

 <p>المدرسة الأهلية AHLIA SCHOOL BAHRAIN</p>	<b>FINAL TERM EXAMINATION</b> <b>FIRST SEMESTER</b> <b>REVISION BOOKLET</b>
	<b>Grade : 6</b>
<b>AY 2018 - 2019</b>	<b>Subject: Science</b>
	<b>Teacher: Mr. Dan Gilbert P. Rosario</b>

**Q1.Completion. On each line, write the term from the word bank below that correctly completes each sentence.**

crust	ecosystem	biome	grassland	abiotic factors	carbon
fault	population	competition	community	biotic factors	succession
decomposer	energy pyramid	plate boundary	earthquake	tundra	pollution

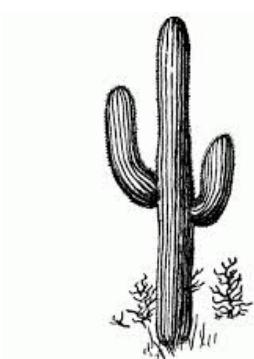
1. \_\_\_\_\_ is group of individuals of the same species who live in the same area.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is group of populations that interact with each other in a particular area.
3. A community of organisms living together with nonliving parts of the environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The nonliving part of an ecosystem is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the living organism in an ecosystem.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a large group of ecosystems with similar climates and organisms.
7. The biome with the most fertile soil for farming is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an organism that breaks down the chemicals from dead organisms and returns materials to the environment
9. The arrangement that shows the amount of energy available at each level of an ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the struggle among organisms to survive in a habitat with limited resources.
11. The most common element in all living things is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a series of predictable changes that occur in an ecosystem over time.
13. The outermost solid layer of Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the area where two plates meet.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is break in Earth's crust that forms when plates slide past each other.

**Q2: Check ‘True’ if the statement is correct and ‘False’ if the statement is incorrect.**

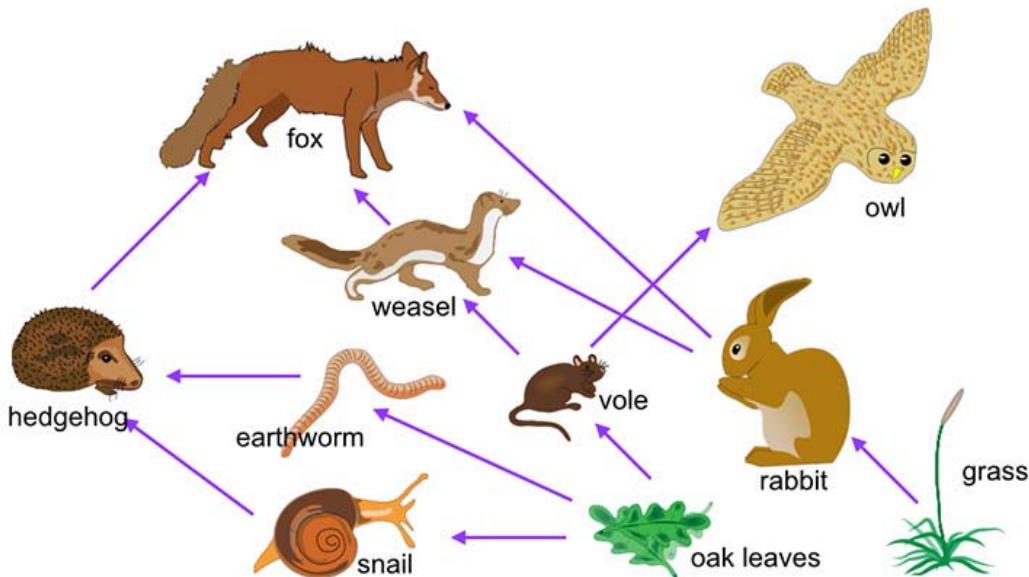
	<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
1. People are abiotic factors in an ecosystem.		
2. Water and temperature are biotic factors that affect the organisms in a particular ecosystem.		
3. The taiga has a layer of soil called the permafrost.		
4. Deciduous forest has four seasons.		
5. Tropical rain forest receives the greatest amount of rainfall.		
6. Adaptations improve an organism's chances of survival.		
7. Producers are organisms that make their own food.		
7. Consumers get energy by eating other organisms.		
8. The color of the male peacock help it to reproduce.		
9. The large ears of the fennec fox are an adaptation that helps keep the fox warm.		
10. The small ears of the arctic fox are an adaptation that helps keep the fox warm.		
11. The organisms at the top of an energy pyramid have the greatest amount of available energy.		
12. In the relationship between a fox and a rabbit, the rabbit is the prey.		
13. Cloud form as part of the nitrogen cycle.		
14. An ecosystem can change quickly after an oil spill because pollution.		
15. Ecosystems change slowly through succession.		
16. The outer core of the earth is solid, and the inner core is liquid.		
17. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is the chain of mountains running along the floor of the Indian Ocean.		
18. Convection currents in the oceans causes tectonic plates to move.		
19. Plate tectonics is a theory stating that pieces of lithosphere constantly move on top of a layer of partially melted rock.		
20. A person who is outside when an earthquake happens should go inside a building.		

