

Fresh and Saltwater Systems Practice Quiz

Topic 5 - Living In Water

1. There are many different organisms living in the oceans. The greatest diversity can be found ...
 - along the shoreline**
 - in the top 180 meters**
 - in the bottom of the ocean**
 - along the mid-ocean ridge**
2. In water that is constantly moving, aquatic organisms have adapted to this changing environment in many different ways. Sea Stars have special adaptations that help them cling to solid surfaces called
 - tentacles**
 - tube feet**
 - triceps**
 - trio appendages**
3. Whales are able to devour large amounts of plankton because they can filter them through this adaptation ...
 - gills**
 - blubber**
 - baleen**
 - barnacles**

4. There are many different kinds of single-celled organisms living in the oceans. More than half of the plankton is made up of single-celled ...

diatoms

amoebas

foraminifera

paramecium

5. Too many nutrients in an aquatic ecosystem can cause populations of algae to increase rapidly. Although this is good for the algae, it is not so good for other organisms because the algae ...

take up too much space

take away all the nutrients

reduce the oxygen supply

make the water smell bad

6. In the deep reaches of the ocean floor, certain bacteria can survive in this extreme environment and are able to make food and oxygen for other organisms through a process called ...

photosynthesis

chemosynthesis

hydrosynthesis

thermosynthesis

Check your
Answers

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Topic 5 - Living In Water

1. There are many different organisms living in the oceans. The greatest diversity can be found ...
along the shoreline

in the top 180 meters (p. 433 - because that is how far down light can penetrate)

in the bottom of the ocean

along the mid-ocean ridge

2. In water that is constantly moving, aquatic organisms have adapted to this changing environment in many different ways. Sea Stars have special adaptations that help them cling to solid surfaces called

tentacles

tube feet (p. 434)

triceps

trio appendages

3. Whales are able to devour large amounts of plankton as they can filter them through this adaptation ...

gills

blubber

baleen (p. 436)

barnacles

4. There are many different kinds of single-celled organisms living in the oceans. More than half of the plankton is made up of single-celled ...

diatoms (p. 440)

amoebas

foraminifera

paramecium

5. Too many nutrients in an aquatic ecosystem can cause populations of algae to increase rapidly. Although this is good for the algae, it is not so good for other organisms because the algae ...

take up too much space

take away all the nutrients

reduce the oxygen supply (p. 444 - Figure 5.80A)

make the water smell bad

6. In the deep reaches of the ocean floor, certain bacteria can survive in this extreme environment and are able to make food and oxygen for other organisms through a process called ...

photosynthesis

chemosynthesis (p. 447)

hydrosynthesis

thermosynthesis