socrative
A showbie PRODUCT

Name _____
Date _____

Ecosystems

Score _____

1. Abiotic refers to the components of an ecosystem such as:

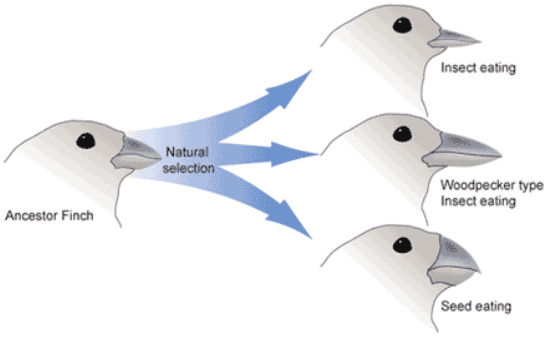
(A) Microbes, water, bacteria & chlorophyll.

(B) The birds and the bees.

(C) Rocks, water, wind and temperature.

(D) The living parts of an ecosystem.

2. Adaptations are:



(A) Not important to help an organism avoid extinction.

(B) Allow animals take care of others' young.

(C) Also known as the habitat of an individual of a species.

(D) Special structures and behaviours that help an organism succeed in its ecosystem.

3.

Biodegradable items were:

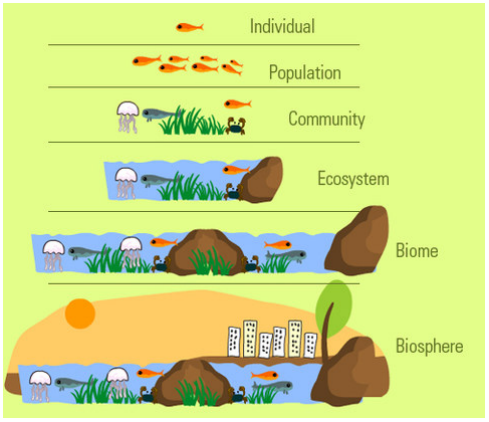
(A) Invented before the 80's.

(B) Once living and can be broken down by decomposers.

(C) Only consumed by species known as producers.

(D) Only present in flora and not fauna.

4. Biomes are:



(A) Parts of a leaf.

(B) to be recycled by law.

(C) A collection of related ecosystems.

(D) None of the above.

5. Biotic components of an ecosystem include:

(A) Decomposers, producers and consumers.

(B) Non-biodegradable items.

(C) Pesticides.

(D) The underground sections of the biosphere.

6.

All of the organisms in an ecosystem refers to the:

(A) Matter cycle.

(B) Carbon cycle.

(C) Community.

(D) Party at ground zero.

7. To break down into smaller pieces to be reused in an ecosystem is to:

(A) Decompose.

(B) Compose.

(C) Reduce biodiversity.

(D) Buy a motorcycle.

8. The variety of living organisms in an ecosystem refers to:

(A) A zoo.

(B) Farmer Brown.

(C) Biodiversity.

(D) Succession.

9. Ecology

(A) Is the opposite of biology.

(B) Studies the relationship between an environment's components.

(C) Studies only biotic components.

(D) Is for the birds.

10. An Ecosystem refers to the relationships among:

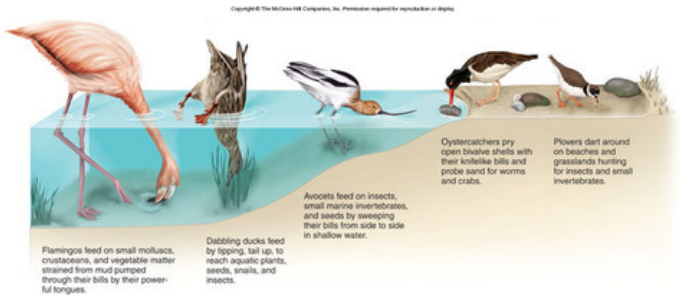
(A) Organisms in a community and the abiotic factors in their environment.

(B) Flora and fauna.

(C) Mowgli and Baloo.

