23. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>When an animal grows, it _____.</p> <p>A. gets smaller and may change color B. will not change C. gets larger and may change color D. will lay eggs</p>	<p>24. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Most fish are born from _____.</p> <p>A. eggs B. seeds C. pods D. reefs</p>
<p>25. How do reptiles reproduce?</p> <p>A. They lay leathery-shelled eggs. B. They lay hard-shelled eggs. C. They give birth to live young. D. They lay eggs in the water.</p>	<p>26. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>An amphibian lays its eggs _____.</p> <p>A. on land B. in other animals' nests C. in water D. encased in a leathery shell</p>
<p>27. Butterflies go through a larval and pupal stage before becoming butterflies. This type of change is called _____.</p> <p>A. metamorphosis B. photosynthesis C. transformation D. camouflage</p>	<p>28. What changes when a tadpole becomes an adult frog?</p> <p>A. eyes and ears form B. lungs and legs form C. fins and scales grow larger D. eggs hatch and larvae come out</p>
<p>29. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>The shape of DNA can be best described as _____.</p> <p>A. a double helix B. a strand C. a tetrahedral D. a trigonal pair</p>	<p>30. Fill in the blanks.</p> <p>Chromosomes contain _____, which are made of _____.</p> <p>A. traits, cells B. DNA, traits C. genes, DNA D. cells, genes</p>

Fourth Grade Science

<p>31. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Being able to read is _____</p> <p>.</p> <p>A. an inherited trait B. something all animals can learn C. a learned trait D. something you can only do at</p>	<p>32. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>In human genetics, 23 is _____.</p> <p>A. the number of genes in human cells B. the number of pairs of chromosomes in human cells C. the chromosome number that causes a child to be born with Down's syndrome D. the number of genes that are on a single strand of DNA</p>
<p>33. Many scientists believe that some dinosaurs were most similar to what other animal living today?</p>  <p>A B C D</p>	<p>34. How do we know there were once plants and animals on earth that are now extinct?</p> <p>A. Scientists study fossils found in the ground. B. Scientists visit zoos all over the world. C. Scientists look for life on other planets. D. Scientists study what causes pollution.</p>
<p>35. Which of these living things is extinct?</p> <p>A. African elephant B. Bengal tiger C. Tyrannosaurus rex D. Humpback whale</p>	<p>36. In what way can humans stop other living things from becoming extinct?</p> <p>A. Hunt all of them. B. Change their food supply. C. Protect their habitat. D. Help them have more predators.</p>
<p>37. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>A living thing's baby _____</p> <p>.</p> <p>A. looks like its parents B. is always male C. cannot have its own babies D. will be bigger than its parents</p>	<p>38. Which of the following is a trait a plant gets from its parent?</p> <p>A. its flower color B. the amount of light it gets C. where it is growing D. what animals use it for food</p>
<p>42. A population of moths has wing patterns that look like tree bark. How could this affect the moths?</p> <p>A. The moth population would not be affected. B. The population could decrease because male moths can't see the female moths. C. The camouflaged moths probably would not be eaten by predators. D. The predators could find the moths</p>	<p>40. The tree below made a seed.</p>  <p>When the seed grows into a tree, what will its leaves look like?</p>  <p>A B C D</p>

Fourth Grade Science Answer Key

1. A Animal Structure and Function - B
2. A Animal Structure and Function - B
3. D Animal Structure and Function - B
4. B Animal Structure and Function - B
5. C Arthropods
6. B Arthropods
7. B Arthropods
8. D Arthropods
9. B Birds and Mammals
10. C Birds and Mammals
11. C Birds and Mammals
12. C Birds and Mammals
13. A Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians
14. A Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians
15. A Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians
16. C Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians
17. B Invertebrates and Vertebrates
18. B Invertebrates and Vertebrates
19. C Invertebrates and Vertebrates
20. C Invertebrates and Vertebrates
21. D Life Cycles - A
22. D Life Cycles - A
23. C Life Cycles - A
24. A Life Cycles - A
25. A Life Cycles - B
26. C Life Cycles - B
27. A Life Cycles - B
28. B Life Cycles - B
29. A DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
30. C DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
31. C DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
32. B DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
33. B Extinction
34. A Extinction
35. C Extinction
36. C Extinction
37. A Inheritance
38. A Inheritance
39. C Inheritance
40. C Inheritance
41. B Natural Selection
42. C Natural Selection
43. C Natural Selection
44. B Natural Selection