**Ecosystems Pre and Post Test**

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| **1.** | Temperature, light, air, water, soil, and climate are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the environment. |

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| **A.** | biotic |

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| **B.** | abiotic |

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| **C.** | boreal |

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| **D.** | living |
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| **2.** | Choose the phrase that correctly finishes this statement: "A species is..." |

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| **A.** | a specific part of the abiotic environment |

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| **B.** | a way of describing all the living parts of an ecosystem |

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| **C.** | a group of organisms that can successfully mate with each other and reproduce |

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| **D.** | part of the natural decomposing materials in soil |
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| **3.** | Ecology is the study of the |

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| **A.** | abiotic parts of the environment, such as climate, air, and soil |

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| **B.** | biotic parts of the environment, such as animals and plants |

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| **C.** | interactions between organisms |

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| **D.** | interactions between organisms as well as the interactions between organisms and their environment |

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| **4.** | What is an ecosystem? |

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| **A.** | All the interacting organisms that live in an environment and the abiotic parts of the environment that affect the organisms |

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| **B.** | A person who observes and studies the interactions between the biotic and abiotic parts of the environment |

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| **C.** | The relationship among the biotic parts of the environment |

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| **D.** | The relationship between all the abiotic elements of a pond |
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| **5.** | When populations share their environment and interact with populations of other species, it is called a |

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| **A.** | biome |

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| **B.** | ecoprovince |

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| **C.** | community |

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| **D.** | species |

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| **6.** | The space where an organism lives and the role an organism plays within its ecosystem is referred to as a |

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| **A.** | sampling |

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| **B.** | community |

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| **C.** | population |

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| **D.** | niche |

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| **7.** | An organism that creates its own food is called |

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| **A.** | a producer |

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| **B.** | a consumer |

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| **C.** | a scavenger |

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| **D.** | a decomposer |

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| **8.** | A consumer is |

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| **A.** | an organism that produces its own food |

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| **B.** | an organism that does not need food to survive |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | an abiotic organism |

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| **D.** | an organism that cannot produce its own food |
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| **9.** | Which of the following two organisms are producers? |

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| **A.** | plants and phytoplankton |

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| **B.** | plants and consumers |

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| **C.** | consumers and phytoplankton |

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| **D.** | phytoplankton and chlorophyll |

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| **10.** | A food web is more realistic than a food chain for showing the feeding relationships in ecosystems because |

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| **A.** | it compares the number of consumers to the number of micro-organisms in an ecosystem |

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| **B.** | food chains use only a small sampling of organisms. |

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| **C.** | a food web explains why there are more producers than consumers. |

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| **D.** | producers are usually eaten by many different consumers and most consumers are eaten by more than one predator |

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| **11.** | The largest percentage of solar energy that penetrates the atmosphere of the Earth is used to |

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| **A.** | heat the atmosphere and the Earth’s surface. |

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| **B.** | carry on photosynthesis. |

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| **C.** | generate winds. |

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| **D.** | heat and evaporate water. |
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| **12.** | A species of plant or animal that is facing imminent extinction or extirpation is said to be |

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| **A.** | extinct |

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| **B.** | extirpated |

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| **C.** | endangered |

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| **D.** | threatened |

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| **13.** | Consider this food chain: algae       -->        water fleas    -->     minnows        -->        trout      -->       bear  The minnows in this food chain are….. |

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| **A.** | top carnivores |

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| **B.** | tertiary carnivores |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | secondary carnivores |

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| **D.** | primary carnivores |

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| **14.** | Heterotrophs obtain energy from all of the following except: |

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| **A.** | autotrophs |

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| **B.** | herbivores |

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| **C.** | solar radiation |

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| **D.** | other heterotrophs |
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| **15.** | For the food web belowhttp://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/upload/yuiupload/1884000555.jpg  what does the praying mantis represent? |

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| **A.** | a primary consumer |

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| --- | --- |
| **B.** | a secondary consumer |

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| **C.** | a tertiary consumer |

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| **D.** | a producer |

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| **16.** | How many primary consumers are there in the following food web?http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/upload/yuiupload/1796741534.jpg |

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| **A.** | 1 |

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| **B.** | 2 |

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| **C.** | 3 |

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| **D.** | 4 |

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| **17.** | Which of the following is NOT an abiotic factor |

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| **A.** | decomposer |

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| **B.** | light intensity |

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| **C.** | wind |

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| **D.** | humidity |

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| **18.** | The graph below shows the changes in the size of the populations of two different species of paramecia placed in one beaker.http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/upload/yuiupload/1475225276.jpg  What can be concluded from this graph? |

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| **A.** | Paramecium A is the predator, paramecium B is the prey |

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| --- | --- |
| **B.** | Paramecium B is the predator, paramecium A is the prey |

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| **C.** | The introduction of paramecium B is followed by a decline in the population of paramecium A |

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| **D.** | Paramecium B reaches a steady state of growth |