(D) Producers and consumers.

11.



The term Ecological Niche refers to:

(A) The role of technology.

(B) Human intervention.

(C) A field study.

(D) The role of an organism in an ecosystem. (How it's uniquely successful)

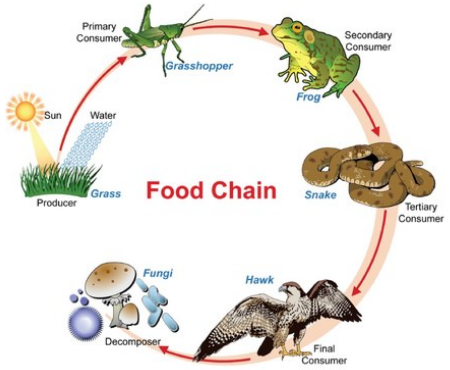
12. Scientists look at food chains to:

(A) Organize and understand how species interact and to show feeding pathways of several organisms.

(B) Discover nutrients.

(C) Buy discounted pizzas.

(D) Understand how respiration breaks down sugars for the energy stored.



13. Substances that supply organisms with energy to move, grow and repair cells.

(A) Mom's cooking.

(B) Nutrients.

(C) Herbicides.

(D) Pesticides.

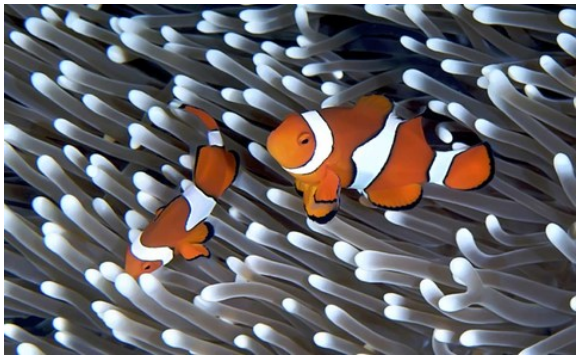
14. Everyone knows that an organism is:

(A) The number of a certain species in a population.

(B) A single living thing.

(C) The variety of populations in a community.

(D) Only referring to animals instead of plants.



15. Farmers use pesticides to:

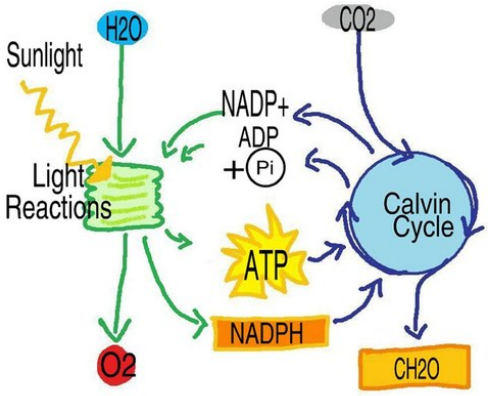
(A) Increase biodiversity within an ecosystem.

(B) To encourage nocturnal photosynthesis.

(C) To reduce the populations of unwanted plant and animal populations.

(D) None of the above.

16. Photosynthesis is a process in which plants:



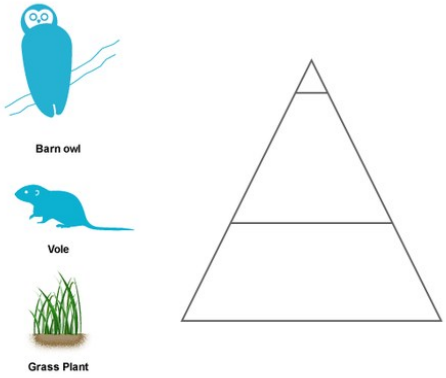
(A) Transfers heat from the sun into energy for cell growth and repair.

(B) In the ocean consume algae.

(C) Fend off scavenger species.

(D) Cause the pH of groundwater to decrease rapidly and create acid rain.

17. A Producer is:



(A) A plant that produces all the food and oxygen that consumers need.

(B) Is the hardest working person on the movie set.

(C) At the top of most food chains.

(D) None of the above.

