

Name:

Date:



Science Assessment Year 4: Living Things and Their Habitats

Life Processes

1. Fill in the missing life processes:

M
R
Sensitivity
G
Reproduction
E
Nutrition



3 marks

.....

Classifying

2. What is a vertebrate?

1 mark

3. Draw lines to match the vertebrate to its type:

Vertebrate
shark
elephant
snake
frog
robin

Type
mammal
amphibian
bird
reptile
fish

3 marks

Total for this page

4. Name a characteristic of:

a) An amphibian

.....

1 mark

b) A mammal

.....

1 mark

.....

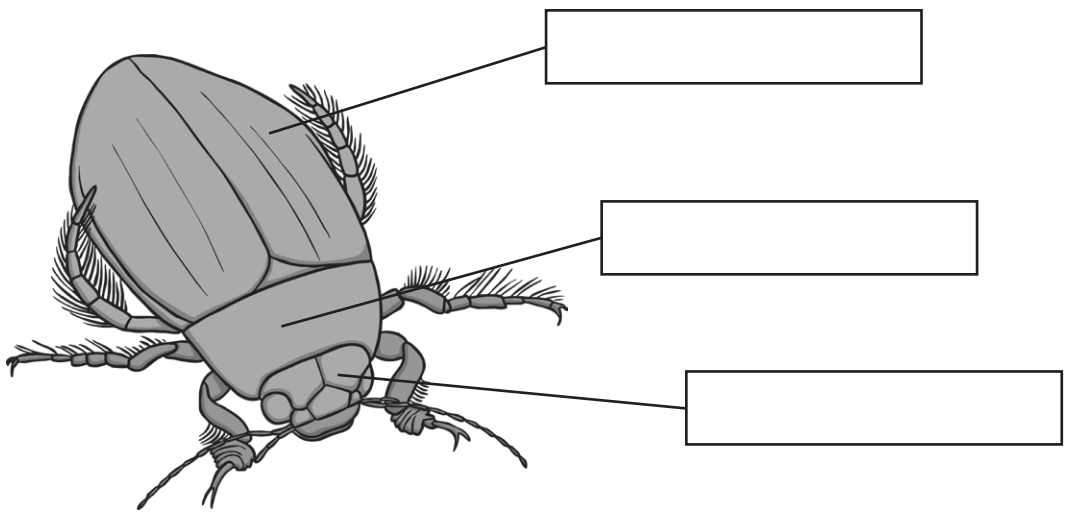
Invertebrates

5. What is an invertebrate?

.....

