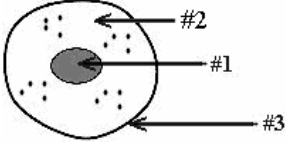

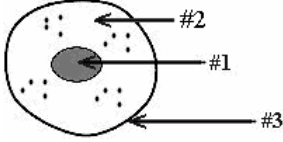
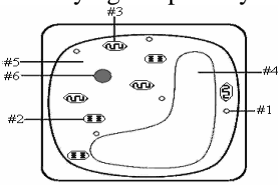
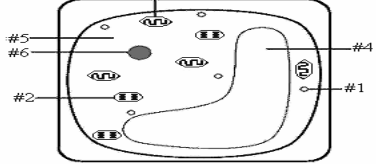
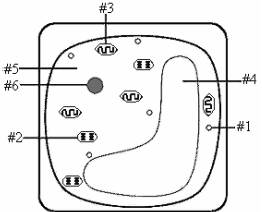
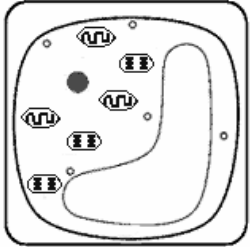


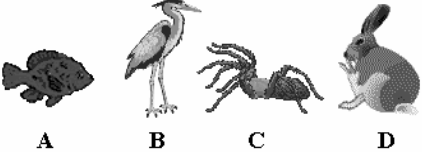
Grade 5 Science Cards

<p>1. This picture shows an animal cell. Name the part labeled #3.</p>  <p>A. cell membrane B. nucleus C. cell wall D. chloroplast</p>	<p>2. This picture shows a plant cell. Name the parts labeled #3.</p>  <p>A. chloroplasts B. nuclei C. membranes D. cytoplasms</p>
<p>3. Which of the following is an organism that is made of only <u>one</u> cell?</p> <p>A. a larva B. an oyster C. an amoeba D. a mold</p>	<p>4. Identify the part of the cell that is labeled #1.</p>  <p>A. chloroplast B. cytoplasm C. cell membrane D. nucleus</p>
<p>5. What organelle is labeled #2 and is responsible for carrying out photosynthesis?</p>  <p>A. vacuole B. lysosome C. chloroplast D. nucleus</p>	<p>6. What is the name of the organelle labeled #4?</p>  <p>A. vacuole B. cell wall C. chloroplast D. mitochondrion</p>
<p>7. The part of the cell below labeled # 5 is a thick liquid in which all other organelles are suspended. What is it?</p>  <p>A. the cell membrane B. the cell wall C. the nucleus D. the cytoplasm</p>	<p>8. What type of cell is this?</p> <p>A. blood cell B. plant cell C. skeletal muscle cell D. nerve cell</p> 
<p>9. Which of the following substances are involved in the photosynthesis reaction?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. carbon dioxide 2. water 3. nitrogen 4. sunlight <p>A. 1, 2, and 4 B. 1, 2, 3, and 4 C. 1 and 2 only D. 2 and 4 only</p>	<p>10. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>_____ and sugar are produced during photosynthesis.</p> <p>A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Salt</p>

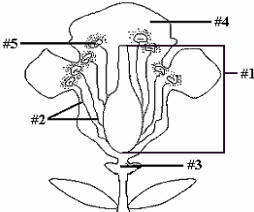
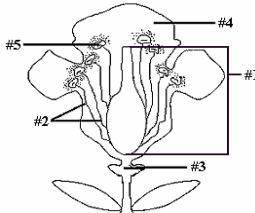
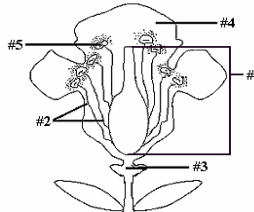
Grade 5 Science Cards

<p>11. Which part of a plant contains cells that carry out photosynthesis?</p> <p>A. the seed B. the root C. the leaf D. the flower</p>		<p>12. How does chlorophyll help a plant survive?</p> <p>A. It makes the leaves green. B. It splits carbon dioxide molecules. C. It converts sugars into starches. D. It traps energy from sunlight.</p>
<p>13. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>A tree is a community that contains populations of insects, birds, and squirrels. Each population can thrive in this community because they all occupy a different _____.</p> <p>A. branch B. niche C. ecosystem D. biome</p>		<p>14. Which is an example of a population?</p> <p>A. a lizard on a rock next to a cactus B. a school of fish C. an eagle perched in a tree D. a snake eating a mouse</p>
<p>15. Which of the following best describes a niche?</p> <p>A. the living and non-living things in an ecosystem B. the role or job an organism has in an ecosystem C. a group of the same type of organism in an ecosystem D. all of the living things in an ecosystem</p>		<p>16. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Groups of living and non-living things that interact with each other are called _____.</p> <p>A. populations B. communities C. ecosystems D. niches</p>
<p>17. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>The ozone layer protects the earth from _____.</p> <p>A. carbon dioxide B. too much radiation C. acid rain D. air pollution</p>		<p>18. How can toxic chemicals in the soil harm you?</p> <p>A. They change the weather. B. They are absorbed by food grown in the soil. C. They purify groundwater in the soil. D. They cause more air pollution.</p>
<p>19. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Substances that are poisonous, react dangerously with other substances, or burn easily are known as _____.</p> <p>A. smog B. litter C. wastewater D. hazardous waste</p>		<p>20. Paper cups, cans, cigarette filters, and plastic bags scattered along the ground are examples of what kind of pollution?</p> <p>A. air pollution B. litter C. recycling D. water pollution</p>