**Q3. Multiple Choice. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.**

1. Which statement best describes a population?
  - A. members of the same species
  - B. dogs, cats, and people living in the same house
  - C. a group of individuals of the different species living in the same area
  - D. a community of organisms living together with the nonliving parts of the environment
  
2. A group of populations that interact with one another in a particular area is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. biome
  - B. community
  - C. ecosystem.
  - D. environment.
  
3. Three important abiotic factors within an ecosystem are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. air, soil, and grass
  - B. water, sunlight, and air
  - C. bacteria, algae, and protists
  - D. water, bacteria, and temperature
  
4. What is the biosphere?
  - A. The upper layer of soil where all plants grow
  - B. The part of Earth in which living things are found
  - C. Different areas of the world that share similar characteristics
  - D. A large group of ecosystems with similar climates and organisms
  
5. Where would you find a layer of permanently frozen soil just below the surface? In \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. taiga
  - B. forest
  - C. desert
  - D. tundra
  
6. Some environments have very harsh abiotic factors like very low temperatures and long, dark days. How can organisms live in such an environment?
  - A. They can't live there.
  - B. They develop adaptations.
  - C. They make their own biome in which to live.
  - D. They live there for a short time and then move on.

7. Which of the following statements about biomes is correct?
- A. Earth is divided into three major biomes.
  - B. Each biome consists of different parts of the world with similar climates.
  - C. The temperature within a biome remains the same throughout the year.
  - D. As the number of plants in a biome increases, the number of animals decreases
8. What do deciduous trees do each year?
- A. hibernate during the winter
  - B. grow needle-like leaves in winter
  - C. grow extra leaves when rain is scarce
  - D. shed their leaves and then grow new ones
9. Which biome contains the greatest number of species?
- A. desert
  - B. grassland
  - C. taiga
  - D. tropical rain forest
10. In what kind of biome would you most likely expect to find this plant below?
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- A. desert
  - B. grassland
  - C. taiga
  - D. tropical rain forest
11. The fennec, arctic, and gray foxes have different appearances because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they belong to different kingdoms
  - B. they are hybrids of two different species
  - C. they have adapted to different environments
  - D. their appearances change from season to season
12. Which type of organisms get energy by breaking down the remains of dead organisms?
- A. prey
  - B. producers
  - C. consumers
  - D. decomposers

13. Look at the diagram below.



What type of interaction does this diagram show?

- A. food web
- B. food chain
- C. energy chain
- D. energy pyramid

14. How is a food chain related to a food web?

- A. They are not related.
- B. Food chains make up a food web.
- C. Food webs make up a food chain.
- D. Food webs run parallel to food chains.

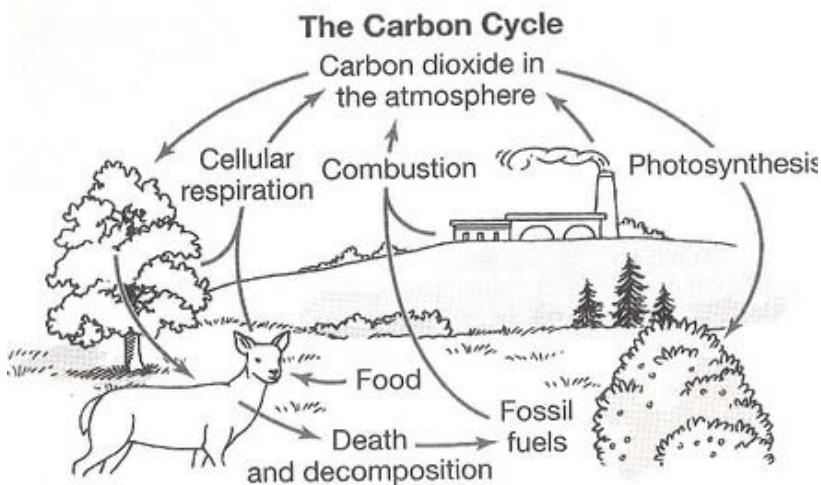
15. What happens to a species that cannot adapt to changing conditions in its environment?

