Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 1: Classification and evidence

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

1. Name two shared arthropod features.

2. How many legs does a typical adult insect have?

3. How many legs does a spider have?

4. Are all arthropods insects?

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 1: Classification and evidence

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

5. What observable trait helps separate butterflies in the classroom key?

6. What trait helps identify a beetle in that limited key?

7. Why might an immature animal not fit the key?

8. State one limitation of the classroom key.

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 2: Adaptations and ecological relationships

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

1. Give one function of grasshopper hind legs.

2. Is an adaptation a deliberate choice by an individual?

3. What is pollination?

4. Do all plants rely on insects for pollination?

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 2: Adaptations and ecological relationships

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

5. Does every flower visit guarantee pollination?

6. In a food web, what does an arrow from a plant to an insect represent?

7. Name one limitation of a simplified food web.

8. Why should a predicted population change be labeled a prediction?

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 3: Fair tests and variables

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

1. Identify the independent variable in the hypothetical comparison.

2. Identify the dependent measure.

3. Name one condition to keep comparable.

4. Why repeat observations across days?

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 3: Fair tests and variables

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

5. Name one possible confounding factor.

6. Does a visit count necessarily equal a count of unique insects?

7. Why does a comparison not automatically prove cause?

8. State one safety rule.

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 4: Interpreting data and uncertainty

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

1. List area A values.

2. Calculate the mean for A.

3. Calculate the mean for B.

4. Find the range for A.

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 4: Interpreting data and uncertainty

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

5. Find the range for B.

6. What is the difference between the means?

7. Are these values real observations?

8. Name one reason the example does not prove a universal rule.

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 5: Independent science assessment

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

1. How many legs does a typical adult insect have?

2. Name one way to distinguish a spider from an adult insect.

3. What does a food-web arrow from plant to insect represent?

4. Identify the dependent measure in the hypothetical garden test.

Science Unit 2 | Practice Workbook

Day 5: Independent science assessment

Read the matching student lesson first. Use the lesson for hypothetical data and explain your reasoning.

5. Find the mean of 6, 8 and 10 visits.

6. Find the range of 3, 5 and 7 visits.

7. Name one uncontrolled factor in the comparison.

8. Explain in two sentences why the hypothetical results cannot prove what happens in every garden.