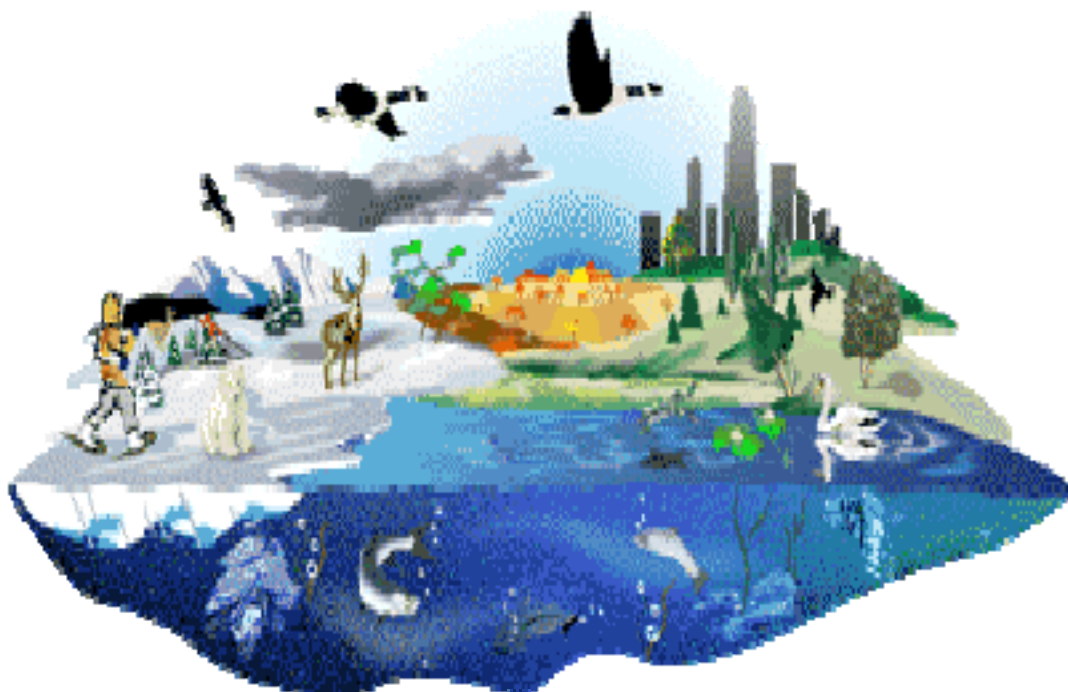


UNIT TEST



Interactions and Ecosystems



Student Name _____

Class _____

1. Living things have basic needs. Throughout the first topic in this unit the needs of living things were examined in depth. The four basic needs of living things are:
 - A. **food, clothing, shelter, love**
 - B. **food, water, habitat, space**
 - C. **water, air, habitat, protection**
 - D. **air, water, food, habitat**

2. Some living things depend on each other in a close relationship, which lasts over time. This relationship is called ...
 - A. **mutualism**
 - B. **parasitism**
 - C. **symbiosis**
 - D. **commensalism**

3. Adaptations are characteristics that help an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment. Looking both ways before crossing a street helps us survive because it is ...
 - A. **inherited from our parents**
 - B. **learned through experience**
 - C. **a survival adaptation**
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4. A salamander hides under the bark, fungi grows on a rotting log and other forest dwelling organisms use the hollow core as a home. This rotting decaying log is an ...
 - A. **environment**
 - B. **ecological subsystem**
 - C. **ecotrust**
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5. Tapeworms live inside organisms and feed on the nutrients of the food they eat. A tapeworm is an example of ...
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6. The Nootka, an Aboriginal tribe from the West Coast of Canada, utilized the natural resources of the environment around them. They used the bark of the red cedar tree for ...
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 - B. **canoes**
 - C. **tipis**
 - D. **cooking utensils**

7. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump is in the Porcupine Hills, in southern Alberta. The Buffalo were hunted for their meat, hides, bones and sinew. Instead of hunting the Buffalo with spears and arrows they ...
 - A. **shot them with weapons provided by the settlers**
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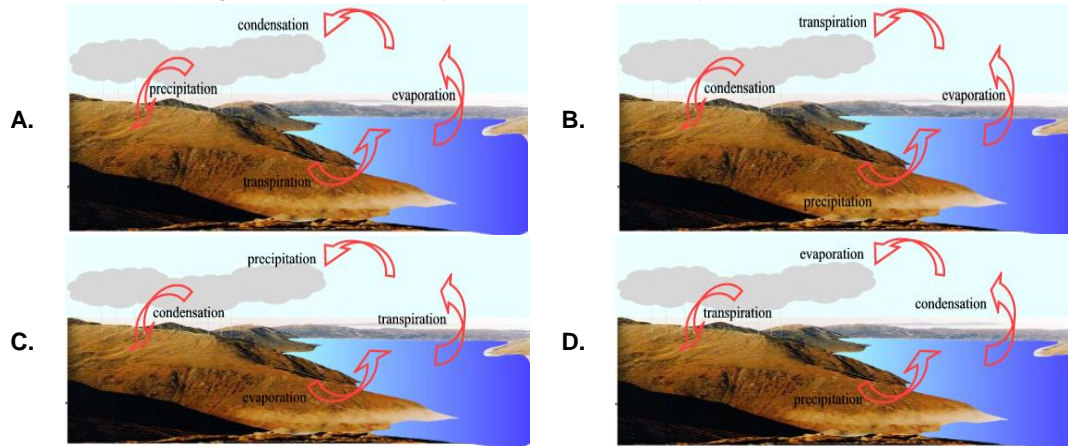
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 - C. **greenhouse tomatoes**
 - D. **crabapples from your tree**

9. Do we learn from our mistakes? Using pesticides that contained DDT was very effective in controlling insect pests on many crops. It was subsequently banned because of this harmful side effect.
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10. Predators such as wolves and coyotes - and even bears - are moving closer and closer to highly populated areas. This is posing an increased danger to people, so predator populations are being culled (reduced in number). This can have a devastating effect on the ecosystem, because without this natural control ...
- A. **prey will also be reduced**
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11. The peregrine falcon, the swift fox and the burrowing owl were all once on the brink of extinction until these practices helped save them, EXCEPT for ...
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18. To determine an organism's niche, all of the following must be determined, EXCEPT ...
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 - B. **what it eats**
 - C. **where it lives**
 - D. **what relationships it has with other organisms**

19. 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 ...
- A. **herbivore**
 - B. **omnivore**
 - C. **carnivore**
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20. 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. **a food chain shows how energy is stored**
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23. Petroleum products, which contain carbon, are burned, and the carbon escapes into the atmosphere, as carbon dioxide, BUT, how does it get into the petroleum in the first place?
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- C. **coyote**
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32. Biological control is used to control pests. Unfortunately there are risks involved if the biological control is a new species to the area. The reason for this is because it ...

- A. **might not have enough food to survive**
- B. **may get killed off more quickly than expected**
- C. **has no natural predators, so it will overpopulate the area**
- D. **could restore the balance and be ineffective**

33. Numbers of organism populations, in a particular area, may increase and decline over time, depending on the conditions. Extinction means that there are no individual organisms of a particular species left. An extinct species in Canada is the ...

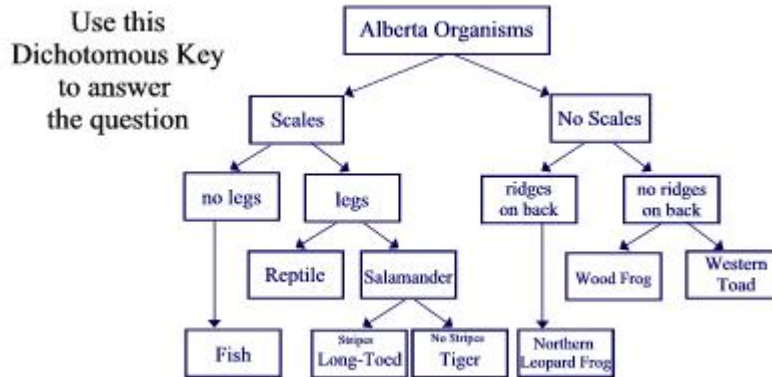
- A. **blue walleye**
- B. **swift fox**
- C. **burrowing owl**
- D. **bull trout**

34. Different kinds of monitoring can occur to ensure that changes in the ecosystem are noticed and addressed. If the population of caribou suddenly declined in a particular area, it would be noticed by this type of ecosystem monitoring.

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- C. **chemical**
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36. A dichotomous key is used to identify things by their distinguishing structural characteristics.



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 - Long-Toed Salamander
 - Tiger Salamander
 - Northern Leopard Frog
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- reptiles
 - fish
 - amphibians
 - insects
40. When a study area is divided into sections, each 1m^2 , scientists can count and study samples from these areas and determine the overall health and population of a particular species. This technique is called ...
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 - biological monitoring
 - ecosystem calculation

Sample ...