- A. The individual organisms live.
- B. The species may become extinct.
- C. The species moves to another environment.
- D. The individual organisms move to other environments.

16. In the nitrogen cycle, where do animals get their nitrogen?

- A. plants
- B. air
- C. Sun
- D. decomposers

17. Look at the diagram below.



Why are photosynthesis and respiration such important parts of the carbon cycle?

- A. Photosynthesis produces the carbon dioxide that animals breathe.
- B. Animals breathe out the oxygen that plants need for photosynthesis.
- C. Photosynthesis processes carbon dioxide into oxygen that animals breathe.
- D. Animals take in carbon dioxide and process it into the carbon that plants need for photosynthesis.

18. What force moves Earth's tectonic plates?

- A. convection in the crust
- B. conduction in the crust
- C. convection in the mantle
- D. conduction in the mantle

19. The North American Plate and the Eurasian Plate move away from each other about \_\_\_\_\_ each year.

- A. 6 kilometers
- B. 10 kilometers
- C. 2 centimeters
- D. 0.2 millimeters

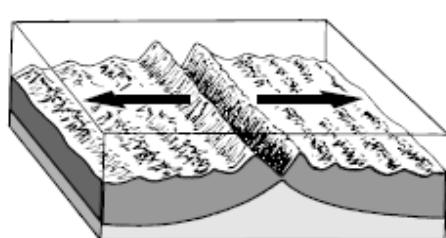
20. According to the theory of plate tectonics, what may form where plates move together?

- A. valleys
- B. plateaus
- C. volcanoes
- D. mountains

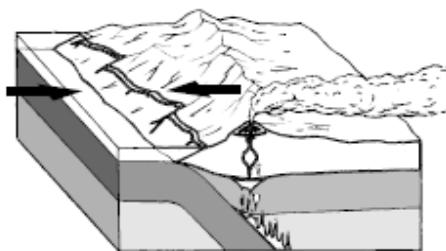
**Q4. Label a Diagram.** Label the diagram by choosing from the word bank and writing them in the correct spaces. Each term is used only once.

convergent boundary	divergent boundary	transform boundary
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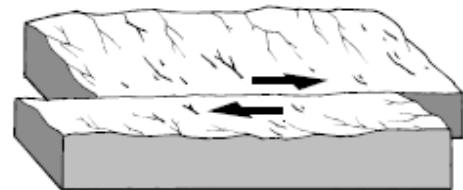
*Label each figure by writing the type of plate boundary it shows.*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Short Answer.** Respond to each question or statement on the lines provided.

1. List at least two things you need to stay alive. Explain how each of those things help you survive and stay alive.

Answer:

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2. Describe the functions of the ears of the fennec fox as shown in the picture below

Answer:

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3. Explain the function of the curved claws of gray fox?

Answer:

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4. Explain why does a peacock display shimmering colors of his feathers?

Answer:

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5. Explain why do so many species live in tropical rain forests?

Answer:

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6. Describe what kind of organisms are at the start of most food chains?

Answer:

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7. List three things you can do to help save ecosystems.

Answer:

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8. Summarize the water cycle using the terms: evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

Answer:

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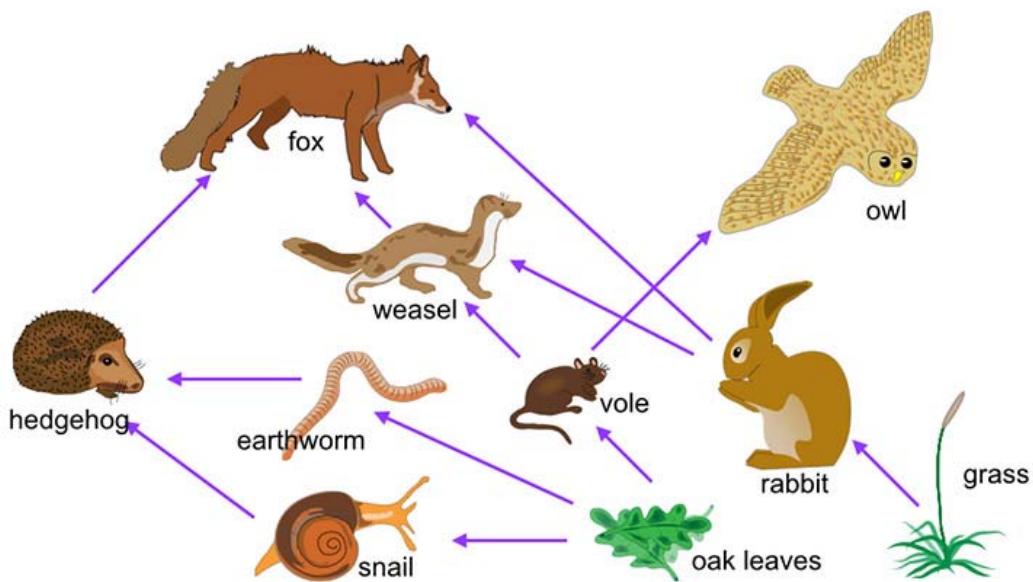
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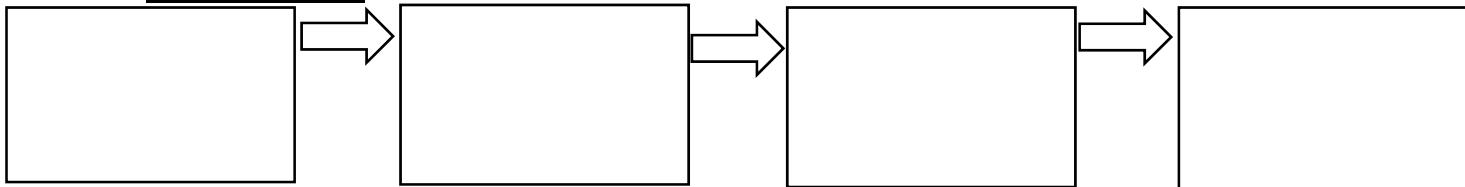
**Q6. Classification.** Classify the following factors by checking A if its abiotic factor and B if it is biotic factor.

	A	B
1. water		
2. cactus		
3. ants		
4. puffballs		
5. dormice		
6. humidity		
7. rainfall		
8. mushroom		
9. decomposers		
10. temperature		

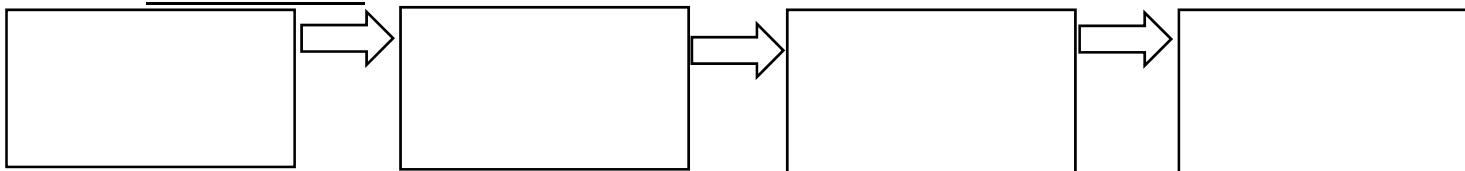
**Q7. Giving Examples.** Give four examples of four-square food chain from the food web below.



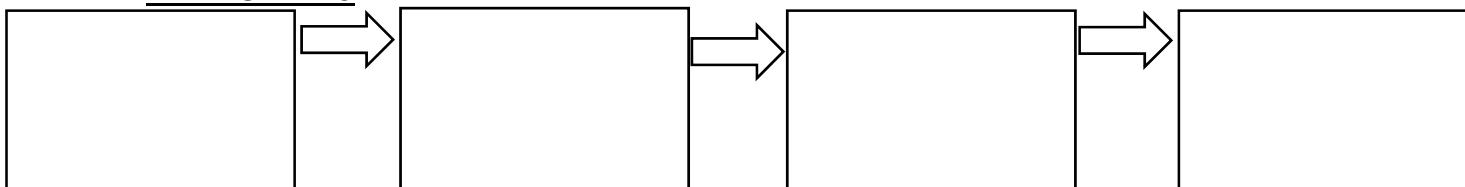
Food Chain 1:



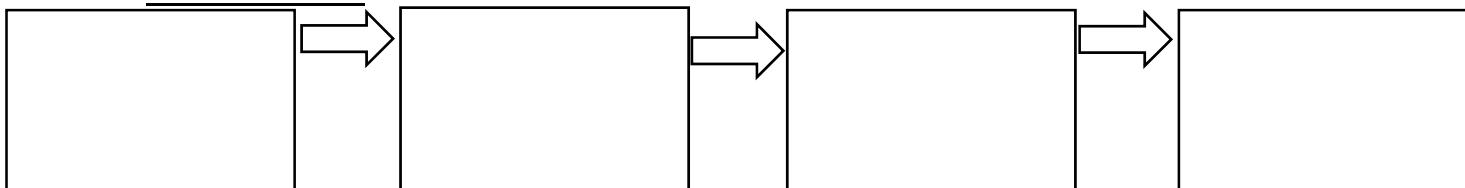
Food Chain 2:



Food Chain 3:



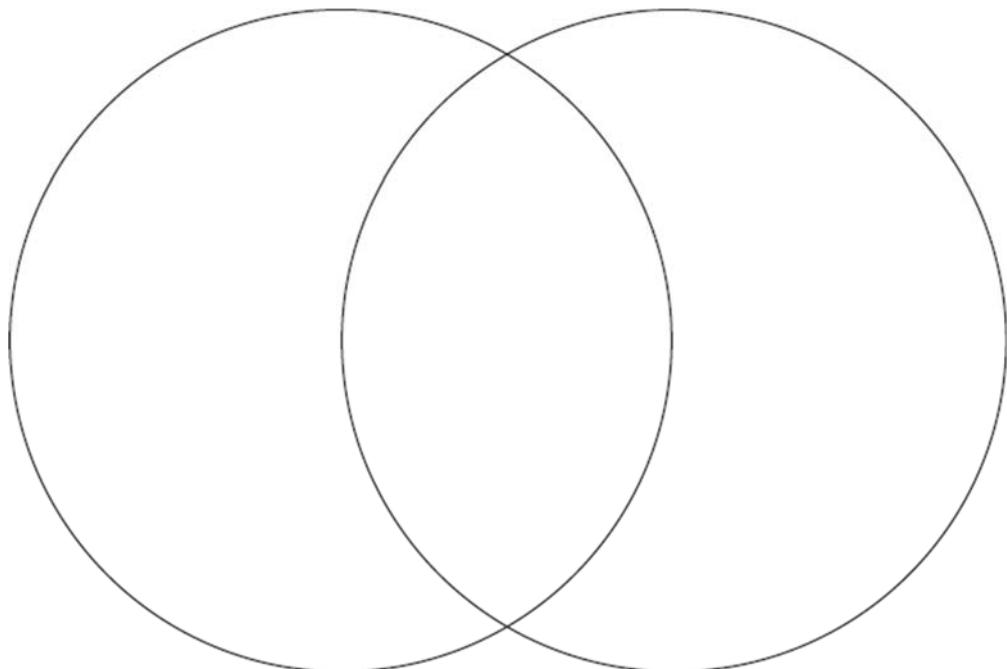
Food Chain 4:



**Q8. Comparison and Contrast. Answer the following questions:**

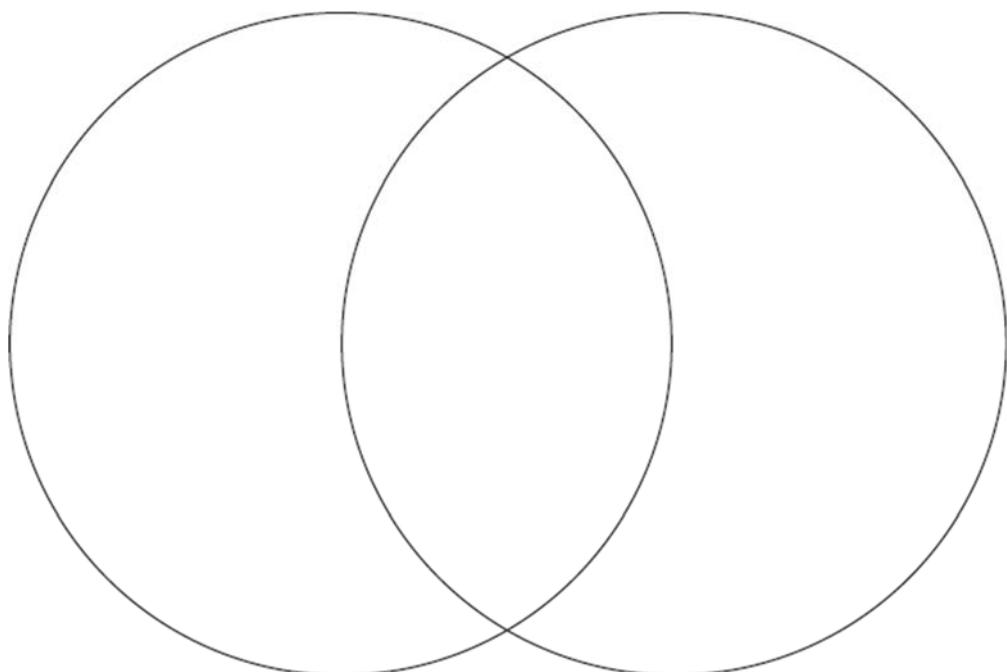
1. How are arctic fox and fennec fox alike and different?

