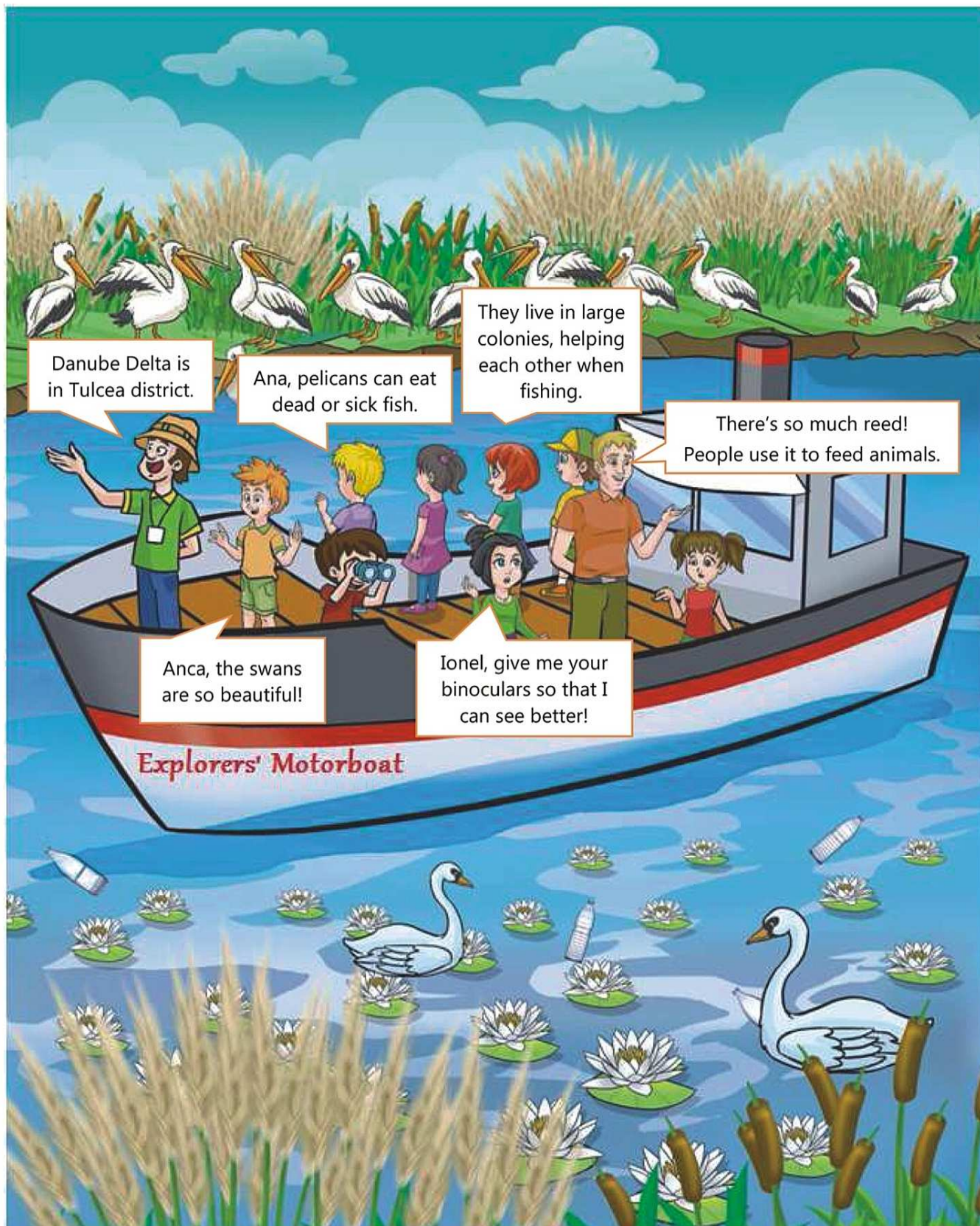


All questions worth 4 points.