1. Plants and animals need to adapt to their surroundings in order to survive. Match the plant or animal with the appropriate adaptation.

- 1 curlew
- 2 robin
- 3 worm
- 4 sea otter

4	1	2	3
flippers	long bill	special feet	breathe through skin

4	1	2	3
.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

2. Organisms depend on other organisms for survival. Match the interdependent relationship (**symbiosis**) with the description.

- 1 each organism benefits in the relationship
- 2 one organism benefits the other is harmed
- 3 one organism benefits and nothing happens to the other organism
- 4 one organism appears to be like another

_____ commensalism _____ mutualism _____ mimicry _____ parasitism

.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

3. Protecting the environment by reducing the size of our ecological footprint. Match the action with its waste reduction description.

- 1 use it again
- 2 cut down on use
- 3 fix it
- 4 make it into something else

_____ reduce
 _____ reuse
 _____ recycle
 _____ restore

.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

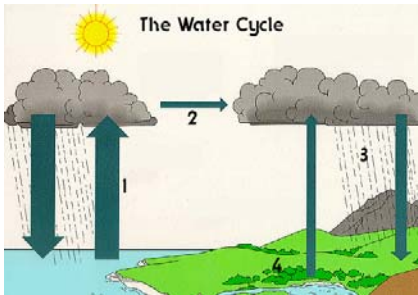
4. There are many different roles for organisms in an ecosystem. Match the role with its description.

- 1 are plant eaters
- 2 are meat eaters
- 3 are food for other organisms
- 4 eat other organisms

_____ producer
 _____ consumer
 _____ carnivore
 _____ herbivore

.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

5. **Water Cycle** – the continuous movement of water through an ecosystem. Identify the parts as labeled.



_____ transpiration
 _____ condensation
 _____ evaporation
 _____ precipitation

.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

6. There are different kinds of **monitoring practices** that help us check the health of an ecosystem. Match the description with the type of monitoring it describes.

- 1 physical
- 2 environmental
- 3 chemical
- 4 biological

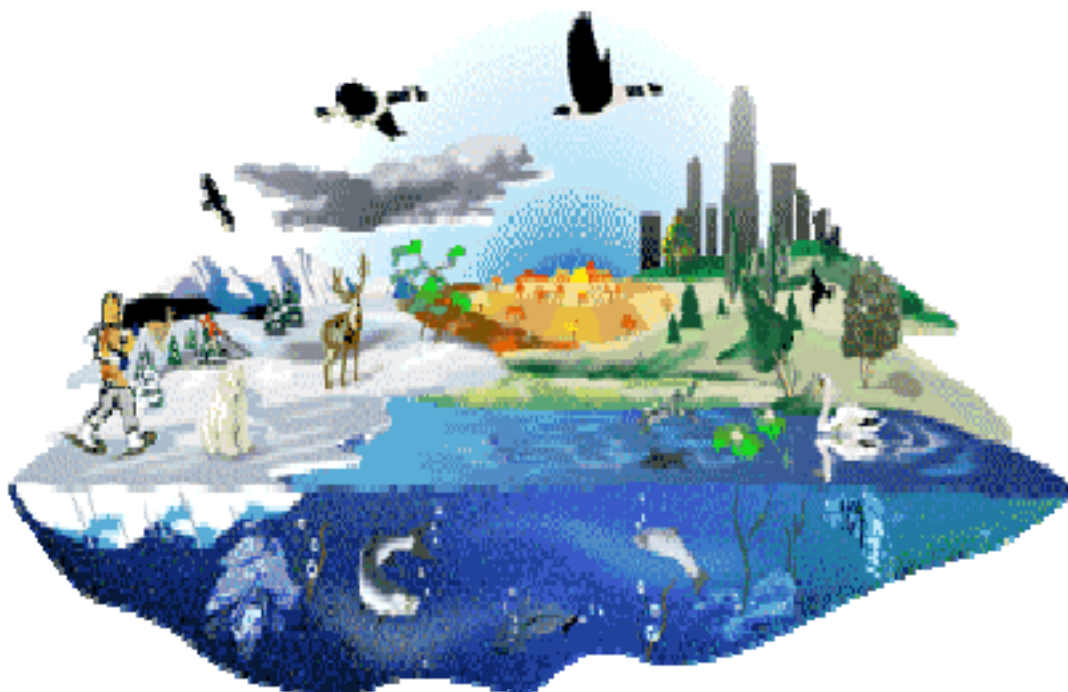
_____ Changes in weather
 _____ Quality of air, soil, and water
 _____ Changes in organisms
 _____ Changes in landscape