Grade 5 Science Cards

<p>21. Dinosaurs are one example of living things that are now extinct. How long ago did dinosaurs live on earth?</p> <p>A. fifty years ago B. hundreds of years ago C. thousands of years ago D. millions of years ago</p>	<p>22. Which of these living things is extinct?</p> <p>A. African elephant B. Bengal tiger C. Tyrannosaurus rex D. Humpback whale</p>
<p>23. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> true?</p> <p>A. Extinction is still happening today. B. Extinct plants are very different from all plants living today. C. Extinction can be caused by a disease. D. Extinct animals can be studied using fossils.</p>	<p>24. Many scientists believe that some dinosaurs were most similar to what other animal living today?</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">A B C D</p>
<p>25. A tiger is born with white fur instead of fur that is brownish-orange with black stripes. How could this affect the tiger?</p> <p>A. It probably wouldn't affect the tiger at all. B. A lack of camouflage could make capturing prey more difficult. C. A lack of stripes could help the tiger be warmer. D. A lack of camouflage could allow the tiger to get more prey.</p>	<p>26. 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 more easily and eat them.</p>
<p>27. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>As environments change, <u>all</u> organisms must _____ to survive, or face extinction.</p> <p>A. photosynthesize B. adapt C. hibernate D. migrate</p>	<p>28. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>The fossil record demonstrates that many living things share a common ancestry and _____.</p> <p>A. have changed over time B. are predators C. will become extinct D. evolved from the dinosaurs</p>
<p>29. Which of the following is true about asexual reproduction?</p> <p>A. Reproduced cells are identical to the original (parent) cell. B. It requires a sperm cell. C. There is a great deal of variation in offspring. D. It can only happen in plants.</p>	<p>30. During sexual reproduction, how much genetic information do offspring receive from each parent?</p> <p>A. All the genetic information comes from one parent. B. 1/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 3/4 from the father. C. 1/2 of the genetic information comes from each parent. D. 3/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 1/4 from the father.</p>

Grade 5 Science Cards

<p>31. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>An organism that reproduces without male or female gametes _____.</p> <p>A. can only reproduce once B. does not have enough chromosomes C. is asexual D. has a mutant disorder</p>		<p>32. Which of the following is best associated with asexual reproduction?</p> <p>A. spore B. sperm C. egg D. seed</p>
<p>34. Use this picture of a flower to name the part labeled #3.</p>  <p>A. pistil B. sepal C. stamen D. seed</p>		<p>35. In which part of the flower are eggs produced?</p> <p>A. anther B. ovary C. sepal D. stamen</p>
<p>36. Use this picture of a flower to name the part labeled #2.</p>  <p>A. filament B. stamen C. anther D. pistil</p>		<p>37. Which of the following statements is true about spores?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They can survive in a dormant state for a very long time. 2. They eventually bloom into flowers. 3. They can survive under adverse conditions. <p>A. 1 only B. 2 only C. 1, 2, and 3 D. 1 and 3</p>
<p>38. Which of the following statements is true about non-flowering plants?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some non-flowering plants reproduce asexually. 2. Some non-flowering plants reproduce using spores. 3. Some non-flowering plants reproduce using cones. <p>A. 2 and 3 B. 1, 2, and 3 C. 1 only D. 2 only</p>		<p>39. How are spores different from seeds?</p> <p>A. Spores do not contain stored food. B. Spores do not grow into young plants. C. Spores do not require water to grow. D. Spores do not come from plants.</p>
<p>40.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spores begin to grow into young plants. 2. A young plant matures. 3. ??? <p>What occurs next in the life cycle of moss and ferns?</p> <p>A. Fertilization occurs. B. Fruit begin to grow. C. The plant produces a flower. D. Gametes are produced.</p>		<p>33. Use this picture of a flower to name the part labeled #5.</p>  <p>A. pistil B. ovary C. anther D. seed</p>

1. A Basic Cells
2. A Basic Cells
3. C Basic Cells
4. D Basic Cells
5. C Cell Parts - A
6. A Cell Parts - A
7. D Cell Parts - A
8. B Cell Parts - A
9. A Photosynthesis - A
10. B Photosynthesis - A
11. C Photosynthesis - A
12. D Photosynthesis - A
13. B Components of Ecosystems
14. B Components of Ecosystems
15. B Components of Ecosystems
16. C Components of Ecosystems
17. B Pollution
18. B Pollution
19. D Pollution
20. B Pollution
21. D Extinction
22. C Extinction
23. B Extinction
24. B Extinction
25. B Natural Selection
26. C Natural Selection
27. B Natural Selection
28. A Natural Selection
29. A Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
30. C Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
31. C Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
32. A Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
33. C Flower Parts and Functions
34. B Flower Parts and Functions
35. B Flower Parts and Functions
36. A Flower Parts and Functions
37. D Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
38. B Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
39. A Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
40. D Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
41. D Plant Needs
42. B Plant Needs
43. A Plant Needs
44. B Plant Needs
45. C Plant Parts
46. C Plant Parts
47. A Plant Parts
48. B Plant Parts
49. B Plant Reproduction
50. D Plant Reproduction
51. C Plant Reproduction
52. C Plant Reproduction
53. A Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
54. C Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
55. B Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
56. A Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
57. B Hierarchy of Body Systems
58. C Hierarchy of Body Systems
59. A Hierarchy of Body Systems
60. B Hierarchy of Body Systems