6th Grade Cards

1. Which of these is NOT a benefit of biodiversity?

A. medicine
B. food
C. gold
D. oxygen

2. Which of the following is one reason that an animal may become extinct?

A. expansion of the animal's hunting area
B. abundance of the animal's food
C. loss of the animal's habitat
D. the animal's lack of predators

3. What happens during a "mass extinction"?

A. All large mammals die.
B. A species is hunted to extinction.
C. Animals are forced to migrate to a new habitat.
D. Most organisms die.

4. Fill in the blank.
Scientists estimate that there are _____ different species inhabiting the earth.

A. 100 to 1000
B. 1 to 10 million
C. 10 million to 100 million
D. 50 to 100

5. Which animal listed below would complete this food chain?

grass → ☐ → frog

A. snake
B. toad
C. cricket
D. owl

6. Which animal listed below would complete this food chain?

grass → grasshopper → ☐

A. fly
B. lizard
C. butterfly
D. hummingbird

7. Which of the following is a food chain?

A. egg → bird
B. sun → grass
C. baby → adult
D. seeds → chicken

8. Look at the picture and then fill in the blank.

This picture shows _____ .

A. an environment
B. a growing animal
C. a food chain
D. a life cycle

11.
Mice and rabbits eat plants. They are known as herbivores.
Mice, and rabbits are also called _____

A. consumers
B. decomposers
C. producers
D. predators

13. Parasitism and mutualism are examples of which of the following?

A. cooperation
B. competition
C. commensalism
D. symbiosis

14.
Meerkats live in groups. At least one member of the group will stand guard while the others in the group look for food. This is an example of

A. competition
B. commensalism
C. cooperation
D. symbiosis

16.
Whales often have barnacles attached to them. The barnacles get carried through the ocean which increases their chances of finding food. The whale is not harmed by the barnacles. This is an example of a _____ relationship.

A. parasitic
B. competitive
C. symbiotic
D. predator/prey

17. Paper cups, cans, cigarette filters, and plastic bags scattered along the ground are examples of what kind of pollution?

A. air pollution
B. litter
C. recycling
D. water pollution

18. If phosphates and nitrates from detergents are allowed to enter a lake or pond, an abundance of algae may begin to grow. How does an increase in algae growth harm a lake or pond?

A. Algae use much of the oxygen in the water.
B. Birds, fish, and turtles do not eat algae.
C. Algae act as sponges and soak up all the water.
D. Algae turn the phosphates into toxic

19. Fill in the blank.

The ozone layer protects the earth from _____.

A. carbon dioxide
B. too much radiation
C. acid rain
D. air pollution

20.
During a rainstorm, chemicals from air pollution in the atmosphere may come back to the earth as

A. wastewater
B. gasoline
C. acid rain
D. red rain

21. Why would an ecosystem be <u>unable</u> to sustain an increase in carnivores?

A. There is not enough prey.
B. The carnivores now have more space.
C. Plant growth increases.
D. It is a marine ecosystem.

22. Which abiotic factor in an ecosystem helps to control population size?

A. plant growth
B. plenty of sunlight
C. species of animals
D. availability of space

23. Fill in the blank.
Food, space, temperature, and disease can stop a population from increasing in size. These are known as _____.

A. limiting factors
B. mutual benefits
C. ecological relationships
D. population controls

24. A population's _____ is the rate at which it would produce young if every new individual lived and reproduced at its maximum capacity.

A. biotic potential
B. primary rate
C. limiting factor
D. ecological pyramid

25. Fill in the blank.

Plants rely on decomposers to provide them with _____.

A. nitrates
B. sunlight
C. water
D. oxygen

26. Which of these organisms is <u>NOT</u> a decomposer?

A. mold
B. mushroom
C. vulture
D. bacterium

27. Which of the following are **decomposers**?

1. yeast
2. algae
3. virus
4. mold

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 3 and 4 only
C. 1, 2, 3, and 4
D. 1 and 4 only

28. Which of the following do decomposers return to the environment?

A. oxygen
B. sugar
C. hydrogen
D. nitrogen

29. Many plants in the desert must conserve water between rainy seasons. What **adaptation** might a desert plant have?

A. roots that are above the ground
B. tall stems so they can get more sunlight
C. thin bark so water can easily evaporate
D. thick leaves to store water