18. A Pioneer species is:

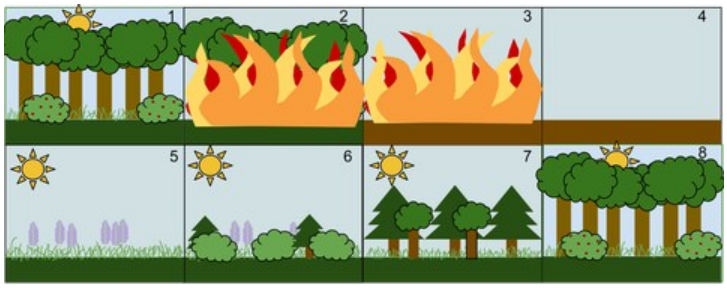
(A) A scavenger in its ecosystem.

(B) An omnivore in its ecosystem.

(C) The first species that arrives (back) in an ecosystem (i.e. After a severe forest fire).

(D) David Suzuki

19.



Succession

(A) Is achieved when studying for a test!

(B) Is a predictable pattern of change in an ecosystem.

(C) Is a survival of the fittest.

(D) Proves the theory of evolution.

20. The Hydrologic Cycle refers to:

(A) Mr. F's next bike.

(B) Various forms of precipitation.

(C) Hydroelectric power generation (damming rivers for electricity).

(D) None of the above.

21. Population refers to:

(A) The number of organisms of the same species in a community.

(B) The number of species in a community.

(C) The number of organisms of the same species in a biome.

(D) The number of organisms of the same species in the biosphere.

22. Omnivores are:

(A) Fauna that consume both flora and fauna.

(B) Flora that consume both flora and fauna.

(C) Lower on most food chains than producers

(D) None of the above.

23. The Matter Cycle describes:

(A) How matter is used and reused by organisms.

(B) The role of decomposers in an ecosystem.

(C) The importance of biodegradable items in forest biomes.

(D) How human-made chemicals break down molecules.

24. A Decomposer is:

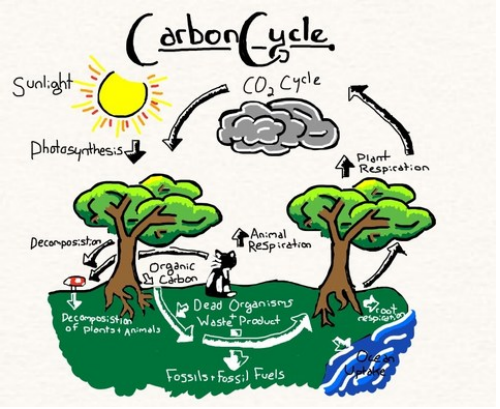
(A) A type of species that scavenges in an ecosystem.

(B) An ecological niche; an organism that breaks down materials to be reused in ecosystems.

(C) Loves rap music.

(D) Not overly fond of Mozart's Flute Concerto No. 2 in D Major.

25. The Carbon Cycle shows how:



(A) To make lightweight bicycles.

(B) Carbon in CO2 from the atmosphere is NOT used to make sugars for plants/animals.

(C) Carbon is used/reused in respiration and photosynthesis.

(D) Chlorophyll absorbs light in the electromagnetic spectrum.

26. The Biosphere is:

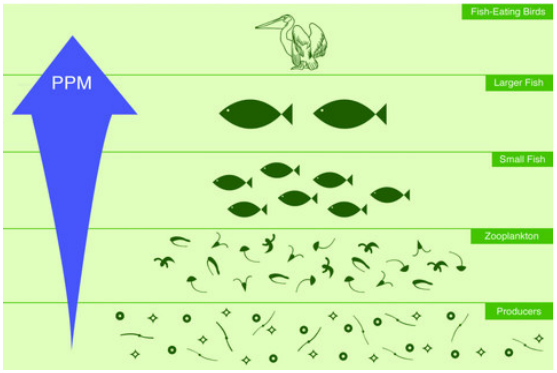
(A) Illegal.

(B) Wherever living things are found in water biomes.

