تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

حل المراجعة النهائية للوحدتين السادسة والسابعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثاني عشر العام ⇦ علوم ⇦ الفصل الثالث ⇦ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 13-06-2024 09:47:06

إعداد: محمد أحمد رجب

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام

اضغط هنا للحصول على جميع روابط "الصف الثاني عشر العام"

روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العام على تلغرام

التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

1	المراجعة النهائية للوحدتين السادسة والسابعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
2	الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج بريدج المسار العام
3	حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث	
4	حل المراجعة النهائية للوحدتين السادسة والسابعة باللغة العربية
5	حل المراجعة النهائية للوحدتين السادسة والسابعة باللغة الانجليزية

Biology Final Revision

Grad 12 General- Bridge

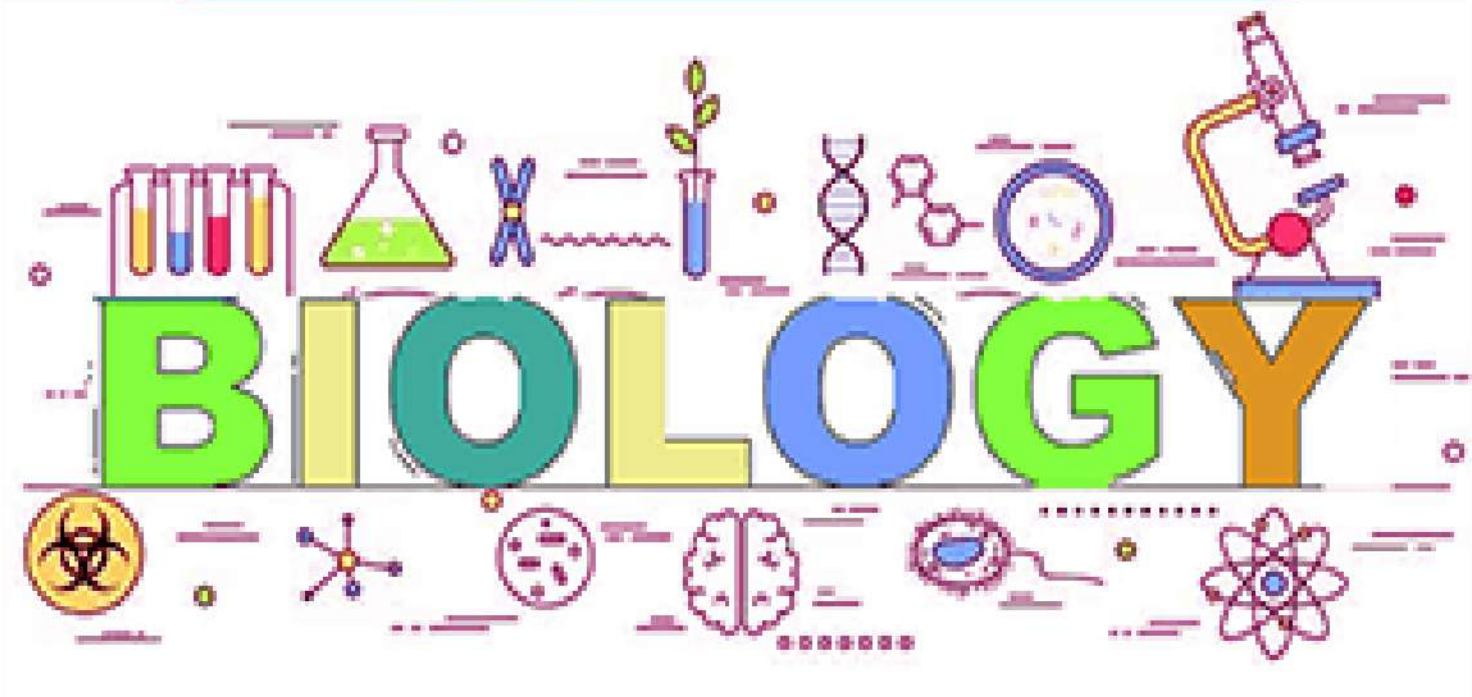
CH6- Principles of Ecology

CH7- Population Ecology

Term 3

2023-2024

Teacher: Mohammad Rajab



CH6- Principles of Ecology

17	BIO.3.4.01.041 يقارن أوجه الشبه والإختلاف بين المكونات الحية وغير الحية للأنظمة البيئية اليابسة والمائية المستدامة وغير المستدامة BIO.3.4.01.041 Compare and contrast biotic and abiotic characteristics of sustainable and unsustainable terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.		154

1- A scientific discipline in which the relationships among living organisms and the interaction the organisms have with their environments are studied is called …….

A. Biology **B. Biochemistry**

C. Ecology **D. Geology**

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2- What type of activity would you most expect an ecologist to be involved?

A- identifying and classifying various species of insects in an ecosystem.

B- locating fossils of distinct species of turtles in a geographical area.

C- Observing the relationships that woodpeckers have with other species in their environment.

D- studying the internal organs of a seal to learn how it survives in its environment.

5	BIO.3.1.02.032 يفسر إنه مع تدفق الطاقة على المستويات التنظيمية المختلفة للأنظمة الحياتية ، فإن العناصر الكيميائية تندمج من جديد لتشكل نواتج مختلفة ويتم نقل الطاقة من نظام لاخر BIO.3.1.02.032 Explain that as energy flow through different organizatonal levels of living systems,chemical elements are recombined to form different products and energy is transferred from one system to another.		157
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3- Which are <u>biotic factors</u> in a forest environment?

A. plants and microscopic organisms living in the soil.

B. pH and salt concentration of the soil

C. sunlight, soil type and soil nutrients

D. temperature, air currents and rainfall

4- Which would be an <u>abiotic factor</u> for a tree in the forest?

A- a caterpillar eating its leaves. **B- Wind blowing through its branches.**

C- a bird nesting in its branches **D- Fungus growing on its roots.**

5- Which of the following are considered as <u>biotic factors</u>?

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A- Air or water currents **B- Sunlight**

C- Migratory animals such as birds **D- Rainfall or nutrients**

6- The following are abiotic factors in a forest environment except……

A. **microscopic organisms living in the soil.**

B. **pH and salt concentration of the soil.**

C. **soil type and soil nutrients.**

D. **temperature, air currents and rainfall.**

7- The salmon need other members of their species to reproduce and depend on other organisms for food and, in turn, are a food source for other organisms. Which factors in the ecosystem do these organisms represent?

A- Abiotic factors B- Nonliving factors

C- Biotic factors D- Environmental factors

1	BIO.3.4.01.039 يبني تفسيراً يتنبأ من خلاله بأنماط التفاعل بين الكائنات الحية عبر أنظمة بيئية متعددة BIO.3.4.01.039 Explain and predict patterns of interactions among organisms across muttiple ecosystems		158

8- In the ecology levels of organization, levels increase in complexity as……..

