Name _____ Date _____

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

1. How are bats and bees the same when considering their symbiotic relationship with flowers?

Ⓐ They gather and spread pollen when they fly from blossom to blossom.

Ⓑ They only work at night.

Ⓒ They lay their eggs on yucca flowers, pollinating as they go.

Ⓓ They excel at finding beehives.

2. Two very different species may be **interdependent**, which means _____.

Ⓐ having the ability to inject venom

Ⓑ able to be hurt easily

Ⓒ relying on each other

Ⓓ frightening or overwhelming

3. What is the main idea in the section titled "Hitching a Ride"?

Ⓐ Each remora has a special organ on its back that acts like a suction cup to allow it to attach to the underside of a shark.

Ⓑ The remoras consume parasites and help to keep their host animals clean.

Ⓒ The bird picks bugs off the skin of the hippo and eats them.

Ⓓ Smaller animals sometimes ride on larger animals, cleaning their hosts and getting free transportation.

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

4. Which of the following sentences is an opinion?

Ⓐ Although anemones look like plants, they're actually marine animals.

Ⓑ Clownfish don't give enough to make their relationship with anemones fair.

Ⓒ Impalas have superb hearing, sight, and sense of smell.

Ⓓ The tuatara usually spends the day in the burrow and goes out at night.

5. How is the relationship between Darwin ground finches and tortoises similar to the relationship between butterflyfish and cleaner wrasses?

Ⓐ The larger animals eat the smaller animals.

Ⓑ The smaller animals get a snack from something the larger animals need.

Ⓒ The smaller animals leave the larger animals dirty and unhealthy.

Ⓓ The smaller animals get a snack from something the larger animals need to get rid of.

6. What happens after the grizzly bear leaves behind droppings?

Ⓐ The undigested seeds sprout and grow into new trees.

Ⓑ The red squirrel can no longer bury nuts in the same area.

Ⓒ Trees that provide pine nuts for other animals are no longer able to grow.

Ⓓ Red squirrels lose a valuable source of food.

7. Which of the following describes what a **parasite** is?

Ⓐ a plant or animal that grows on and feeds off another

Ⓑ an animal that transfers pollen from one flower to the next

Ⓒ a group of living things that are similar and can reproduce

Ⓓ a place of safety, comfort, or protection

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8. What do these three activities have in common: eating seeds, scattering seeds, sprouting?

Ⓐ They help describe the symbiotic relationship between honeybees and dandelions.

Ⓑ They help describe the symbiotic relationship between remoras and sharks.

Ⓒ They help describe the symbiotic relationship between agoutis and Brazil nut trees.

Ⓓ They help describe the symbiotic relationship between burrowing owls and gopher tortoises.

9. What type of book is *Symbiotic Wildlife?*

Ⓐ realistic fiction

Ⓑ informational nonfiction

Ⓒ fantasy fiction

Ⓓ autobiographical nonfiction

10. How are the clownfish and anemones the same?

Ⓐ They both receive protection from each other against enemies.

Ⓑ They both build up mucus to protect themselves from harmful contact with toxins.

Ⓒ They both attach themselves to rock or other surfaces and wait for prey to come to them.

Ⓓ They both eat the clownfish's predator that the anemone kills.

11. Extended Response: Why is a symbiotic relationship important between two animals?

12. Extended Response: Explain why a symbiotic relationship between ostriches and zebras is important to them.

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Symbiotic Wildlife

Main Comprehension Skill: Compare and Contrast

1. Ⓐ *Compare and Contrast*
2. Ⓒ *Vocabulary*
3. Ⓓ *Main Idea and Details*
4. Ⓑ *Fact or Opinion*
5. Ⓓ *Compare and Contrast*
6. Ⓐ *Sequence Events*
7. Ⓐ *Vocabulary*
8. Ⓒ *Main Idea and Details*
9. Ⓑ *Identify Genre*
10. Ⓓ *Compare and Contrast*
11. A symbiotic relationship is important between two animals because each animal provides the other with something they can benefit from.
12. Answers will vary but should include some (but not necessarily all) of the following points: *In Africa, ostriches and zebras often feed together and help keep each other safe from predators. Ostriches have good eyesight, and zebras have excellent hearing. By working together, the two species have a much better chance of knowing when a lion or other predator is sneaking up—and they have a head start on getting away.*