11th INTERNATIONAL KANGAROO SCIENCE CONTEST 2018

Ecolier Level (Class 3 & 4)

Time Allowed: 90 minutes

For questions 1–10.

The Danube River is the longest river in the European Union. It begins in the Black Forest region of Germany and runs through 10 countries (Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine) on its way to the Black Sea.

The Danube forms its Delta in Romania just before it flows into the Black Sea. The river yearly carries along tonnes of silt (soil, branches, sand, broken stones) which is then dropped at the river's opening into the sea.

Danube Delta is a natural reservation which hosts 340 species of birds, 45 species of freshwater fish, and many mammals and reptiles.

Ana, Ionel, Dan, Anca, George, Dana, together with their twenty classmates and three teachers, went on a 4 day trip to Danube Delta, in order to explore the beautiful areas and admire the flora and fauna. They each paid 16 dollars / day for the boat trip and 54 dollars / day for accomodation and meals.

- The Danube Delta was formed along with
A) the silt the Danube carried away B) the sand the sea waves dropped
C) the branches that birds and animals brought D) trees and reed
E) stones and rocks
- The Danube River flows into
A) the Red Sea B) the Black Sea C) the Mediterranean Sea
D) the Atlantic Ocean E) Danube Delta
- In Danube Delta there are
A) 50 species of freshwater fish B) more than 1000 species of fish
C) 3600 species of birds D) over 250 species of birds
E) 36 species of birds
- How many water lilies are there in the picture?
A) 22 B) 20 C) 25
D) 26 E) 24
- There are large reed areas in the Delta. This is used to... .
A) make sugar B) feed animals C) build high buildings
D) make ships E) build fishing boats
- What birds can you see in the picture?
A) pelicans and swans B) storks and pelicans C) crows and swans
D) seagulls and swans E) pelicans and seagulls

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7. The students explore Danube Delta by
- A) car B) rowboat C) motorboat
D) canoe E) bike
8. To see the swan better, Ionel uses
- A) a monocular B) binoculars C) a telescope
D) a magnifier E) a microscope
9. Pelicans live in large
- A) flocks B) houses C) colonies
D) herds E) armies
10. What is not there in the picture?
- A) pets B) swans C) pelicans
D) reed E) water lilies

For questions 11–15.

Seagulls have webbed feet which help them swim. Males are bigger than females. Females usually lay 2-3 eggs. Seagulls may attack even people if they feel their eggs are threatened. It takes about 3-6 weeks for all the eggs to hatch. Both parents feed the chicks till they are 3-9 weeks old. The seagull chicks become full adults after 2-4 years from hatching.



Swans are the largest members of the water fowl family, they sometimes weigh more than 15 kg. They have curved necks and white plumage (or black plumage for some species). Swans feed on aquatic vegetation and sometimes molluscs, small fish, frogs, worms. Swans have beaks with serrated edges that look like small jagged "teeth" as part of their beaks, used for catching food and eating. Swans build their nests on land out of twigs and leaves, and the female swan lays between 3 and 9 eggs. The baby swans hatch out of their eggs after an incubation of just over a month.



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Time Allowed: 90 minutes

White storks may live up to 39 years. They prefer to be in or near marshy wetlands and lowlands. Storks build their nests in trees, on electric poles or on buildings. Some nests have been known to grow over two meters in diameter and about three meters in depth. Female lays four eggs per year, and the incubation period lasts 31 to 34 days. Chicks fledge 58 to 64 days after hatching. White storks feed on frogs, amphibians, fish, snakes, lizards, insects, earthy worms, snails, little mice. White storks are migratory. They arrive in Europe in March and they leave for Africa in August. Usually each couple of storks returns back to their nests. The number of white storks has decreased lately due to the effects of wetland reclamation and use of pesticides. Moreover, many white storks die during migration, or in collision with, and through electrocution by power lines.