A. **the numbers and interactions between organisms increase.**

B. **the numbers and interactions between organisms decrease.**

C. **the numbers and interactions between organisms do not change.**

D. **the numbers and interactions between organisms disappear.**

9- The lowest level of organization is….

A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. biological community D. **Organism**

10- The most complex level of organization is...

A. **Biosphere** B. Ecosystem C. biological community D. Organism

11- Organisms of a single species that share the same geographic location at the same time make up..

A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. biological community D. **Population**

12- What is the name for a group of interacting populations that occupy the same area at the same time?

A. Ecosystem B. Habitat C. **biological community** D. biotic collection

13- **Which would be considered an ecosystem?**

A. bacteria living in a deep ocean vent

B. biotic factors in a forest

C. living and nonliving things in a pond

D. populations of zebras and lions

Other examples
-Aquarium
- A dead or rotting tree stump

14- **Which of these levels of organization includes all the other levels?**

A. Community **B. Individual**

C. Ecosystem **D. Population**

4	BIO.3.4.01.039 يبني تفسيراً يتنبأ من خلاله بأنماط التفاعل بين الكائنات الحية عبر أنظمة بيئية متعددة BIO.3.4.01.039 Explain and predict patterns of interactions among organisms across muttiple ecosystems		160

15- Which defines habitat?

A- all the biotic factors in an ecosystem **B- an area where an organism lives**

C- an area in which various species interact **D-the role or position that an organism has**

16- Which defines niche?

A- all the biotic factors in an ecosystem **B- an area where an organism lives**

C- an area in which various species interact **D- the role or position that an organism has**

17- **In the figure below represent the area where an organism lives and spend its life on a single tree. What is the tree called?**

A- Biome **B- Ecosystem**

C- Habitat **D- Niche**

18- **In the photo, what term best describes the bee's role of gathering pollen?**

A. Niche **B. Parasite**

C. Predator **D. Habitat**

19- Suppose two leaf-eating species of animals live in a habitat where there is a severe drought, and many plants die because of the drought. Which term describes the kind of relationship the two species probably will have?

A. Commensalism **B. Competition** **C. Mutualism** **D. predation**

3	BIO.3.4.01.041 يقارن أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين المكونات الحية وغير الحية للأنظمة البيئية على اليابسة وفي الماء المستدامة وغير المستدامة BIO.3.4.01.041 Compare and contrast biotic and abiotic characteristics of sustainable and unsustainable terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems		161

20- The algae provide food for the fungi, and the fungi provide a habitat for the algae. What type of symbiotic relationship is this?

A. Commensalism **B. Competition**

C. Mutualism **D. Parasitism**

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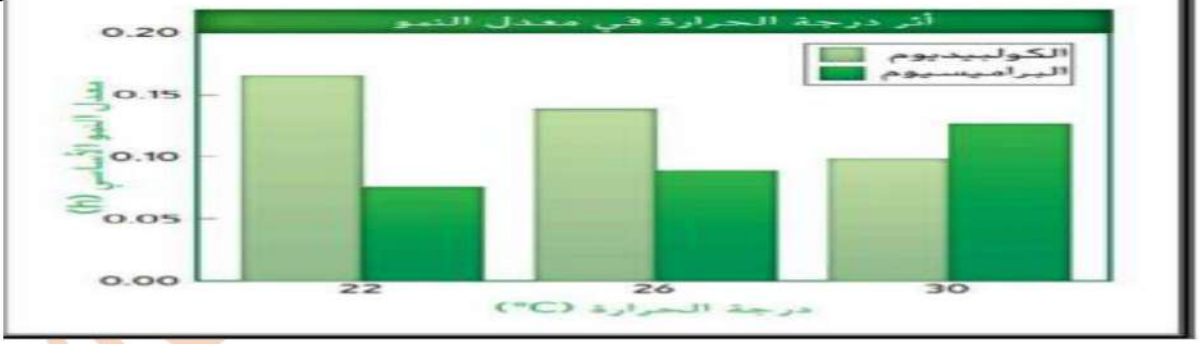
21- The lichens benefit from the relationship by gaining more exposure to sunlight, but they do not harm the tree. What type of symbiotic relationship is this?

A. Predation **B. competition**

C. Commensalism **D. parasitism**

يبين الرسم البياني أثر درجة الحرارة في معدل نمو الكولبيديوم والبراميسيوم. صف أوجه الاختلاف في نمو الجماعة الأحيائية في كل من النوعين.



a. ينمو الكولبيديوم أسرع من البراميسيوم عند درجتي حرارة 22°C ، 26° C لكن البراميسيوم ينمو أسرع عند درجة حرارة 30° C

b. ينمو الكولبيديوم أسرع من البراميسيوم عند درجتي حرارة 22 °C، 30 °C لكن البراميسيوم ينمو أسرع عند درجة حرارة 26 °C

c. ينمو الكولبيديوم أسرع من البراميسيوم عند درجتي حرارة 30°C، 26 °C لكن البراميسيوم ينمو أسرع عند درجة حرارة 22 °C

ينمو الكولبيديوم أسرع من الكولبيديوم عند درجة حرارة 30 °C
لكن البراميسيوم ينمو أسرع عند درجتي حرارة 22°C، 26 °C

2	BIO.3.4.01.039 يبني تفسيراً يتنبأ من خلاله بأنماط التفاعل بين الكائنات الحية عبر أنظمة بيئية متعددة BIO.3.4.01.039 Explain and predict patterns of interactions among organisms across muttiple ecosystems		162

22- Certain types of tropical orchids use trees for support to grow higher and obtain lighter. This neither harms nor benefits the tree. What type of symbiotic relationship is this?

A. Commensalism B. Competition

C. Mutualism D. Parasitism

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23- Clownfish swim among the stinging tentacles of sea anemones without harm. The sea anemones protect the fish from predators while the clownfish eat bits of food missed by the sea anemones. What type of symbiotic relationship is this?

A. Predation B. competition

C. Commensalism D. parasitism

24- A brown-headed cowbird relies on other bird species to build their nests and incubate their eggs. This is an example of .....

A. External parasitism B. Competition

C. Mutualism D. Brood parasitism

25- The picture shown is the heart of an animal infected with parasites called heartworms.

A. External parasitism B. Internal parasitism

C. Commensalism D. Brood parasitism

26- Ticks and fleas are examples of...