1 mark

6. Label the three main parts of an insect's body:



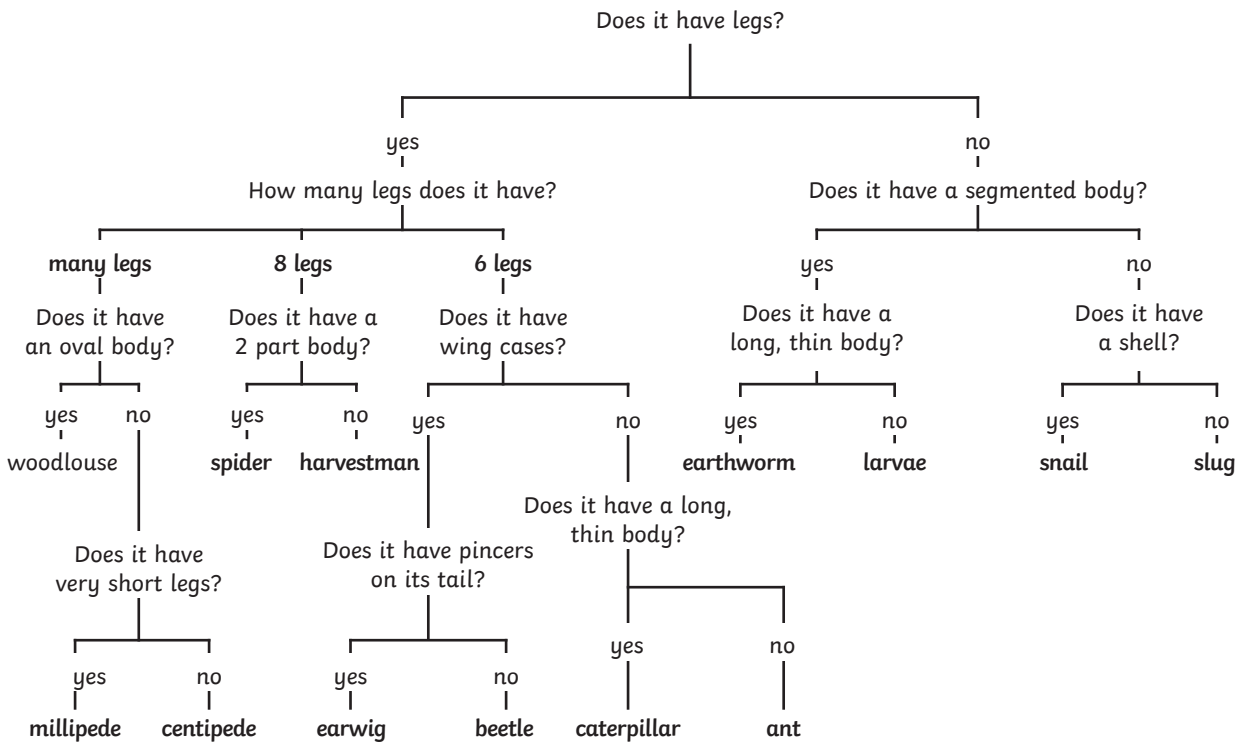
1 mark

Total for this page

Keys

Look at this key:

Invertebrates Classification Key



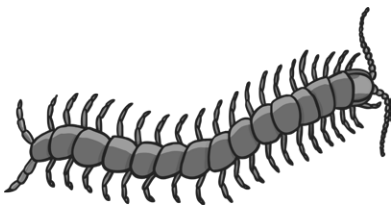
7. Use the key to identify these animals:

a)



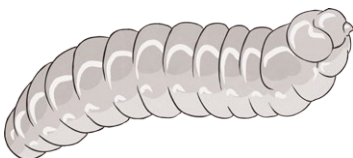
Name:

b)



Name:

c)

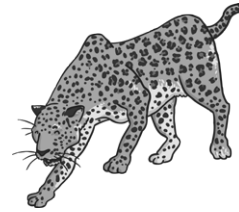


Name:

2 marks

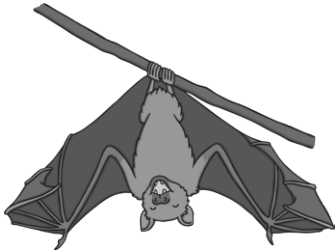
Total for this page

8. If you were writing your own key what question would you use to separate birds and cats?



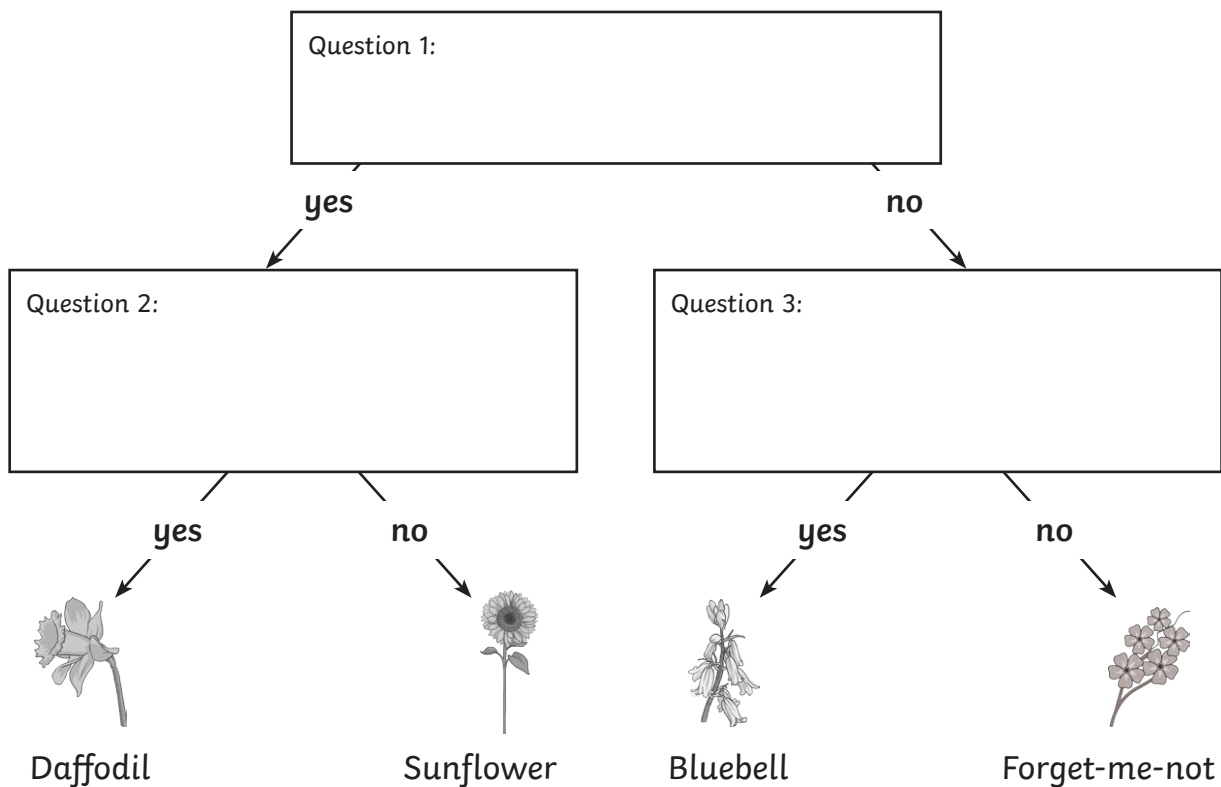
1 mark

9. What question would you use to separate a bat and a bird?



1 mark

10. Now write your own key by filling in these blank questions to classify these flowers:



2 marks

Total for this page

Local Habitat and Environmental Changes

11. When developers build a new housing estate where some fields used to be, what are the problems or dangers caused to wildlife?

.....

1 mark

12. Litter and pollution in the sea is a danger to wildlife, what can be done to help?

.....

1 mark

13. Why do you think we are now seeing more urban foxes roaming in places where there is housing?

.....

1 mark

14. What are most of the changes to habitats caused by?

.....

1 mark

15. Think about endangered species:

a) What does endangered mean?

.....

1 mark

b) What does extinct mean?

.....

1 mark

c) Give an example of an endangered species and why it is endangered.

.....

.....

1 mark

d) Give an example of what can be done to save an animal from extinction.

.....

1 mark

Total for this page

Answer Sheet: Science Assessment Year 4:

Living Things and Their Habitats



question	answer	marks	notes												
1. Look at this diagram and choose 6 parts to label.															
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Movement</td></tr> <tr><td>Respiration</td></tr> <tr><td>Sensitivity</td></tr> <tr><td>Growth</td></tr> <tr><td>Reproduction</td></tr> <tr><td>Excretion</td></tr> <tr><td>Nutrition</td></tr> </table>	Movement	Respiration	Sensitivity	Growth	Reproduction	Excretion	Nutrition	3	0 marks for 0-1 correct 1 marks for 2 correct 2 marks for 3 correct 3 marks for 4 correct Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.					
Movement															
Respiration															
Sensitivity															
Growth															
Reproduction															
Excretion															
Nutrition															
2. What is a vertebrate?															
	An animal with a backbone	1	Do not give a mark for an example without an explanation.												
3. Draw lines to match the vertebrate to its type.															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vertebrate</th> <th>Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>shark</td> <td>mammal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>elephant</td> <td>amphibian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>snake</td> <td>bird</td> </tr> <tr> <td>frog</td> <td>reptile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>robin</td> <td>fish</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vertebrate	Type	shark	mammal	elephant	amphibian	snake	bird	frog	reptile	robin	fish	3	0 marks for 0-1 correct 1 marks for 2 correct 2 marks for 3 correct 3 marks for 4 correct
Vertebrate	Type														
shark	mammal														
elephant	amphibian														
snake	bird														
frog	reptile														
robin	fish														
4. Name a characteristic of:															
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in water Lives on water and on land Begin life with gills and tail Develop lungs as they grow Cold-blooded 	1	Do not give mark for only living in water or land.												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give birth to live young Vertebrates/have a backbone Warm-blooded Produce milk to feed to their babies Have hair on their bodies 	1	1 mark for a correct answer.												
5. What is an invertebrate?															
	An animal without a backbone	1													

