

Interactions and Ecosystems Practice Quiz

Topic 4 - How Organisms Interact

1. An ecosystem thrives with biotic and abiotic component parts. An example of an abiotic part of an ecosystem is ...
 - micro-bacteria**
 - fungus**
 - minerals**
 - decaying plants**
2. To determine an organism's niche, all of the following must be determined, **EXCEPT** ...
 - how it is classified**
 - what it eats**
 - where it lives**
 - what relationships it has with other organisms**
3. Organisms in an eco system can be classified as producers or consumers. The producers provide food for the consumers. An organism that consumes both producers and other consumers is called a ...
 - herbivore**
 - omnivore**
 - carnivore**
 - prey**

4. Food chains and food webs are models in science which visually show us the different relationships within an ecosystem. The primary difference between the food chain and the food web is ...

a food chain shows how energy is stored

a food web shows how energy is used

a food web is a complex system of food chains

a food chain is a combination of different food webs

5. The clean-up crew are the decomposers. Decomposers and scavengers get rid of the garbage and waste in an ecosystem. Decomposers differ from scavengers because they ...

only eat dead organisms

do not eat dead organisms

break down larger organisms

only feed on dead plants and animals

Check your [Answers](#)

Interactions and Ecosystems Practice Quiz

Topic 4 - How Organisms Interact

1. An ecosystem thrives with biotic and abiotic component parts. An example of an abiotic part of an ecosystem is ...

micro-bacteria

fungus

minerals (Text p. 38) Look at the Illustration of an ecosystem on this page

decaying plants

2. To determine an organism's niche, all of the following must be determined, **EXCEPT** ...
how it is classified (Text p. 40)

what it eats

where it lives

what relationships it has with other organisms

3. Organisms in an eco system can be classified as producers or consumers. The producers provide food for the consumers. An organism that consumes both producers and other consumers is called a ...

herbivore

omnivore (Text p. 40)

carnivore

prey

4. Food chains and food webs are models in science which visually show us the different relationships within an ecosystem. The primary difference between the food chain and the food web is ...

a food chain shows how energy is stored

a food web shows how energy is used

a food web is a complex system of food chains (Text p. 43)

a food chain is a combination of different food webs

5. The clean-up crew are the decomposers. Decomposers and scavengers get rid of the garbage and waste in an ecosystem. Decomposers differ from scavengers because they ...

only eat dead organisms

do not eat dead organisms (Text p. 45)

break down larger organisms

only feed on dead plants and animals