A. External parasitism B. Internal parasitism

C. Mutualism D. Brood parasitism

19	BIO.3.1.02.032 يفسر إنه مع تدفق الطاقة على المستويات التنظيمية المختلفة للأنظمة الحياتية ، فإن العناصر الكيميائية تندمج من جديد لتشكل نواتج مختلفة ويتم نقل الطاقة من نظام لآخر BIO.3.1.02.032 Explain that as energy flow through different organizatonal levels of living systems,chemical elements are recombined to form different products and energy is transferred from one system to another.		163
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27- What type of organism is the foundation of all ecosystems?

A. Herbivore B. Autotroph

C. Decomposer D. Heterotroph

28- **Use inorganic substances such as hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide as a source of energy**

A. photosynthesis **B. Chemoautotrophs**

C. photoautotrophs **D. Heterotrophs**

In the figure below, which of the following are considered as heterotrophs biotic factors?

في الشكل أدناه، أي مما يلي يعد من العوامل الحيوية غير ذاتية التغذية؟

A and B **B and C** **C and D** **A and D**

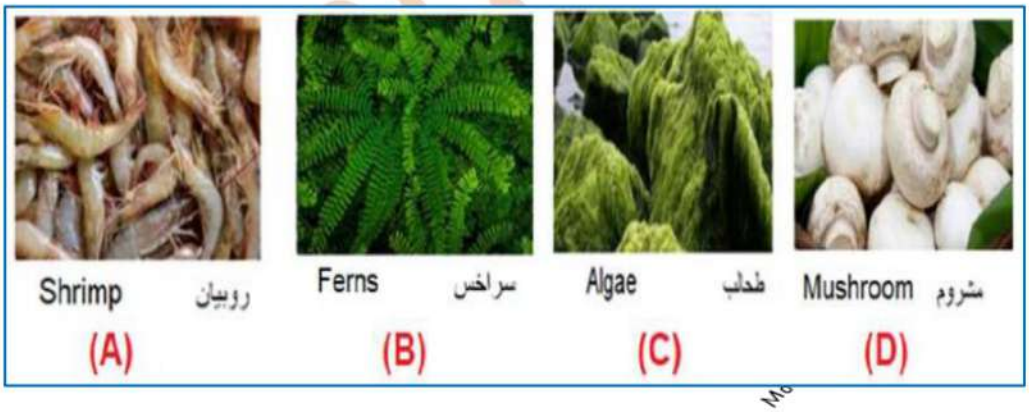
29- **In figure, which of the following are considered as Autotrophs biotic factors?**

A and B

B and C

C and D

A and D



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30- **What is the classification of the lynx within the group of the hetrotrophs?**

A- Herbivore **B- Omnivore**

C- Carnivore **D- Detritivore**

7	BIO.3.1.02.032 يفسر إنه مع تدفق الطاقة على المستويات التنظيمية المختلفة للأنظمة الحياتية ، فإن العناصر الكيميائية تندمج من جديد لتشكل نواتج مختلفة ويتم نقل الطاقة من نظام لآخر BIO.3.1.02.032 Explain that as energy flow through different organizatonal levels of living systems,chemical elements are recombined to form different products and energy is transferred from one system to another.		165
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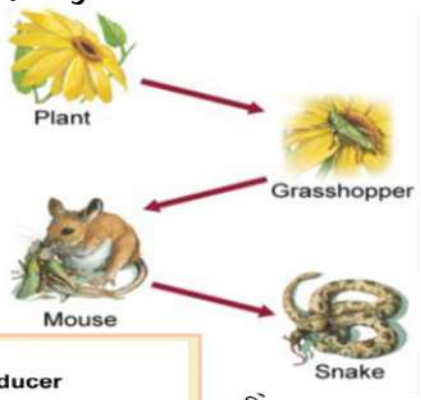
31- Which of the following represent the second trophic level?

A- Mouse B- Grasshopper

C- Plant D- Snake



32 - Which type of heterotroph best describes the grasshopper?

A- herbivore B- omnivore

C- carnivore D- detritivore

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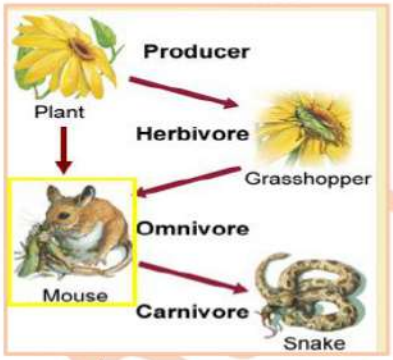


33- Why is this mouse classified as an omnivore?

A- It consumes grasshoppers.

B- It is consumed by snakes.

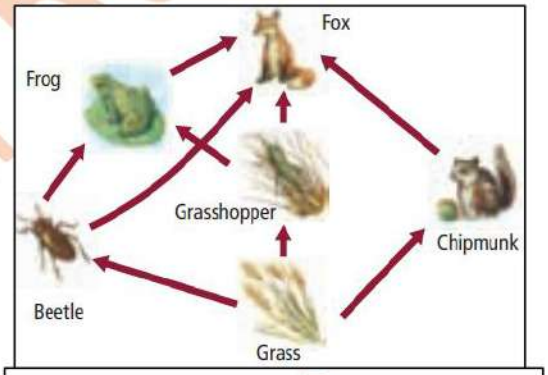
C- It consumes both grasshoppers and plants.

D- It is a third level consumer.

34- What does the illustration represent?

A- food web B- an ecological pyramid

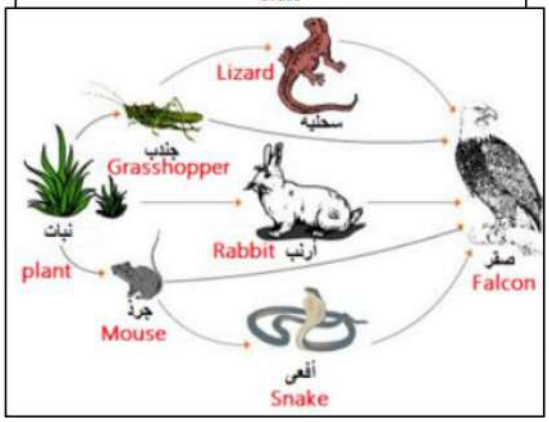
C- a food chin D-a pyramid of energy



35- Which organisms in the illustration is an autotroph?

A- frog B- fox

C- grasshopper D- grass



36- How many food chains are there in the food web shown below?