question	answer	marks	notes
6. Label the three main parts of an insect's body.			
	<p>The diagram shows a beetle from a top-down perspective. Three labels with lines pointing to the corresponding body parts are provided: 'Abdomen' points to the rear section, 'Thorax' points to the middle section, and 'Head' points to the front section.</p>	1	<p>1 mark for all 3 parts labelled correctly.</p> <p>Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.</p>
7. Use the key to identify these animals:			
a	Spider	2	<p>0 marks for 0-1 correct 1 mark for 2 correct 2 marks for 3 correct</p> <p>Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.</p>
b	Centipede		
c	Larvae		
8. If you were writing your own key what question would you use to separate birds and cats?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many legs? • Fur or feathers? • Beak/teeth? • Wings? • Any others you may have covered in class 	1	
9. What question would you use to separate a bat and a bird?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mammal or bird? • Feathers or fur? • Anything that separates mammals and birds such as hatching from an egg or drinking mother's milk. 	1	Do not accept nocturnal as a question as some birds are.
10. Now write your own key by filling in these blank questions to classify these flowers.			
	<p>Question 1 answers from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow or Blue? (or reference to colour) • One flower or many flowers on each stem <p>Question 2 and 3 answers will depend on the answer for Question 1 but all answers must be checked for sense making the key work correctly.</p> <p>Other possible questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of petals • Bell/trumpet shape • More than 5 petals • Long pointy leaves 	2	<p>0 marks for 0-1 correct 1 mark for 2 correct 2 marks for 3 correct</p> <p>Teachers to use their own discretion to give marks as there are many combinations of correct answers.</p>

question	answer	marks	notes
11. When developers build a new housing estate where some fields used to be, what are the problems or dangers caused to wildlife?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat • Loss of shelter • Loss of food • Over population of nearby habitats • Dangers from increased vehicles/roads • Pollution 	1	
12. Litter and pollution in the sea is a danger to wildlife, what can be done to help?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up campaigns • Educate people • Work with industry to stop pollution • Fines/taxes • Find new ways/inventions to help • Eg. The Sea Bin 	1	Use this website for class use.
13. Why do you think we are now seeing more urban foxes roaming in places where there is housing?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and development have taken over their habitat • Food and household waste entices them • Food is easier to source • Warmth/shelter is readily available • Humans are also encouraging foxes into the urban environment with food and shelter 	1	
14. What are most of the changes to habitats caused by?			
	Humans	1	
15. Think about endangered species:			
a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not many of the species left • Nearly extinct • On the IUCN Red List (to be extinct) • Threatened with extinction 	1	
b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of that species left in the world • The death of a species • The end of a type of animal • Having no living examples 	1	

question	answer	marks	notes
c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant Panda • Black Rhino • Mountain Gorilla • Orangutan • Whale • Any from The IUCN Red List • An animal from the Species Directory from: www.worldwildlife.org labelled as endangered. <p>plus a reason from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat being destroyed • Hunting • Fishing • Pollution • Introduced Species • Over-consumption 	1	
d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stopping/restricting hunting/fishing • Stop habitat destruction • Build new habitats • Stop pollution • Breeding programmes • Combat global warming • Conservation areas 	1	
		total 25	