**Arctic Fox                  Alike                  Fennec Fox**



2. How are predation and mutualism alike and different?

**Predation                  Alike                  Mutualism**



3. How can you differentiate between tropical rainforest and desert?

TROPICAL RAINFOREST	DESERT

**Q9. Interpreting a Table.** Interpret and complete this table by encircling the right answers either as: YES, NO, or NO EFFECT.

Interaction	Helps Organism 1?	Helps Organism 2?
Mutualism	YES/NO/NO EFFECT	YES/NO/NO EFFECT
Commensalism	YES/NO/NO EFFECT	YES/NO/NO EFFECT
Parasitism	YES/NO/NO EFFECT	YES/NO/NO EFFECT

**Q10. Making Inference.** Answer the following questions:

1. Infer: What will happen to the species of pull balls if there is little or no rain  
Answer:

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2. Infer: What are the results of the explosion of the volcano-Mount St. Helens to the ecosystem?

a) Plants:

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b) Animals:

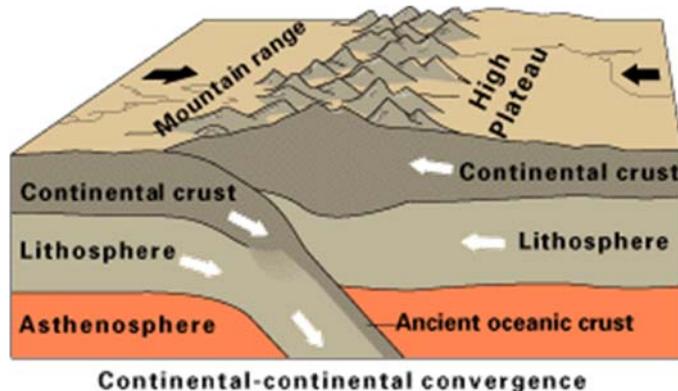
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3. Infer: How are mountains formed based on the picture below?



Answer:

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**Q11. Definition of Terms. Define the terms below in your own words.**

c) Food Chain:

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d) Succession:

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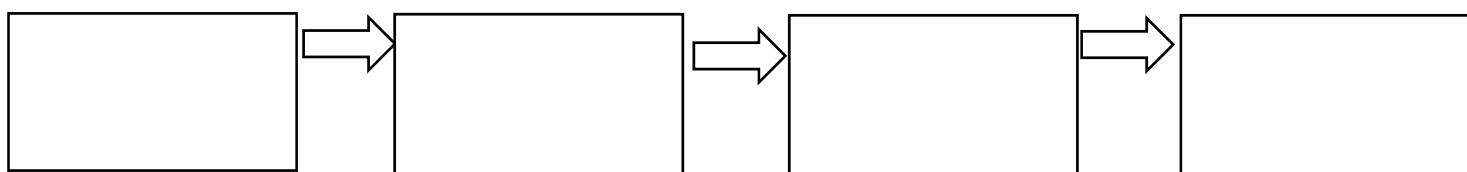
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**Q12. Diagram Construction.**