A- 4 B- 5

C- 6 D- 7

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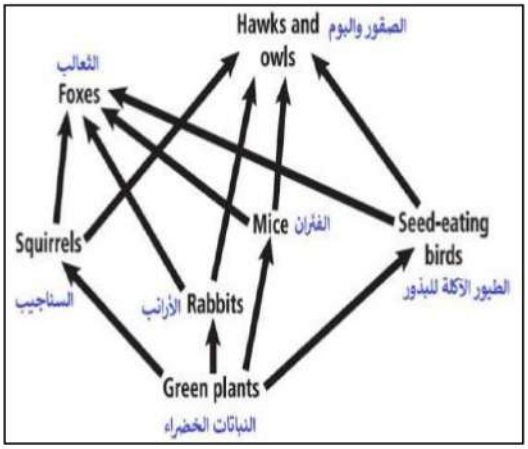
37- Which part of the food web above contains the greatest biomass?

A- Foxes B- green plants

C- Mice D- rabbits



38- Which part of the food web above contains the least biomass?

A- Foxes B- green plants

C- Mice D- rabbits

39- What happens to the energy that the fox uses for maintaining its body temperature?

A. It is taken up by decomposers that consume the fox.

B. It moves into the surrounding environment.

C. It stays in the fox through the metabolism of food.

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D. It travels to the next trophic level when the fox is eaten.

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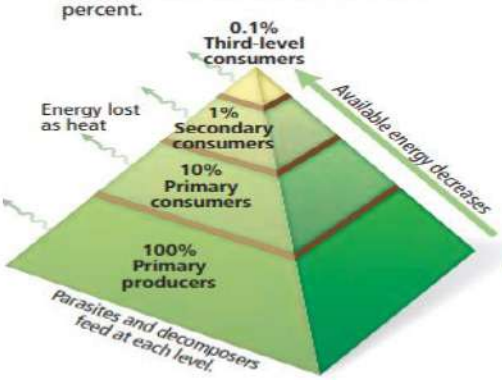
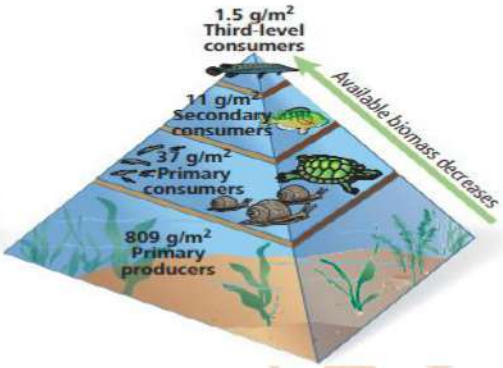
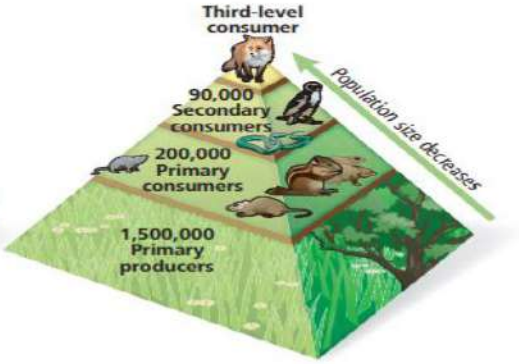
Pyramid of Energy
In a pyramid of energy, each level represents the amount of energy that is available to that trophic level. With each step up, there is an energy loss of 90 percent.



Pyramid of Biomass
In a pyramid of biomass, each level represents the amount of biomass consumed by the level above it.



Pyramid of Numbers
In a pyramid of numbers, each level represents the number of individual organisms consumed by the level above it.



40- How much energy is transferred from one level to another in the energy pyramid?

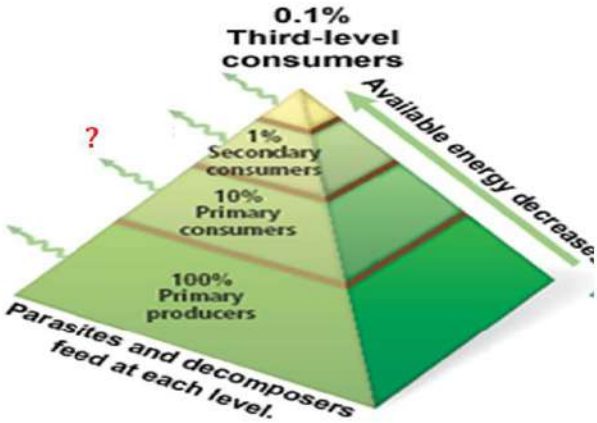
A- 1% **B- 10%**

C- 90% **D- 100%**

42- What type of energy is lost in the energy pyramid?

A- light **B- chemical**

C- heat **D- nuclear**



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43-In an ecosystem, the amount of energy at the primary producer is 900 kJ. How much energy is in the secondary consumers (third level)?

A- 0.9 kJ **B- 9 kJ**

C- 0.1 kJ **D- 90 kJ**

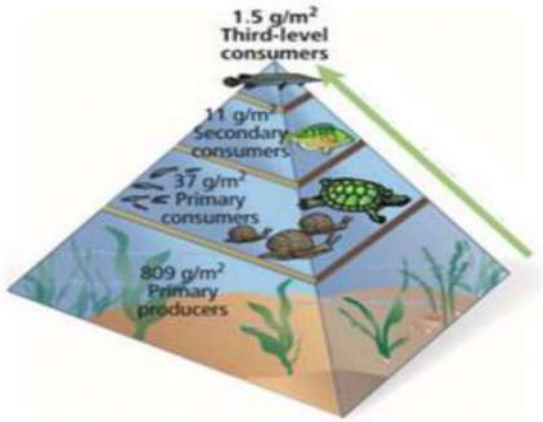
44- What does the below figure represent?

