

**McGraw-Hill Science © 2000, Texas Edition
TAKS Practice Test**

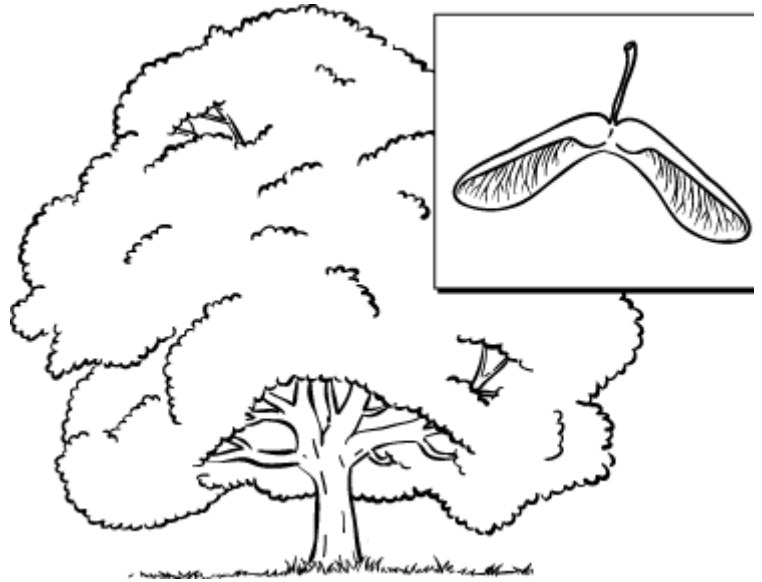
**Grade 5, Chapter 2
Plant Reproduction and Response**

Name _____

Date _____

1 The seed of a maple tree is inside a structure that is shaped like a wing. How does this structure help maple trees reproduce?

- A It brings air to a growing maple seed.
- B It allows the wind to carry a maple seed far away from the parent tree.
- C It attracts birds, which fly the seed to new places.
- D It feeds the growing maple seed.



2 Which of these plants does NOT use flowers to reproduce?

- A Apple tree
- B Grass plant
- C Fern
- D Bean plant

3 A student cuts away a leafy branch from a house plant. She places the branch in water. After a few days the branch grows roots and new leaves. Later, she plants the branch in a pot. It grows into a new plant.

This process is an example of _____.

- A asexual reproduction or vegetative reproduction
- B sexual reproduction
- C reproduction with flowers.
- D selective breeding

4 Why do some plants produce flowers that have aromas?

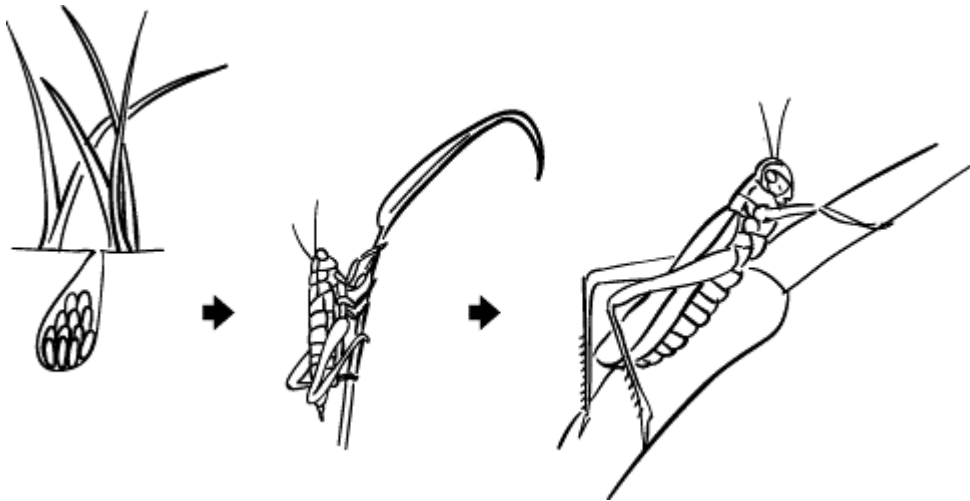
- A Aromas attract pollinators—animals that spread pollen.
- B Aromas attract animals that will eat the flowers.
- C Aromas attract other plants.
- D Aromas keep animals away.



5 Which of these traits is inherited from parent to offspring?

- A In pea plants, the shape of the pea pod.
- B In dolphins, jumping through a hoop for a reward.
- C In house cats, coming to the kitchen when the Sun sets.
- D In humans, riding a bicycle.

Use this illustration and your knowledge of science to answer Questions 6 and 7.



Life Cycle of a Grasshopper

- 6** Does a grasshopper undergo complete metamorphosis or incomplete metamorphosis? What does this mean?
- A** Complete metamorphosis, which means changing shape in many stages.
 - B** Complete metamorphosis, which means changing from egg to nymph to adult.
 - C** Incomplete metamorphosis, which means changing shape gradually.
 - D** Incomplete metamorphosis, which means never changing into a true adult.
- 7** Which of these changes to the drawing would better model the life cycle of a grasshopper?
- A** Add the larval stage of the grasshopper.
 - B** Add the pupa stage of the grasshopper.
 - C** Add an arrow from nymph to egg.
 - D** Add an arrow from adult grasshopper to egg.

- 12** When the scientist timed the mouse on Day 1, how far did the hand of the stopwatch travel?
- A** One and a half times around the face of the watch.
 - B** Two and one-third times around the face of the watch.
 - C** Five times around the face of the watch.
 - D** From the '0' numeral on the watch to just beyond the '2'.
- 13** How does camouflage help an animal survive?
- A** Camouflage lets an animal blend into the background, making it hard to see.
 - B** Camouflage helps an animal find food.
 - C** Camouflage helps the animal find others of its own kind.
 - D** Camouflage offers protection, the way a hard shell protects a turtle or crab.
- 14** After a forest fire or the eruption of a volcano, how do mosses help other plants?
- A** Mosses become the main food for other plants.
 - B** Mosses carry seeds for other plants.
 - C** Mosses are the first plants to return to the land, and they prepare it for other plants to grow.
 - D** Mosses take the place of leaves on burnt trees.

ANSWER KEY and CORRELATIONS:

| Question | Answer | TAKS | McGraw-Hill Science Grade 5 textbook |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | B | 5.9A | p. 75 |
| 2 | C | 5.9A | p. 48 |
| 3 | A | 5.6C | p. 79 |
| 4 | A | 5.9A | p. 64 |
| 5 | A | 5.10A | p. 91 |
| 6 | C | 5.6C | p. 55 |
| 7 | D | 5.6C, 5.3C | p. 55 |
| 8 | A | 5.9A | pp. 76, 77 |
| 9 | D | 5.2B | p. 77 |
| 10 | B | 5.10B | p. 91 |
| 11 | B | 5.10B, 5.2D | p. 91 |
| 12 | B | 5.4A | p. R12 |
| 13 | A | 5.9A | p. 90 |
| 14 | C | 2.9B | p. 53 |