Bio12-Q1W1-Test

Modified True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 1. The great northern coniferous forests are part of the tundra biome. _____

____ 2. A pioneer community is usually the stable result of succession. _____

____ 3. Optimal factors restrict the numbers of organisms that can exist. _____

____ 4. Age, physical condition, and stage in its life cycle may all influence an organism's limits of tolerance. _____

____ 5. The portion of the shoreline that is affected by high and low tides is the aphotic zone. _____

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 6. Water is lost to the abiotic parts of the biosphere from the biotic parts by the process of _____.
a. precipitation
b. photosynthesis
c. transpiration
d. infiltration

____ 7. Sea stars live in saltwater ecosystems. Some species live in shallow tidal pools, while others live in the deepest parts of the oceans. This is a description of the _____ of sea stars.
a. habitat
b. community
c. niche
d. none of these

____ 8. Cougars are predators that often eat weakened or diseased animals. This is a description of the _____ of cougars.
a. habitat
b. community
c. niche
d. none of these

____ 9. An ecologist who studies how several species in an area interact among each other and with the abiotic parts of the environment is interested in the biological organization level called a(n) _____.
a. organism
b. population
c. community
d. ecosystem

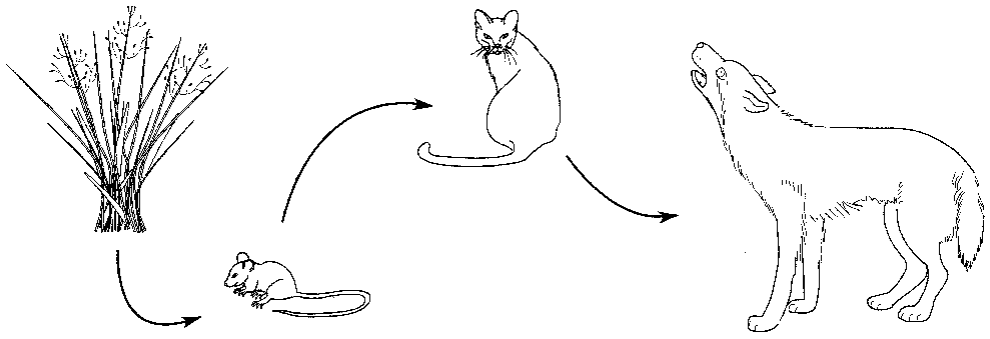

Figure 2-1

____ 10. Referring to Figure 2-1, suppose 10 000 units of energy are available at the level of the grasses. What is the total number of energy units lost by the time energy reaches the coyote?

a. 90 units
b. 990 units
c. 9900 units
d. 9990 units

____ 11. Referring to Figure 2-1, as matter and energy move from grasses to coyotes, the amount of available energy _____.
a. increases
b. decreases
c. decreases then increases
d. increases or decreases but population size remains the same

____ 12. Referring to Figure 2-1, the coyotes would be considered _____.
a. herbivores
b. third-order consumers
c. second-order consumers
d. decomposers

____ 13. Referring to Figure 2-1, energy flows from _____.
a. coyotes to grasses
b. cats to mice
c. mice to cats
d. coyotes to cats