A. Pyramid of Energy

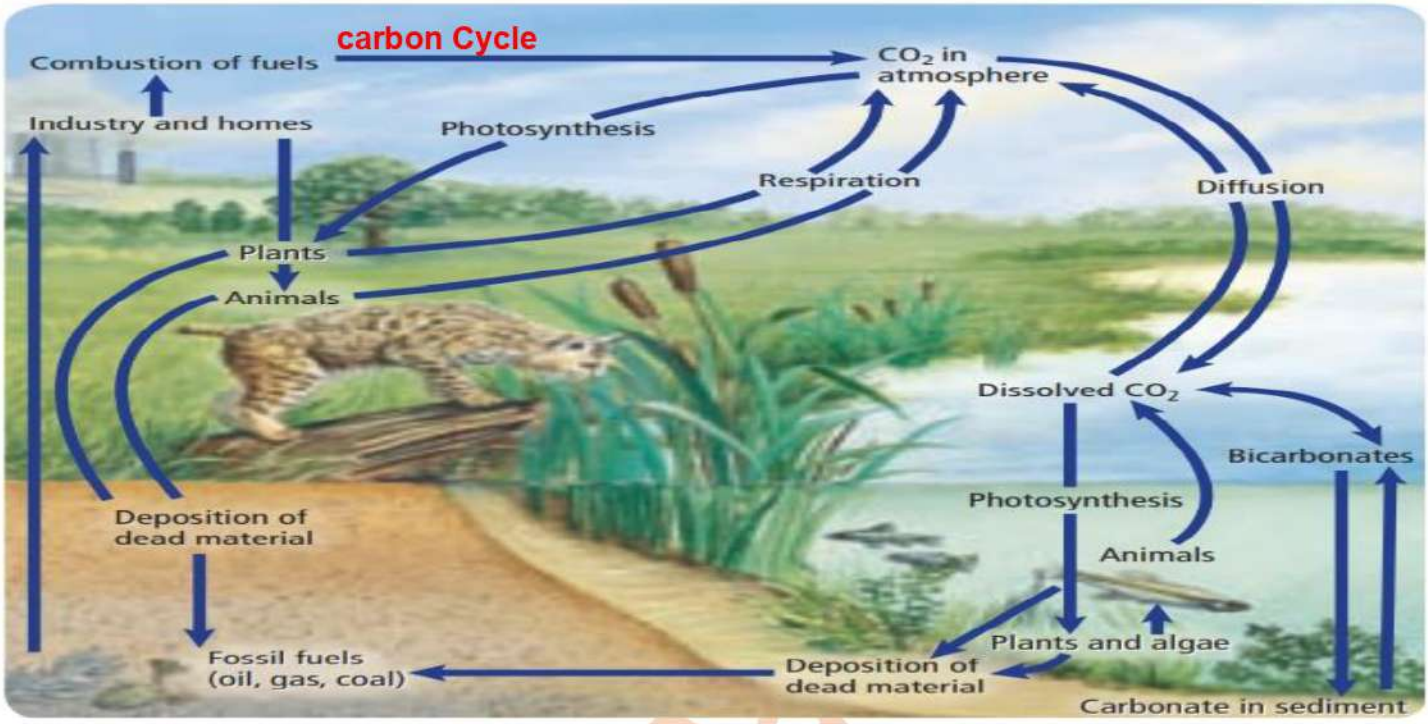
B. Pyramid of Biomass

C. Pyramid of Numbers

D. Biogeochemical cycle



9	BIO.3.4.01.026 يفسر أن البناء الضوئي والتنفس الخلوي هي مكونات عامة في دورة الكربون، والتي يتم من خلالها تبادل الكربون ما بين المحيط الخلوي ، والغلاف الجوي، والمحيطات ، والمحيط الأرضي من خلال العمليات الكيميائية والفيزيائية والجيولوجية والحيوية BIO.3.4.01.026 Explain that photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged between the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans,and geosphere through chemical physical, geological	الشكل 17 Figure 17	169
12	BIO.3.4.01.026 يفسر أن البناء الضوئي والتنفس الخلوي هي مكونات عامة في دورة الكربون، والتي يتم من خلالها تبادل الكربون ما بين المحيط الخلوي ، والغلاف الجوي، والمحيطات ، والمحيط الأرضي من خلال العمليات الكيميائية والفيزيائية والجيولوجية والحيوية BIO.3.4.01.026 Explain that photosynthesis and cellular respiration are important components of the carbon cycle, in which carbon is exchanged between the biosphere, atmosphere, oceans,and geosphere through chemical physical, geological processes.	الشكل 18 Figure 18	169



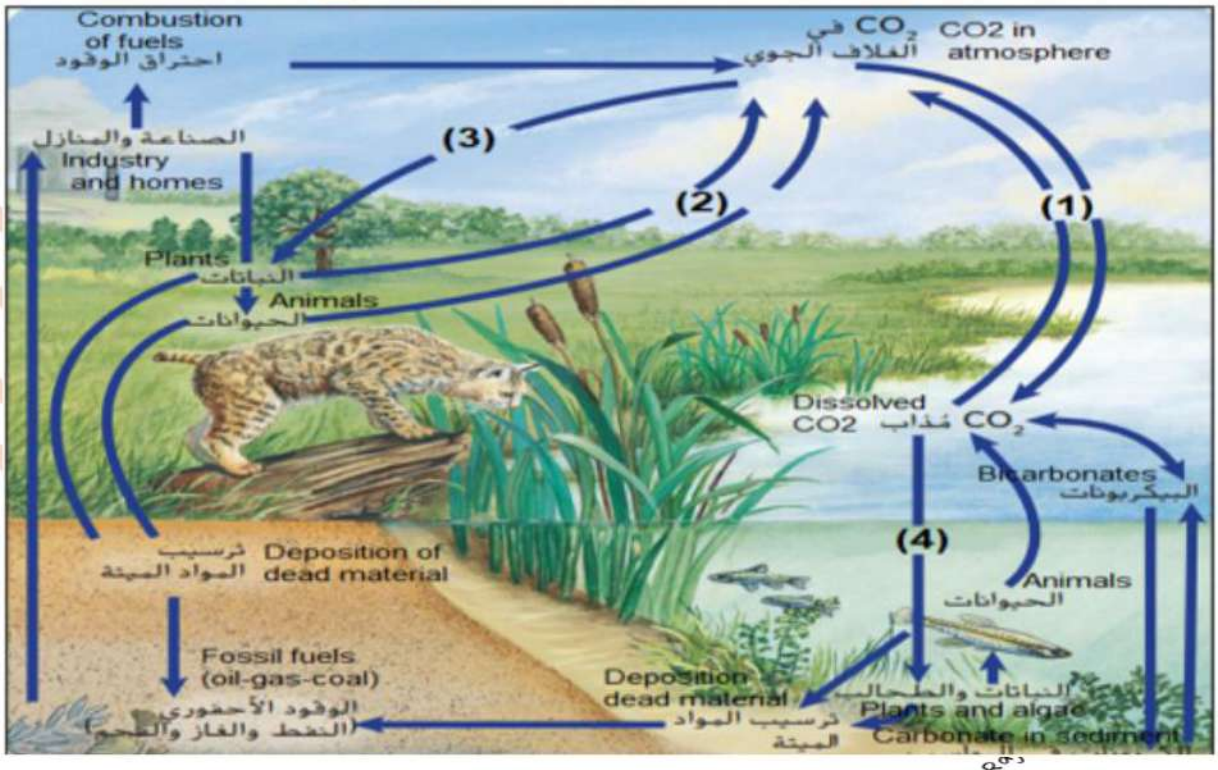
45- Which of the following refers to the process of photosynthesis?

