

# Advanced Animals and Habitats

Science · Answer Key · 12 Questions

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**1. Which of these marine mammals has a specialized echolocation organ called a melon, used for navigating and hunting in the deep ocean?**

- A) Harp Seal
- B) Dolphin**
- C) Sea Otter
- D) Manatee

**2. The Australian desert kangaroo rat has a unique adaptation to survive in its arid environment. What is it?**

- A) It can drink seawater.
- B) It extracts most of its water from the seeds it eats.**
- C) It hibernates during the hottest months.
- D) It has large, external ears to radiate heat.

**3. In the Amazon rainforest, what adaptation allows many arboreal (tree-dwelling) animals to move efficiently between branches and trees?**

- A) Thick blubber for insulation
- B) Webbed feet for swimming
- C) Prehensile tails or specialized limbs**
- D) Camouflage that mimics bare rock

**4. Which biome is characterized by permafrost, low temperatures, and sparse vegetation like mosses and lichens, and is home to animals such as the arctic fox and caribou?**

- A) Tropical Rainforest
- B) Savanna
- C) Tundra**
- D) Temperate Deciduous Forest

**5. The anglerfish, found in the deep sea, possesses a bioluminescent lure. What is the primary purpose of this lure?**

- A) To scare away predators
- B) To attract mates
- C) To communicate with other anglerfish
- D) To lure prey into striking distance**

**6. Why do many desert reptiles, like the thorny devil, bask in the sun?**

- A) To store water in their scales
- B) To absorb sunlight and regulate their body temperature**
- C) To digest their food more efficiently
- D) To deter predators with their shiny scales

**7. Which of these animals has a symbiotic relationship with coral reefs, often cleaning parasites from larger fish?**

- A) Shark
- B) Jellyfish
- C) Clownfish
- D) Cleaner Wrasse**

**8. The Great Barrier Reef is an example of which type of habitat?**

- A) Freshwater Lake
- B) Estuary
- C) Coral Reef**
- D) Mangrove Forest

**9. What is the primary challenge faced by animals living in intertidal zones (areas between high and low tide)?**

- A) Constant darkness
- B) Extreme cold temperatures
- C) Fluctuating water levels, salinity, and wave action**
- D) Lack of oxygen in the water

**10. Which adaptation is crucial for birds of prey, like eagles, to successfully hunt?**

- A) Large, flat teeth for grinding seeds
- B) Excellent eyesight and sharp talons**
- C) Ability to breathe underwater
- D) Thick, waterproof fur

**11. The Indian rhinoceros has thick, grey skin that resembles armour. What is the primary advantage of this adaptation in its grassland habitat?**

- A) It helps it swim faster in rivers.
- B) It provides protection from predators and thorny vegetation.**
- C) It allows it to absorb more sunlight.
- D) It aids in camouflage among colourful flowers.

12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a temperate grassland biome?

- A) Moderate rainfall
- B) Dominated by grasses
- C) Very hot and dry year-round**
- D) Seasonal temperature variations