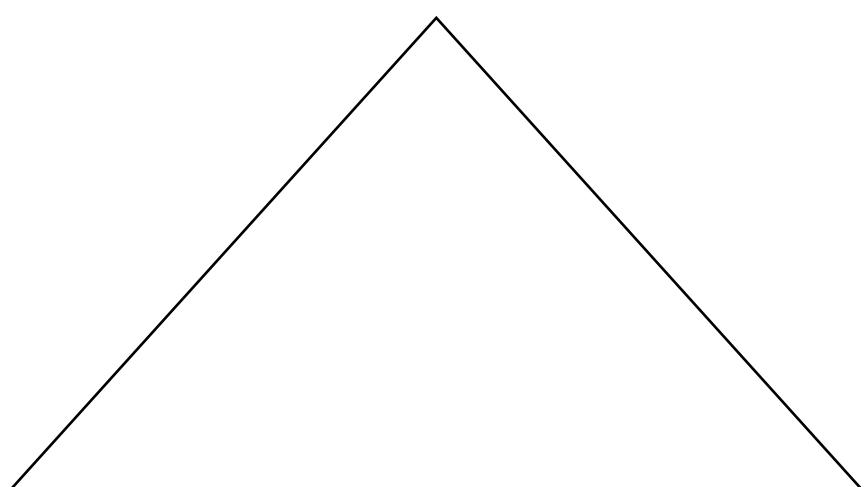
1. Construct a food chain from the statement below:

**An owl eats a snake, the snake eats a squirrel, the squirrel ate a nut.**

Label the producer, primary consumer, secondary consumer, and tertiary consumer.



2. Using the food chain from question 1, construct an energy pyramid.



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Q1.

1. population	6. biome	11. carbon
2. community	7. grassland	12. succession
3. ecosystem	8. decomposer	13. crust
4. abiotic factors	9. energy pyramid	14. plate boundary
5. biotic factors	10. competition	15. fault

Q2.

1. False	6. True	11. False	16. False
2. False	7. True	12. True	17. False
3. False	8. True	13. False	18. True
4. True	9. False	14. True	19. True
5. True	10. True	15. True	20. False

Q3.

1. A	6. B	11. C	16. A
2. B	7. B	12. D	17. C
3. B	8. D	13. B	18. C
4. B	9. D	14. B	19. C
5. D	10. A	15. B	20. D

Q4:

- |                       |                        |                       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. divergent boundary | 2. convergent boundary | 3. transform boundary |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|

Q5:

1. Air and water makes us all alive because all of us need it for survival.
2. The large ears of the fennec fox are an adaptation that helps keep the fox cool.
3. The function of the curved claws of gray fox is for them to hold firmly on the trees for climbing.
4. A peacock display shimmering colors of his feathers in order to attract and reproduce.

5. So many species live in tropical rain forests because it has the highest amount of rainfall and moist that makes more species to live.
6. Plants or producers start of most food chains.
7. Three things you can do to help save ecosystems: protect the environment, clean the environment and use resources wisely.
8. The water cycle starts with the evaporation of liquid water into gas and when it becomes heavy it will undergo condensation through different precipitations like snow, rain etc.

Q6:

	A	B
1. water	✓	
2. cactus		✓
3. ants		✓
4. puffballs		✓
5. dormice		✓
6. humidity	✓	
7. rainfall	✓	
8. mushroom		✓
9. decomposers		✓
10. temperature	✓	

Q7:

1. oak, snail, hedgehog, fox
2. oak, vole, weasel, fox
3. grass, rabbit, weasel, fox
4. oak, earthworm, hedgehog, fox

Q8:

1. Similarities: they are both foxes  
Differences: 1. Fennec: large ears to make it feel cool  
2. Arctic: small ears to make it feel warm
2. Similarities: they are both symbiotic relationships  
Differences: 1. Predation: One organism is benefited, other is killed/harmed  
2. Mutualism: both organisms are benefited

3.

TROPICAL RAINFOREST	DESERT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Highest amount of rainfall and precipitation</li><li>- wettest</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- driest</li><li>- low amount of rainfall and precipitation</li></ul>

Q9:

1. Yes---- Yes
2. Yes---No Effect or No Effect----Yes
3. Yes---- No or No ----- Yes

Q10:

1. They will not increase in number or they will die.
2. Plants : died and trees got burned  
Animals: died and all got burned
3. Mountains are formed due to convergence of two plates.

Q11:

- a.) Food Chain: series of feeding relationship that starts from producers
- b.) Succession: a series of predictable changes that occur in an ecosystem over time.

Q12:

1. nut (producer), squirrel (primary consumer) , snake (secondary consumer) , owl (tertiary consumer)

2.