A- 1 and 2

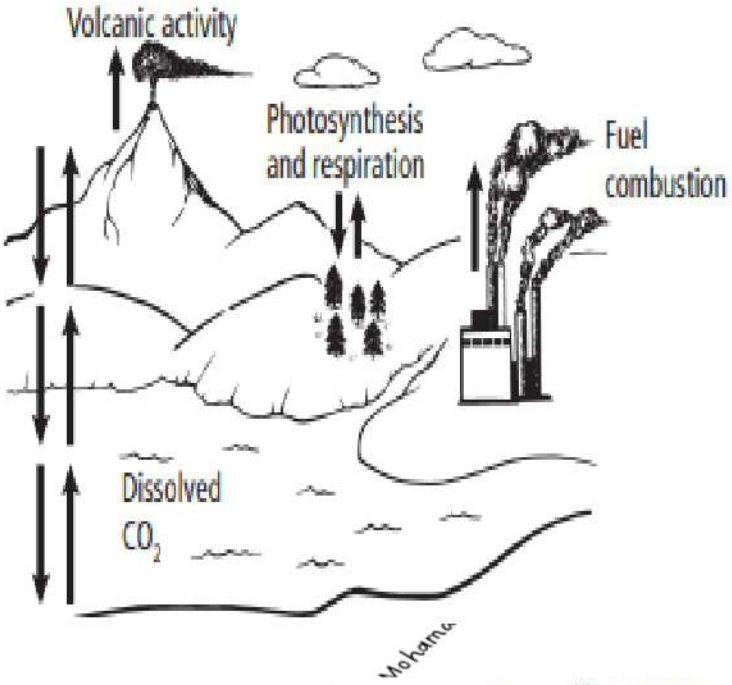
B- 2 and 3

C- 3 and 4

D- 4 and 2



46- Which part of the diagram below relates to carbon leaving a long-term cycle?



A. Dissolved CO2

B. Fuel combustion.

C. Photosynthesis and respiration

D. Volcanic activity

47- Which part of the diagram relates to carbon moving from an abiotic to a biotic part of the ecosystem?

A. Dissolved CO2

B. Fuel combustion and Coal formation

C. Photosynthesis and respiration

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D. Volcanic activity

■ **الشكل 18** تتكون المنحدرات البيضاء في دوفر، إنجلترا، بالكامل تقريبًا من كربونات الكالسيوم أو الطباشير. ويُشكل الكربون والأكسجين الموجودان في هذه المنحدرات جزءًا من دورة الكربون والأكسجين على المدى الطويل.

48- Which of the following is a form of the long-term carbon cycle?

A- Carbohydrates in food

B- Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

C- proteins in living organisms

D- Calcium carbonate in limestone rock.

10	BIO.3.4.01.040 يشرح كيف تدور المادة ضمن البيئة وكيف تعزز على الاستدامة	الشكل 19	170
	BIO.3.4.01.040 Explain how matter is recycled within the enviroment and it promotes sustainability.	Figure 19	

50- Where is the largest concentration of nitrogen found?

A- animals B- bacteria

C- atmosphere D- plants

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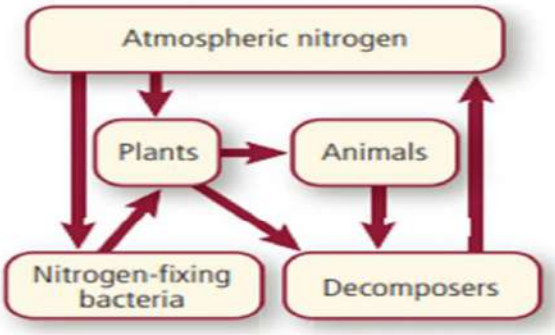


51- What is the name of the process in which bacteria and lightning convert nitrogen into compounds that are useful to plants?

A- Ammonification B- Nitrate cycling

C- Denitrification D- Nitrogen fixation

52- Nitrogen cycle: What does the number (4) refer to?

A- **Denitrifying bacteria**

B- **Nitrifying bacteria**

C- **Atmospheric nitrogen**

D- **Soil nitrates**

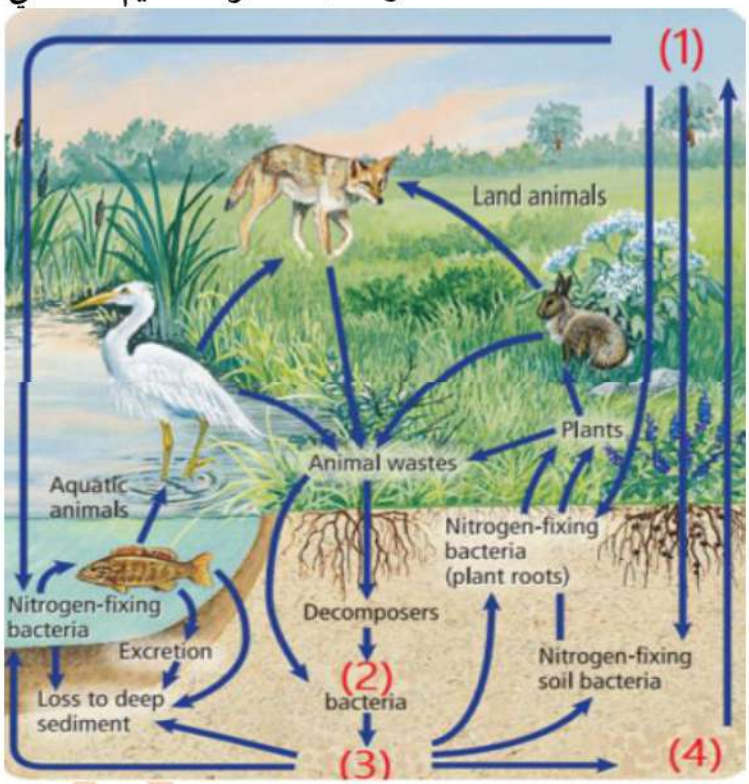
53- Nitrogen cycle: What does the number (1) refer to?

A- **Denitrifying bacteria**

B- **Nitrifying bacteria**

C- **Atmospheric nitrogen**

D- **Soil nitrates**



2- Nitrifying bacteria

3- Soil nitrates

11	يشرح كيف تدور المادة ضمن البيئة وكيف تعزز على الاستدامة BIO.3.4.01.040 BIO.3.4.01.040 Explain how matter is recycled within the enviroment and it promotes sustainability.		171

54- Which of the following processes locks <u>phosphorus</u> in a <u>long-term cycle</u>?

A. **organic materials buried at the bottom of oceans.**

B. **phosphates released into the soil.**

C. **animals and plants eliminating wastes.**

D. **rain eroding mountains.**

55- Phosphorus moves from the <u>short-term cycle</u> to the long-term cycle through.....