11. Who feeds on fish?

- A) the pelican, the seagull and the swallow
- B) the seagull, the stork and the sparrow
- C) the stork, the pelican and the pigeon
- D) the pelican, the swan and the crow
- E) the seagull, the stork and the pelican

12. In Europe, how many months do storks stay each year?

- A) two
- B) three
- C) five
- D) eight
- E) nine

13. How many weeks after hatching do the stork chicks start flying?

- A) 9
- B) 12
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 15

14. When do seagulls attack man?

- A) when they receive food
- B) when people approach their chicks
- C) when they are hunted
- D) when they are in a zoo
- E) when they make their nests on the electricity pole

15. Which human activity does not endanger birds in the Delta?

- A) use of pesticides in agriculture
- B) bird poaching
- C) construction of high voltage pylons
- D) fishing
- E) establishing a nature reserve

For questions 16–20.



COMMON RUDD weighs between 200 and 300 g. It feeds on larvae and small shellfish, and in summer it catches flies and mosquitoes on the water surface.



HORSE MACKEREL is a migratory fish. It is 10-15 cm long and weighs 80-120 g. It eats small fish and shellfish, and cephalopods.



ASP is usually 50-60 cm long and weighs 4-7 kg. It feeds on larvae, molluscs and worms when young, and small fish when adult.



EUROPEAN PERCH is a very greedy fish, which is always on the prowl to fish. It is 30-35 cm long and weighs 200-500 g.



WELS CATFISH is a scaleless freshwater fish. Its mouth has two long barbels on the upper jaw and four shorter barbels on the lower jaw. The wels catfish is a freshwater bottom feeder. It can be more than 1 m long and its weight can be over 10-15 kg.

16. Who catches insects on the water surface?

- A) the horse mackerel
- B) the asp
- C) the European perch
- D) the common rudd
- E) the wels catfish

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Ecolier Level (Class 3 & 4)

Time Allowed: 90 minutes

17. The adult asp eats

- A) larvae
- B) flies
- C) molluscs
- D) small fish
- E) worms

18. Which fish has barbels?

- A) wels catfish
- B) European perch
- C) common rudd
- D) asp
- E) horse mackerel

19. Which is a migratory fish?

- A) European perch
- B) wels catfish
- C) asp
- D) common rudd
- E) horse mackerel

20. Which of the following fish does not have scales?

- A) common rudd
- B) horse mackerel
- C) European perch
- D) wels catfish
- E) asp

For questions 21–24.



***MINK** is a solitary semiaquatic animal. They make their homes by digging dens or they live in hollow logs. They often make their dens a little cozier by adding grass and leaves. Minks eat fish, frogs, mice. They give birth to live young once a year, at the beginning of summer. The male can weigh up to 2 kg, and the female barely weighs 1 kg.*



***MUSKRAT** is a very social semiaquatic animal, which lives in large, territorial families. Though not great on land, muskrats are fantastic swimmers. Females give birth to three litters per year which are usually carried on their back. An adult muskrat is about 60 cm long. The long tail is covered with hair and scales.*



***OTTER** lives on land and in water, its den having two entrances. Otters have short legs with webbed feet, dense fur that keeps them warm, a tapered tail, small ears and nostrils that can close under the water. Otters eat mostly fish but also crabs, crayfish, frogs and occasionally a small mammal or bird.*

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Ecolier Level (Class 3 & 4)

Time Allowed: 90 minutes

21. Minks give birth to live young

- A) at the beginning of spring
- B) three times a year
- C) at the beginning of summer
- D) twice a year
- E) at the end of summer

22. Muskrats carry their babies... .

- A) on the back
- B) in their mouths
- C) on their heads
- D) in their arms
- E) on branches

23. The otter has... .

- A) a nest made of leaves
- B) a den with two entrances
- C) a burrow with one entrance
- D) a hive in the forest
- E) a tree hollow

24. A muskrat can give birth to nine young each time. How many babies can a muskrat give birth to in four years?

- A) 36
- B) 27
- C) 108
- D) 60
- E) 324