____ 14. Where is the biosphere in Figure 2-4?

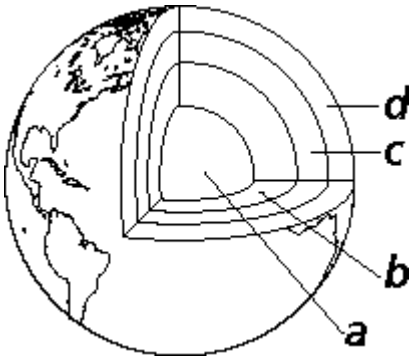

Figure 2-4

a. core
b. mantle
c. upper mantle
d. earth's crust

____ 15. Identify the abiotic factor labeled in the ecosystem shown in Figure 2-5.

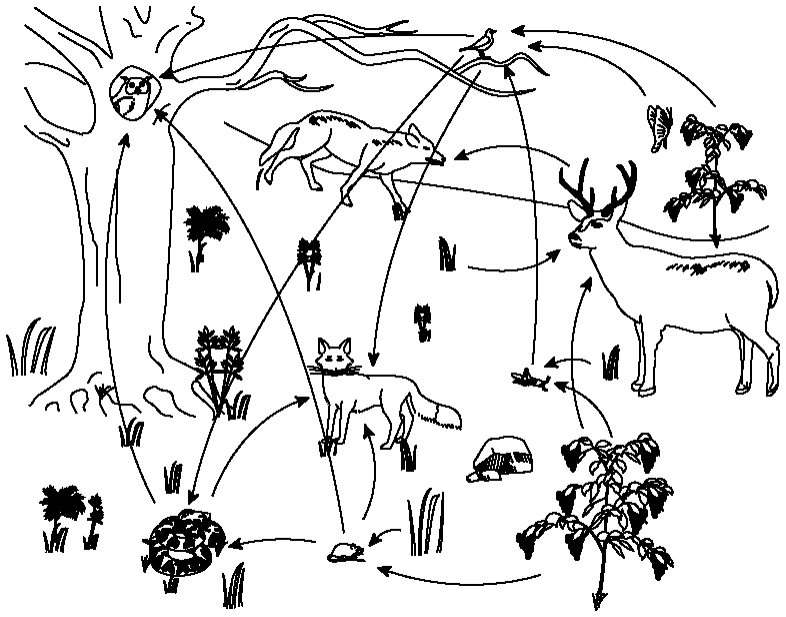

Figure 2-5

a. mouse
b. butterfly
c. rock
d. tree

____ 16. In the energy pyramid shown in Figure 2-7, which level has the smallest number of organisms?

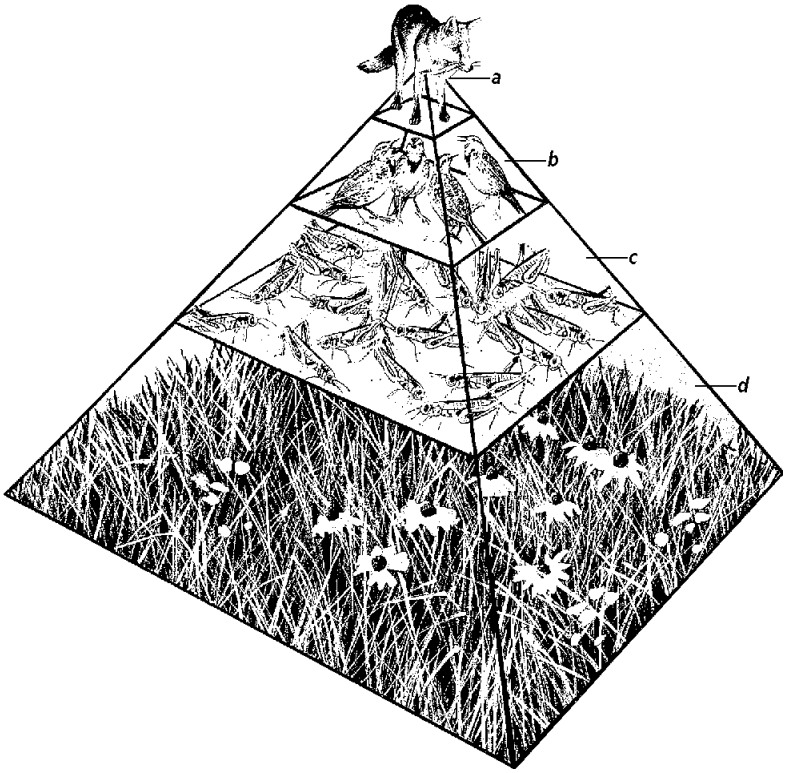

Figure 2-7

a. fox
b. birds
c. grasshoppers
d. grass

____ 17. The organisms growing on the log in Figure 2-8 are ____?

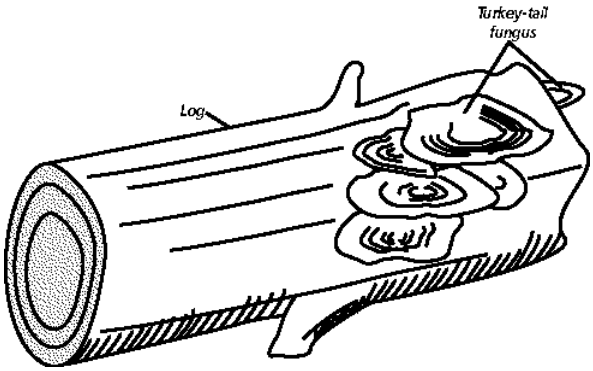

Figure 2-8

a. producers
b. autotrophs
c. carnivores
d. decomposers

____ 18. The organism shown in Figure 2-12 is involved in which type of symbiosis?

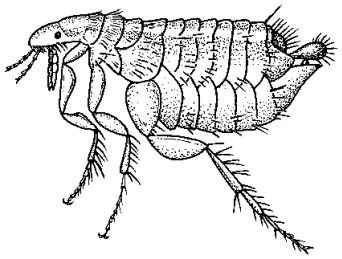

Figure 2-12

a. mutualism
b. commensalism
c. parasitism
d. predatorism

____ 19. An uncut lawn becomes a meadow and eventually a forest. This process is an example of _____.
a. aphotic zones
b. primary succession
c. estuary
d. secondary succession