A- **weathering or erosion of rocks**

B- **precipitation and sedimentation to form rocks.**

C- **dead organisms or producing waste products.**

D- **Plants absorb the phosphorus.**

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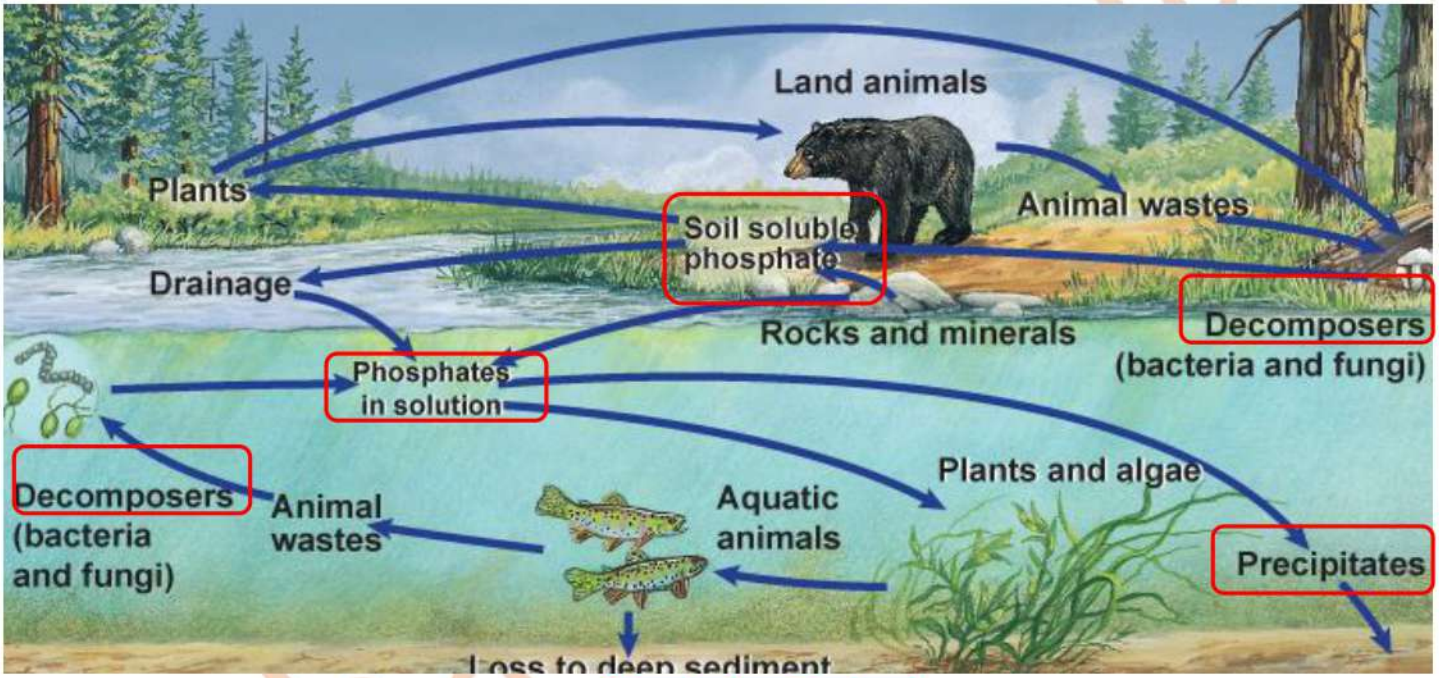
56- It is present only in small amounts in soil and water. Therefore, it is a factor that limits the growth of producers:

A- **Carbon** B- **Nitrogen** C- **Phosphorus** D- **Oxygen**

The phosphorus has a short-term cycle and a long-term cycle. Which of the following returns the phosphorus to the soil?	للفسفور دورة قصيرة المدى وأخرى بعيدة المدي. أي مما يلي يقوم بإعادة الفسفور إلى التربة؟

✓	Decomposers	المحللات	.a
○	Land animals	الحيوانات البرية	.b
○	Rainwater	مياه الأمطار	.c
○	Photosynthesis	البناء الضوئي	.d



==========CH7- Population Ecology==========

16	BIO.3.4.01.033 يشرح كيف أن الأنظمة البيئية ديناميكية بطبيعتها، وكيف يمكن أن تتغيرخصائصها مع مرور الزمن BIO.3.4.01.033 Explain that ecosystems are dynamic in nature and that their characteristics can vary over time.		184-185

Density-Independent Factors (abiotic)	Density-Dependent Factors (Biotic)
Weather events (drought, flooding, heat or cold) Fire - Air, land, and water pollution	Predation - Disease Competition - Parasites

Which is a density-independent factor for a flock of Canada geese on a large lake?	ما العامل الذي لا يعتمد على الكثافة وراء تواجد قطيع من الإوز الكندي على بحيرة كبيرة؟

○	Intestinal worms	الديدان المعوية	.a
○	Infectious virus	فيروس معدٍ	.b
○	Dwindling food supply	إمداد غذاء متضائل	.c
○	Unusually cold winter	شتاء أبرد من العادة	.d

1- Which is a density-independent factor?

A- **Severe drought** B- an intestinal parasite

C- a fatal virus D- Severe overcrowding

2- Which of the following is a density-independent factor?

A- Competition B- **Extreme cold** C- Parasites D- Predation

3- which of the following is a density-independent factor?

A- Competition B- **Temperature** C- Parasites D- Predation

4- Which of the following example of a density-independent factors:

A- Disease B- Competition

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C- Parasites D- **Fire**

5- Which of the following Not depends on the number of members in a population per unit area?

A- An abiotic factor B- A density-dependent factor

C- **A density-independent factor** D- A biotic factor

6- Which statement describes the ground fire effect on the population ?

A. thickening lower growing plants .

B. new plants grow from seeds that the wind carries to the area.

C. **healthier population of mature ponderosa pines is produced.**

D. limits the population of ponderosa trees by killing many of the trees.

حرائق أرضية تم الحد من أضرارها

7- Which statement describes the crown fire effect on the population ?