(C) Wherever organisms are found on Earth.

(D) At Farmer Brown's.

27. Biological amplification is the process that results in:



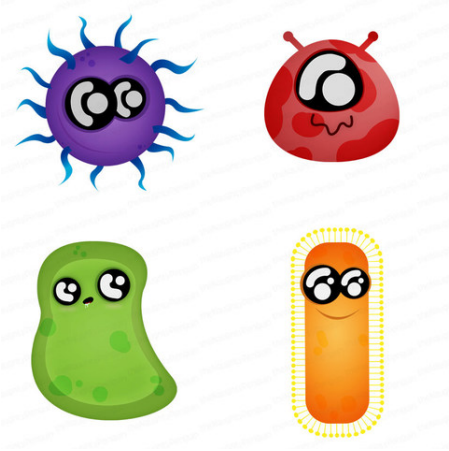
(A) LOUD MUSIC!

(B) Increasing concentrations of harmful chemicals at each higher level of a food chain.

(C) Organisms reproduce and have offspring larger than themselves.

(D) Decreasing concentrations of harmful chemicals at each higher level of a food chain.

28. Microbes:



(A) Assist in the recycling of matter and in turn provide nutrients to producers.

(B) Are also known for disease causing bacteria and viruses.

(C) Are useful in making cheese, yogurt, bread and tanning leather.

(D) All the above.

29. Which statement is true?

(A) Microbes are not responsible for epidemics.

(B) There are 7 kinds of microbes.

(C) Every organism in an ecosystem serves a function.

(D) Mr. Fitch's favourite colour is NOT chrome.

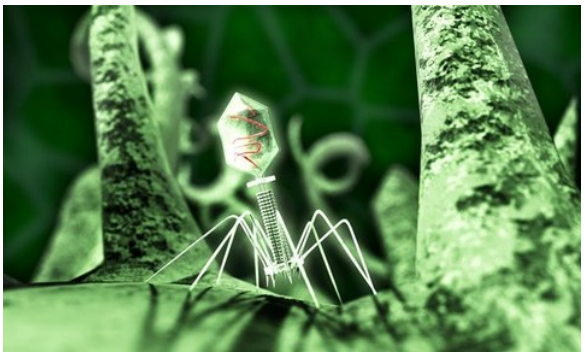
30. Four types of microbes are:

(A) Producers, consumers, decomposers and scavengers.

(B) Viruses, bacteria, protozoans and fungus.

(C) Viruses, bacteria, decomposers and fungi.

(D) Disease, epidemics, influenza and pandemics.



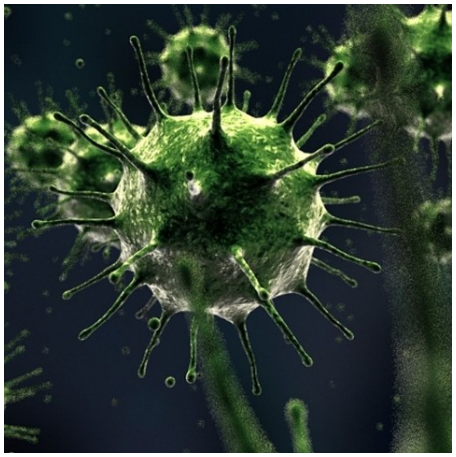
31. Four examples of types of microbes are:

(A) HIV, gangrene, malaria and moulds.

(B) Nutrients, vitamins, sugars and carbohydrates.

(C) Smallpox, HIV, polio and influenza (the Flu).

(D) Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki and Suzuki.



32. Which statement is NOT true?

(A) Mr. F loves motorbikes.

(B) The extinction of species is a natural process.

(C) Acid rain has a high pH.

(D) Coal burning plants, metal smelters and oil refineries produce energy, materials and air pollutants.

33. Which items do NOT belong in municipal landfills?

(A) Recyclable paper and metals.

(B) Toxic elements such as mercury and highly radioactive metals.

(C) Used tires, disposable diapers, consumer electronics and non-biodegradable plastics.

(D) All of the above.