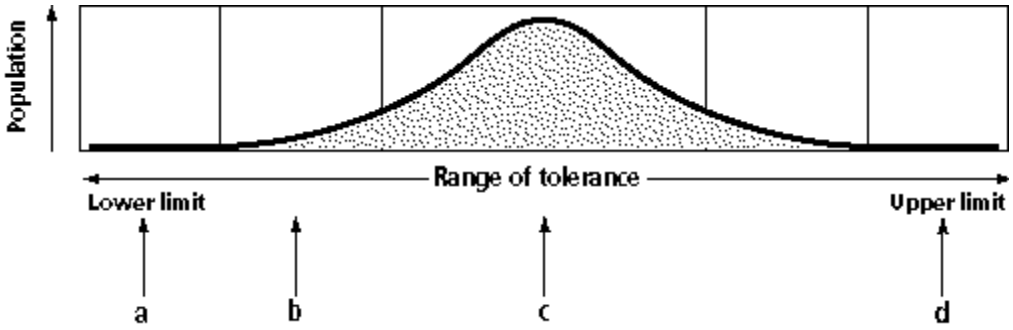

Figure 3-3

____ 20. In Figure 3-3, where will you be most likely to find the greatest diversity?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

____ 21. In Figure 3-3, which section would have a lack of organisms due to an overabundance of resources?
a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

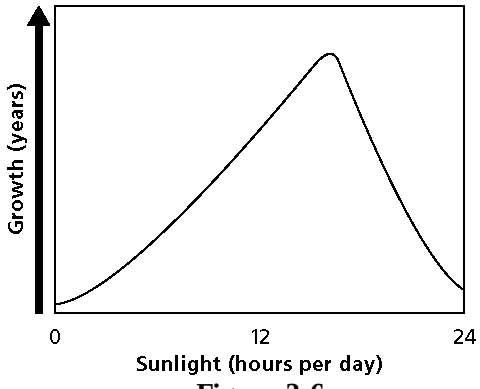

Figure 3-6

____ 22. Look at the graph in Figure 3-6. What does this graph tell us about this species of plant?
a. too much sunlight can hurt them
c. heat is damaging to them

b. they thrive in a lot of sun
d. they need plenty of water

____ 23. What would be the best time of the year to plant the organism described in Figure 3-6?
a. winter
b. spring
c. summer
d. fall

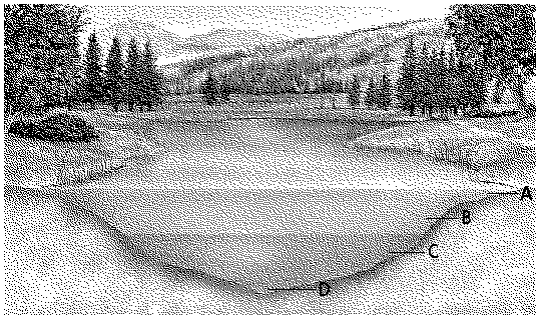

Figure 3-7

____ 24. You take a sample of species from the area labeled A in Figure 3-7. What would you expect to find?
a. almost no life
b. great species diversity
c. organisms that need very little oxygen
d. one dominant species of fish

____ 25. What type of species would be most likely found in the area labeled D in Figure 3-7?
a. one that requires plenty of oxygen
b. plants that require light
c. amphibians that need a warm habitat
d. decomposers that feed on dead organisms

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. mutualism
b. biosphere
c. ecology
d. biological community
e. decomposer
f. parasitism
g. habitat
h. food web
i. food chain
j. commensalism
k. scavenger
l. heterotroph
m. trophic level
n. autotroph

____ 26. relationship between organisms in which both organisms benefit
____ 27. network of interconnected food chains
____ 28. relationship between organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is neither harmed nor benefited
____ 29. feeds on dead organisms
____ 30. step in the passage of energy and matter through an ecosystem