Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

Section: Living Things Need Energy

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

C 1. an organism that eats only animals
F 2. a triangular diagram that shows an ecosystem's loss of energy
E 3. an organism that eats both plants and animals
A 4. an organism that eats only plants
B 5. a diagram that shows how energy in food flows from one organism to another
d 6. a diagram that shows the feeding relationships between organisms in an ecosystem

a. herbivore
b. food chain
c. carnivore
d. food web
e. omnivore
f. energy pyramid

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

C 7. Organisms that can make their own food from sunlight are called
a. decomposers.
b. consumers.
c. producers.
d. carnivores.

d 8. Grass is eaten by a prairie dog. The prairie dog is eaten by a coyote. This is an example of
a. an abiotic element.
b. an omnivore.
c. a herbivore.
d. a food chain.

b 9. One food web arrow goes from a prairie dog to a coyote, showing that
a. the coyote is bigger.
b. the coyote eats the prairie dog.
c. the prairie dog eats the coyote.
d. the prairie dog is a producer.

a 10. Without wolves, Yellowstone Park had
a. too many elk.
b. too much grass.
c. too many rabbits.
d. too many cows.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

Section: Types of Interactions

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

d 1. a relationship between two organisms in which one benefits and the other is not affected
~~2. the evolution of two or more species due to mutual influence~~
b 3. a relationship in which two different organisms live in close association with each other
A 4. an organism that is killed and eaten by another organism
e 5. a relationship where one organism benefits and the other is harmed
C 6. a relationship between two species in which both species benefit

a. prey
b. symbiosis
c. mutualism
d. commensalism
e. parasitism
~~f. coevolution~~

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

a 7. The largest population an environment can support is its
a. carrying capacity.
b. limiting factor.
c. population.
d. symbiosis.

b 8. One type of competition involves individuals competing for resources. The other involves competition between different
a. organisms.
b. populations.
c. environments.
d. relationships.

C 9. Young wasps are eating the tomato hornworm that is their host. What is this an example of?
a. commensalism
b. mutualism
c. parasitism
d. competition

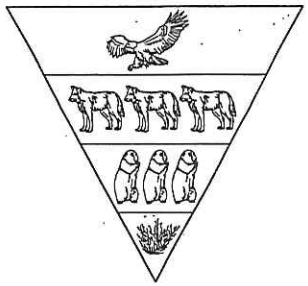
b 10. A bird eats a worm. Who is the predator?
a. the worm
b. the bird
c. both the bird and the worm
d. neither the bird nor the worm

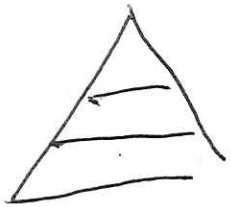
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Chapter Review *continued*

INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the energy pyramid below to answer the questions that follow.





25. According to the energy pyramid, are there more prairie dogs or plants?

Prairie dogs

26. What level has the most energy?

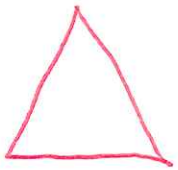
The Top level

27. Would an energy pyramid such as this one exist in nature?

NO, an energy pyramid like this could not exist in Nature

28. How could you change this pyramid to look like one representing a real ecosystem?

The pyramid should be wider at the bottom and narrow at the top



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section ~~Quiz~~

Section: Everything Is Connected

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

D **1.** a group of organisms of the same species living in the same area

F **2.** the study of the interactions of living organisms with each other and the environment

A **3.** the nonliving part of the environment

B **4.** all the populations of species that live and interact in the same habitat

E **5.** the part of Earth where life exists

C **6.** a community of organisms and their abiotic environment

a. abiotic
b. community
c. ecosystem
d. population
e. biosphere
f. ecology

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

d **7.** What word describes the mammals, fish, birds, and plants that live in an environment?
a. abiotic
b. the population
c. the biosphere
d. biotic

A **8.** A community is several species of animals interacting, while a population is
a. members of one species in an area.
b. the biotic and abiotic elements of an area.
c. the nonliving elements of a habitat.
d. a single organism.

C **9.** The five levels of organization in the environment, from first to fifth level are
a. organism, population, biosphere, ecosystem, community.
b. organism, population, biotic elements, abiotic elements, community.
c. organism, population, community, ecosystem, biosphere.
d. organism, population, biosphere, abiotic elements, ecology.

d **10.** Which of the following is abiotic?
a. a gar
b. an alligator
c. grass
d. water

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Chapter Test C *continued*

MATCHING

Read the description. Then, draw a line from the dot next to each description to the matching word.

B **9.** a bear that eats plants and animals ●

A **10.** a triangle-shaped diagram that shows how energy is lost ●

D **11.** a type of symbiosis where the host is harmed ●

C **12.** the area from the oceans to the air where there is life ●

a. energy pyramid

b. omnivore

c. biosphere

d. parasitism

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Chapter Test C *continued*

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Read the words in the box. Read the sentences. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

food chain	food web	producers	omnivores

13. A food web shows energy connections better than a(n) Food Chain.

14. Animals that eat plants or animals are Consumers/omnivore.

15. Living things that make their own food from sunlight are producers.

16. A diagram showing the feeding relationships between living things in an ecosystem is a(n) Food Web.

population	biotic	abiotic	community

17. A river carrying nutrients is a(n) Abiotic factor that helps the ecosystem.

18. Plants, animals, and all living things are Biotic factors.

19. Two or more individuals of the same kind living together are a(n) population.

20. All the populations of living things in the same place are a(n) Community.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Chapter ~~Test C~~ Study Guide

Interactions of Living Things

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

b

1. Rocks, temperature, and water are what kind of things?
   - a. biotic
   - b. abiotic
   - c. population
   - d. living

C

2. What level of organization comes after population?
   - a. biosphere
   - b. organism
   - c. community
   - d. ecosystem

b

3. What word describes a community of organisms and their environment?
   - a. individuals
   - b. ecosystem
   - c. population
   - d. community

d

4. What living things make food from sunlight?
   - a. consumers
   - b. parasites
   - c. decomposers
   - d. producers

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

B

5. What happened to other living things when the wolves no longer lived in Yellowstone?
   - a. They were better off.
   - b. They were out of balance.
   - c. They died.
   - d. They were not changed.

6. When is food a limiting factor?
   - a. when a population is large
   - b. when there's too much food
   - c. when a population is small
   - d. when there's too much water

B

7. What is an animal that catches and eats another animal called?
   - a. prey
   - b. predator
   - c. producer
   - d. herbivore

B

8. In which relationship do living things help each other?
   - a. parasitism
   - b. mutualism
   - c. organism
   - d. predator