Amazing Animal Kingdom

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Which of these animals is a mammal, despite living its whole life in water?
   A. Dolphin
   B. Shark
   C. Trout
   D. Octopus

2. A polar bear's thick fur and fat primarily help it do what?
   A. Move more quickly over ice
   B. Detect prey at long distances
   C. Retain body heat
   D. Grip slippery rocks

3. Which stage comes between a caterpillar and an adult butterfly?
   A. Egg
   B. Pupa
   C. Tadpole
   D. Nymph

4. Which bird has flippers adapted for swimming rather than flight?
   A. Albatross
   B. Puffin
   C. Pelican
   D. Penguin

5. A bat hunting insects in darkness often locates them using what?
   A. Infrared vision
   B. Echolocation
   C. Electrical sensing
   D. Ground vibrations

6. Which environmental advantage can desert animals gain by being active at night?
   A. Lower temperatures reduce heat stress
   B. Moonlight provides more heat than sunlight
   C. Dry air supplies more drinking water
   D. Sand becomes a better source of food

7. What would most directly happen if a pond lost all its photosynthetic producers?
   A. Predators would receive more energy from prey
   B. More light energy would enter the food web
   C. Herbivores would have more food available
   D. Less food energy would enter its food web

8. An octopus has how many hearts?
   A. Two
   B. One
   C. Three
   D. Four

9. A cleaner fish eats parasites off a larger fish. Both benefit. What is this relationship called?
   A. Mutualism
   B. Parasitism
   C. Predation
   D. Competition

10. Which mammal lays eggs?
   A. Kangaroo
   B. Wombat
   C. Koala
   D. Platypus

11. Why can removing a keystone predator change an entire ecosystem?
   A. It prevents plants from carrying out photosynthesis
   B. It stops all decomposition in the ecosystem
   C. Its effects on prey can cascade through the food web
   D. It removes every source of food for herbivores

12. A harmless hoverfly resembles a stinging wasp. Which explanation best fits?
   A. Müllerian mimicry
   B. Batesian mimicry
   C. Disruptive camouflage
   D. Sexual selection

13. Which adaptation helps a sperm whale stay underwater much longer than a human?

A. Air drawn from bubbles around its body
B. Gills hidden beneath its blowhole
C. Continuous gas exchange through its skin
D. Large oxygen stores in blood and muscles

14. Which pair belongs to the same biological class?

A. Bat and whale
B. Shark and dolphin
C. Penguin and seal
D. Octopus and trout

15. Bird wings and human arms have corresponding bones inherited from a shared ancestor. These structures are called what?

A. Vestigial in both species
B. Analogous only
C. Homologous
D. Identical in function