

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the section "Seasonal Blending"?
 - Ⓐ Ptarmigans grow speckled coats in the spring.
 - Ⓑ Arctic hares have brown fur in the summer.
 - Ⓒ Some animals change color with the seasons.
 - Ⓓ Snowy owls are arctic birds.
2. Why would an animal play dead?
 - Ⓐ to rest
 - Ⓑ to trick another animal
 - Ⓒ to play a game
 - Ⓓ to get eaten
3. Which saying best describes the use of camouflage in nature?
 - Ⓐ Only the strong survive.
 - Ⓑ You win some; you lose some.
 - Ⓒ Be careful what you wish for.
 - Ⓓ A penny saved is a penny earned.
4. What does **disguise** mean?
 - Ⓐ to eat another animal
 - Ⓑ to be honest
 - Ⓒ to scare someone
 - Ⓓ to pretend to be something different
5. How is a lion like an earless lizard?
 - Ⓐ They both have furry manes and tails.
 - Ⓑ They both are the color of their environment.
 - Ⓒ They both live in Africa and Mexico.
 - Ⓓ They both use trickery to hide themselves.
6. Which of the following animals do not change color?
 - Ⓐ chameleon
 - Ⓑ octopus
 - Ⓒ elephant
 - Ⓓ crab spider

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

7. Which animal's camouflage is an example of flash coloration?
 - Ⓐ zebra
 - Ⓑ io moth
 - Ⓒ chameleon
 - Ⓓ deer
8. Which of the following states an opinion?
 - Ⓐ The shape of tropical mantid bodies is best compared with that of orchids.
 - Ⓑ While disguise involves the visible features of an animal, trickery involves behavior.
 - Ⓒ Many small beetles play dead when they are disturbed.
 - Ⓓ Fish, frogs, and snakes use warning coloration.
9. How is disruptive coloration different from warning coloration?
 - Ⓐ Disruptive coloration breaks up an animal's outline and hides its true shape.
 - Ⓑ Disruptive coloration flashes a bright color at predators.
 - Ⓒ Disruptive coloration uses bright colors to warn predators.
 - Ⓓ All of the above
10. Why is it important for young animals to use camouflage?
 - Ⓐ It warns predators to stay away.
 - Ⓑ It startles predators with a flash of color.
 - Ⓒ It makes them look dead so predators won't eat them.
 - Ⓓ It hides them from predators while parents are away.

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

11. Extended Response: How does an advantage toward survival, such as coloring or pattern, get passed on from one generation to the next?

12. Extended Response: Why are there some animals that do not need camouflage to survive? Give one example of such an animal.

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Camouflage

Main Comprehension Skill: Main Idea and Details

1. Ⓒ Main Idea and Details
2. Ⓑ Cause and Effect
3. Ⓐ Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
4. Ⓓ Vocabulary
5. Ⓑ Compare and Contrast
6. Ⓒ Main Idea and Details
7. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
8. Ⓐ Fact or Opinion
9. Ⓐ Compare and Contrast
10. Ⓓ Main Idea and Details
11. Answers will vary somewhat but should include the following:
some animals are born with features that help them survive, and these features likely will be passed on to their babies to prevent them from being killed and allow them to have more babies.
12. Answers will vary somewhat but should include the following:
Some animals have no or very few natural enemies and eat only plants. These animals do not need the benefit of camouflage to stay alive and reproduce, examples include elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and large, plankton-eating whales.