

# Show what you Know about **The Spiny Forest**



By

Author

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1. Why is this place called the spiny forest?

?

**A** Most animals here have horns and spines.

**B** Most plants here have spines or thorns.

**C** It is dry and rocky here.



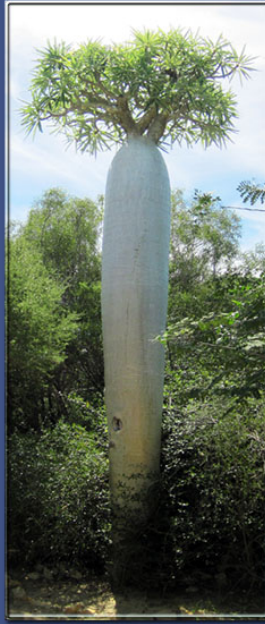
2. How do spines help the plants in the spiny forest?

?

**A** Spines prevent animals from climbing the plants.

**B** Animals cannot eat the leaves from plants with spines.

**C** Spines shade the plants and prevent sunburn.



3. Which is **NOT** a way spiny plants have adapted to the desert?

?

**A** Spiny plants only appear when it rains, quickly make seeds, and then die down.

**B** Spiny plants with only a few leaves do not lose much water to evaporation.

**C** Many spiny plants store water in thick trunks or thick leaves.



4. What were the small sifakas doing in the octopus trees?

?

- A** The sifakas were caught in the octopus trees by the spines.
- B** The sifakas were eating the leaves of the octopus trees.
- C** The sifakas were sliding down the octopus trees just for fun.



5. What is **NOT** true about the radiate tortoise?

?

**A** The radiate tortoise can run very fast.

**B** The radiate tortoise has a pattern on its shell that looks like sun rays.

**C** The radiate tortoise is rare now because too many have been caught as pets



6. Which sentence about the baobab tree is **FALSE**?

?

**A** The baobab tree stores water in its thick trunk.

**B** People and animals eat the fruit of the baobab tree.

**C** Baobab trees flip upside down to catch the water when it rains.



7. What should you do if you see a big bat called a flying fox?

?

**A** Run away before the flying fox attacks you.

**B** Hide behind a spiny tree so the flying fox cannot bite you.

**C** Be glad the flying fox woke up early and take a photo of it.



8. What was the most rare animal we saw when we hiked in the spiny forest?

?

- A** A ring-tailed lemur carrying her baby on her back.
- B** A striped mongoose that only lives in the spiny forest of Madagascar.
- C** A sifaka hopping sideways that looked like it was dancing.



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### **Spiny Forest Test Photo Credits:**

**Cover Photo** 950062993\_a9d57aaece\_o.jpg by dimitri\_66 2007 [CC-BY-NC-2.0] via Flickr.com Spiny Forest-- alluaudia in southern Madagascar in blue ABS test book cover.  
**Question 1 Spiny\_Forest\_Ifaty\_Madagascar.jpg** By JialiangGao [www.peace-on-earth.org](http://www.peace-on-earth.org) 2007 [CC-BY-SA-3.0], via Wikimedia Commons Spiny forest at Ifaty, Madagascar, featuring various adansonia (baobab) species, alluaudia procera (Madagascar ocotillo) and other vegetations.

**Ringtail Jump Collage** 2807245398\_ea36ab6203\_o.jpg by j-fi 2008 (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) Tall spiny plant, view looking straight up (Alluaudia) Combined with: Katta\_(Lemur\_catta)\_jumping.jpg By Malene Thyssen , <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Malene> 2004 [CC-BY-SA-2.5], via Wikimedia Commons.

**Three Spiny Plants Collage** by Ann Brundige 2011 [CC-BY-NC-2.0] Left to right, Alluaudia trunk close-up with rows of small leaves, Tall, thick-trunked Pachypodium, Dragon tree with spiny trunk and top tuft of narrow leaves. Arboretum, Toliar, Madagascar.

**Sifakas In Octopus Trees** 3453971488\_208ac501e6\_o.jpg Didiereaceae in the Spiny Desert Kaleta Reserve near Amboasary Sud in southern Madagascar. Combined with 3453211345\_b3034f0ea7\_o.jpg Sifakas on spiny alluaudia trunks Both by Leonora Enking (user wallygrom) 2008 (CC BY-SA 2.0), via Flickr.com.

**Radiate Tortoise** (*Geochelone radiata*) by Ann Brundige 2011 [CC-BY-NC-2.0] Caged tortoises in Arboretum, Toliar, Madagascar.

**Baobab Trees** 941597018\_fd67aa5a68\_b.jpg by mfavez 2007 (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0), via Flickr.com. Madagascar - All the des baobabs. This has backs of people and zebu cart.

**Flying Fox collage** 2130735397\_d0cf62f31e\_o.jpg by Steve Johnson (user biggles621) 2007 (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) Flying Fox Face view Combined with: 3450546897\_cef3e85604\_o.jpg Didieraceae by Leonora Enking (user wallygrom) 2008 (CC BY-SA 2.0) via Flickr.com. The Spiny Desert en route from Fort Dauphin to Amboasary.

**Grandidier's Mongoose Collage** Mungo1.jpg by Grigory Morozov 2008 (CC BY-SA-3.0), via Wikimedia Commons. Grandidier's mongoose combined with: 3451443320\_efbe13545e\_o.jpg by Leonora Enking (User wallygrom) 2008 (CC BY-SA 2.0), via Flickr.com. Aloe divaricata, Kaleta Reserve, near Amboasary in southern Madagascar.