Figure 4.

Summative Assessment

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| General comprehension of core concepts1. An animal’s traits always perfectly suit it to its environment. True or **False**?2. Match the animal to its environment.a. bison—grasslandb. tree frog—rainforestc. polar bear—tundrad. elephant—savannah 3. Humans can cause a change in an animal’s environment that influences the animal’s ability to survive. **True** or False?4. Mutations always result in harmful or crazy traits in an animal. True or **False**? | Application of adaptation & natural selection concepts1. Imagine a large land animal that is yellow with brown splotches. Because the animal is so big, the animal stands out. However, its pattern helps to hide it and it can run quickly. The animal is very tall. It eats leaves from the tops of trees. a. Which of the following environments would be a good fit for this animal? **savannah**, tundra, grasslandb. Which of the animal’s traits would help it to survive and reproduce in the best fit environment? **tall**, large, **runs quickly**c. Which of the animal’s traits would harm the animal in the best fit environment? splotchy pattern, eats leaves, **large** |
| Application of inheritance concepts1. Which of the following animals is most likely to have its characteristic passed on to the next generation?**a.** **A bird’s hard beak that allows it to crack open seeds**b. A deer’s white fur that makes it stand out in a forest c. A cricket’s inability to produce a mating song2. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic that is passed down?a. Stripes on a tiger**b. A brand on a cow**c. Spots on a leopard | Application of mutation concepts1. Match the mutation to the effect it has on the animal (beneficial, neutral, harmful)a. A bird has a different beak than the rest of the population. This allows it to eat a new, common type of seed. **beneficial**b. An animal was born without fear of predators. It does not run away from predators.  **harmful**c. An animal was born with a second tail that is almost unnoticeable. **neutral** |