.	.	.	.
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
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UNIT TEST



Interactions and Ecosystems



Student Name _____

Class _____

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 - B. parasitism
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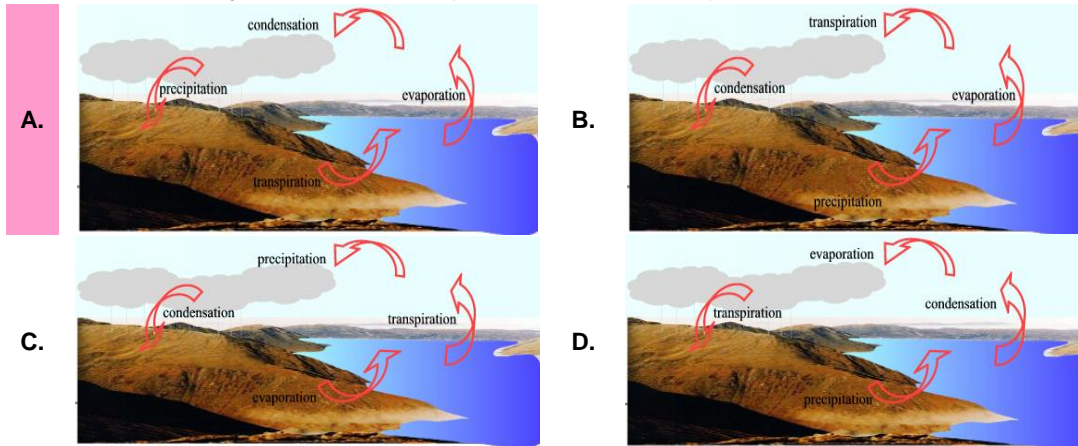
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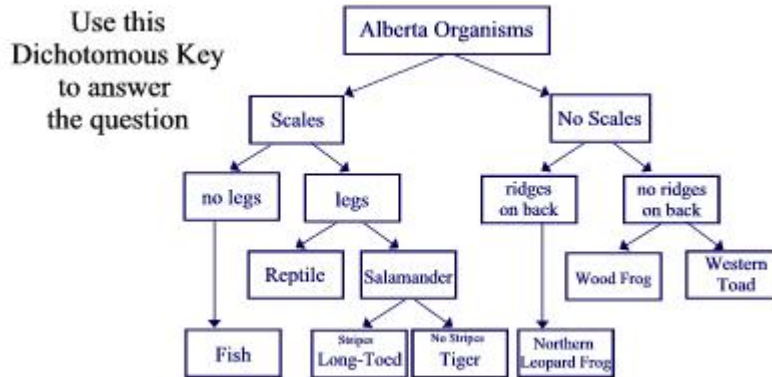
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0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

3. Protecting the environment by reducing the size of our ecological footprint. Match the action with its waste reduction description.

- 1 use it again
- 2 cut down on use
- 3 fix it
- 4 make it into something else

_____ reduce
 _____ reuse
 _____ recycle
 _____ restore

2	1	4	3
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

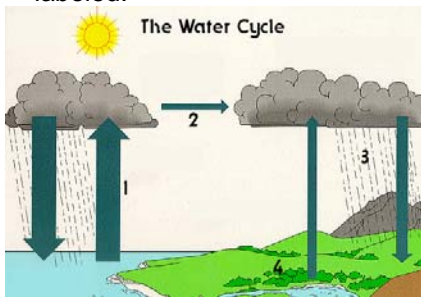
4. There are many different roles for organisms in an ecosystem. Match the role with its description.

- 1 are plant eaters
- 2 are meat eaters
- 3 are food for other organisms
- 4 eat other organisms

_____ producer
 _____ consumer
 _____ carnivore
 _____ herbivore

3	4	2	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

5. **Water Cycle** – the continuous movement of water through an ecosystem. Identify the parts as labeled.



_____ transpiration
 _____ condensation
 _____ evaporation
 _____ precipitation

4	2	1	3
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

6. There are different kinds of **monitoring practices** that help us check the health of an ecosystem. Match the description with the type of monitoring it describes.

- 1 physical
- 2 environmental
- 3 chemical
- 4 biological

_____ Changes in weather
 _____ Quality of air, soil, and water
 _____ Changes in organisms
 _____ Changes in landscape

2	3	4	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9