30. Which of the following is the best example of an **adaptation**?

A. zebra drinking walking in the desert
B. trained dogs returning a ball when it is thrown
C. owls having large eyes so they can see better at night
D. hummingbirds having to eat once every three minutes

31. Which of the following is the best example of an **adaptation**?

A. the spikes on a cactus
B. the water a maple tree receives
C. the roots of a flower
D. the leaves of a tree

32. Which of the following is the best example of an **adaptation**?

A. a fish swimming
B. a hamster eating
C. a vulture flying
D. a chipmunk hibernating

33. Which of the following could cause a **mass extinction**?

A. the conservation of resources
B. the seasons changing
C. a comet hitting the earth
D. a new predator moving into a forest

34. If the plants in a habitat become extinct, what is also in danger of becoming extinct?

A. water
B. sunlight
C. soil
D. animals

35. "Extinct" means there is no more of a particular plant or animal anywhere in the world. What might be one reason that an animal becomes extinct?

A. There is too much food available for them.
B. Their habitat is taken or changed by humans.
C. They have enough room to live in.
D. The environment is correct for them.

36. Which of these living things is extinct?

A. African elephant
B. Bengal tiger
C. Tyrannosaurus rex
D. Humpback whale

37. Which scientist is credited with the theory of natural selection?

A. Aristotle
B. Darwin
C. Freud
D. Linnaeus

38. Fill in the blank.
As environments change, all organisms must _____ to survive, or face extinction.

A. photosynthesize
B. adapt
C. hibernate
D. migrate

39. What could be said about an organism that CANNOT meet its needs within an ecosystem?

A. It will produce more offspring.
B. It will become an herbivore.
C. It may become extinct.
D. It may change its coloring.

40. Which statement is NOT true about the theory of natural selection?

A. Natural selection works very slowly.
B. Well-adapted animals will have trouble reproducing.
C. Camouflage aids a species in survival.
D. Living things produce offspring that

41. If global warming causes the water level in the oceans to rise over time, reducing the amount of dry land on the surface of the earth, which animals have the best chance of survival?

A. wolves
B. yak
C. whales
D. orangutans

42. How can an organism's coloring aid in its survival?

A. It makes it easier to tell species apart.
B. It helps the reproduction process.
C. It helps the organism escape predators.
D. It allows offspring to find their parents.

43. Which of the following is true about all "well-adapted" organisms?

A. They make their own food.
B. They are better predators.
C. They survive to reproduce.
D. They communicate with other organisms.

45. Which of these events would NOT bring helpful nutrients to the soil for plants to use?

A. a volcano erupting
B. a river flooding
C. a new highway
D. a forest fire

Sixth Grade Science Answer Key

1.	**C**	Biodiversity
2.	**C**	Biodiversity
3.	**D**	Biodiversity
4.	**C**	Biodiversity
5.	**C**	Food Chains
6.	**B**	Food Chains
7.	**D**	Food Chains
8.	**C**	Food Chains
9.	**C**	Food Webs
10.	**A**	Food Webs
11.	**A**	Food Webs
12.	**B**	Food Webs
13.	**D**	Organism Interactions
14.	**C**	Organism Interactions
15.	**C**	Organism Interactions
16.	**C**	Organism Interactions
17.	**B**	Pollution
18.	**A**	Pollution
19.	**B**	Pollution
20.	**C**	Pollution
21.	**A**	Population
22.	**D**	Population
23.	**A**	Population
24.	**A**	Population
25.	**A**	Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers
26.	**C**	Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers
27.	**D**	Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers
28.	**D**	Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers
29.	**D**	Adaptations
30.	**C**	Adaptations
31.	**A**	Adaptations
32.	**D**	Adaptations
33.	**C**	Extinction
34.	**D**	Extinction
35.	**B**	Extinction
36.	**C**	Extinction
37.	**B**	Natural Selection
38.	**B**	Natural Selection
39.	**C**	Natural Selection
40.	**B**	Natural Selection
41.	**C**	Survival of the Fittest
42.	**C**	Survival of the Fittest
43.	**C**	Survival of the Fittest
44.	**A**	Survival of the Fittest
45.	**C**	Plants and Their Environments
46.	**B**	Plants and Their Environments
47.	**C**	Plants and Their Environments
48.	**A**	Plants and Their Environments