A. thickening lower growing plants .

B. new plants grow from seeds that the wind carries to the area.

C. healthier population of mature ponderosa pines is produced.

D. **limits the population of ponderosa trees by killing many of the trees.**

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أضرار حرائق التيجان الشجرية

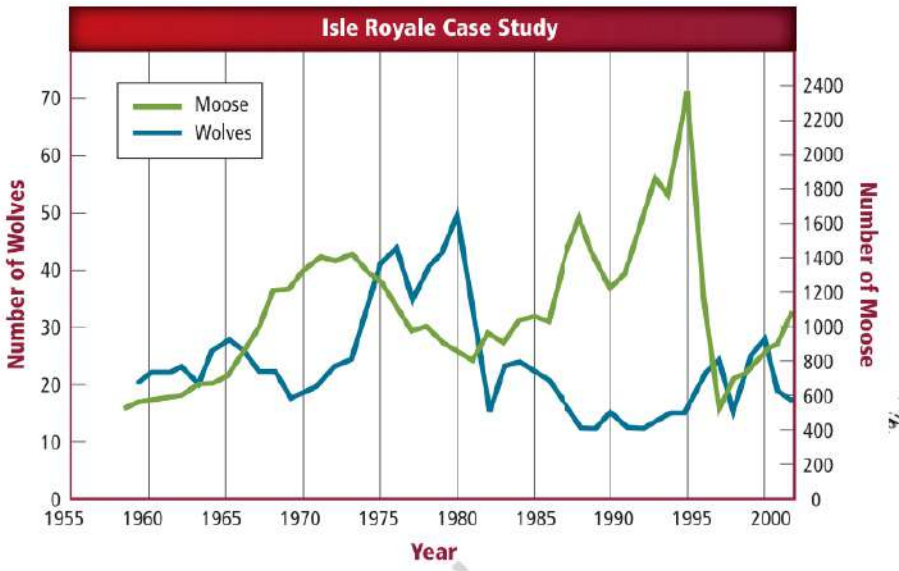
8- What was the approximate ratio of moose to wolves in 1975? -

A- 35:1 approx.

B- 50:1 approx

C- 20:1 approx

D- 15:1 approx



9- What was the approximate ratio of moose to wolves in 1985? -

A- 35:1 approx.

B- 12:1 approx

C- 20:1 approx Mohamad Rajab

D- 16:1 approx

10- Which of the following caused the increase in the number of moose in 1995?

A- increased wolves **B- decreased wolves**

C- increased food **D- decreased temperature**

15	BIO.3.4.01.042 يستخدم التمثيلات الرياضية أو الحاسوبية ليدعم الأدلة التي تشرح العوامل المؤثرة في القدرة الاستيعابية لنظام بيئي على مستويات مختلفة BIO.3.4.01.042 Use mathematical and/or computational representations to support explanations of factors that affect carrying capacity	188

11- Based on the table below, which letter of the following corresponds to the correct definition of carrying capacity?

استناداً إلى الجدول أدناه، أي حرف مما يلي يقابل تعريفاً صحيحاً للقدرة الاستيعابية؟

A	The number of organism per unit area. عدد الكائنات الحية في كل وحدة مساحة.
B	The number of individuals moving away from a population. عدد الأفراد الذين يغادرون الجماعة الأحيائية.
C	The number of individuals moving into population عدد الأفراد الذين ينضمون إلى الجماعة الأحيائية.
D	The maximum number of individuals in a species that an environment can support for the long term أكبر عدد من أفراد نوع ما تستطيع البيئة دعمه على المدى الطويل.

A **B** **C** **D**

12- Which factor can <u>limit the carrying capacity</u> of a population?

A. Emigration **B. Predation**

C. available nutrients **D. extreme temperatures**

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13- Population reaches the carrying capacity:

A- is reached in r-selected populations.

B- is reached as resources become limiting.

C- is reached at the end of exponential growth.

D- is reached the environment begins to be harmed.

14- If a population growth larger than its environmental carrying capacity, then:

A- birth rate may rise significantly. B- death rate may rise.

C- immigration rate may increase. D- death rate may fall significantly.

15- Why does the population growth level off at 10,000?

A. Biotic factors have made survival difficult.

B. The population has reached its carrying capacity.

C. Density-independent factors have slowed the growth of the population.

D. Immigration into the population has reached the maximum limit.

14	BIO.3.4.01.033 يشرح كيف أن الأنظمة البيئية ديناميكية بطبيعتها، وكيف يمكن أن تتغيرخصائصها مع مرور الزمن BIO.3.4.01.033 Explain that ecosystems are dynamic in nature and that their characteristics can vary over time.		188 - 189

	Offspring	Life span	Size	Parental care	Controlled by	Examples
r-strategy	many	Short	small	Less	Density-Independent Factors	Locusts- Fruit fly- Mouse
k-strategy	few	Long	larger	More	Density-dependent Factors	Panda-Elephants-whale

16- If angelfish produce hundreds of young several times a year, which statement below is true?

A. angelfish have a k-strategy reproductive pattern.

B. angelfish have an r-strategy reproductive pattern.

C. angelfish probably have a low mortality rate.

D. angelfish provide a lot of care for their young.

16- Which strategy is considered an adaptation for living in an environment where fluctuation in biotic or abiotic factors occurs?

A- k-strategy reproductive pattern. B- r-strategy reproductive pattern.

C- a low mortality rate D- high mortality rate

18- One of the characteristics of organisms that adopt the rate strategy, or r-strategy:

A. Short life span B. larger organism

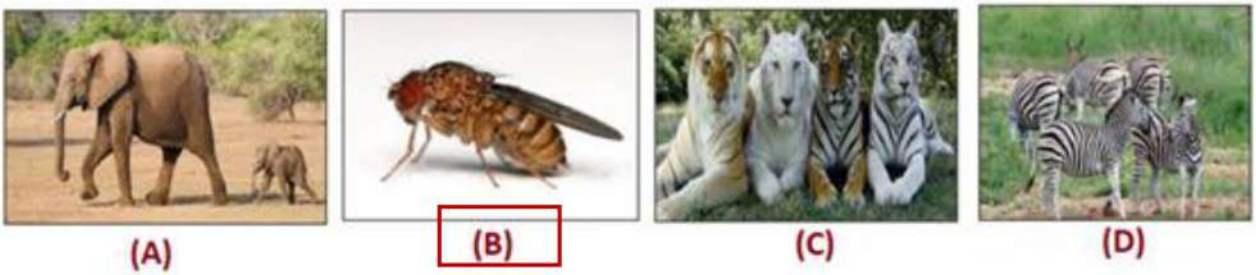
C. Produces few offspring D. Parental care.

19- Which of the following organisms is an example of the rate strategy, or r-strategy?

A. Zebra B. Robin

C. May fly D. human.

20- **Which of the following organisms follows a r-strategy for reproduction?**



(A) (B) (C) (D)

21- One of the characteristics of organisms that adopt the K-strategy:

A. Short life span **B. small organism**

C. Produces few offspring **D. Less Parental care.**

22- **Which of the following organisms follows a K-strategy for reproduction?**

a fruit fly ذبابة الفاكهة (A) Locusts الجراد (B) Mouses الفئران (C) Elephant الفيلة (D)

23- Which organism is the best example of a k-strategist?

A. Mouse **B. grasshopper**

C. Rabbit **D. whale**

24- Which of the following organisms is an example of a carrying-capacity strategy, or k-strategy?

A. the elephant (Zebra) **B. Locusts**

C. Fruit fly **D. Mouse**

With my sincere wishes for good luck and success

Teacher: Mohammad Rajab