

Section 1 – Relationships

Student Name_____
Class

1.1 Ecosystems – Biotic/Abiotic – Species/Population/Community - Basic Needs

1. A salamander hides under the bark, fungi grows on the rotting log and other forest dwelling organisms use the hollow core as a home. This rotting decaying log is an ...
 - A. ecotrust
 - B. ecosystem**
 - C. environment
 - D. ecological subsystem

2. An ecosystem thrives with biotic & abiotic parts. An example of an **abiotic** part of an ecosystem is ...
 - A. lichen
 - B. fungus
 - C. minerals**
 - D. fern plants

3. An example of a **biotic** part of an ecosystem is ...
 - A. sand
 - B. wind
 - C. precipitation
 - D. micro-bacteria**

4. Individuals able to Reproduce, young able to reproduce and appearance similar to parents describes a ...
 - A. plant
 - B. animal
 - C. species**
 - D. organism

5. To determine an organism's ' **niche** ', all of the following must be determined, **EXCEPT** ...
 - A. what it eats
 - B. where it lives
 - C. how it is classified**
 - D. what relationships it has with other organisms

6. When a number of individuals – all of the same species – live together in the same area, the group is referred to as a ...
 - A. species
 - B. community
 - C. biotic group
 - D. population**

7. Which of the following should be classified as a **community** ?
 - A. A wetland marsh**
 - B. A flock of birds
 - C. A pack of wolves
 - D. A school of dolphins

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

1.2 Relationships – Adaptations

1. Some living things depend on each other in a very close relationship, which lasts over time. This relationship is called ...
 - A. **sybiosis**
 - B. parasitosis
 - C. mutualosis
 - D. commensalosis

2. Tapeworms live inside organisms and feed on the nutrients of the organism they live in. A tapeworm is an example of ...
 - A. patriotism
 - B. mutualism
 - C. **parasitism**
 - D. commensalism

3. A particular relationship where one organism benefits (like a tree orchid – which receives access to sunlight) and the other organism (the tree) is not harmed or helped is called ...
 - A. divisionism
 - B. parasitism
 - C. mutualism
 - D. **commensalism**

4. The relationship where both organisms help each other - such as the goby fish and the snapping shrimp is called ...
 - A. partnerism
 - B. parasitism
 - C. **mutualism**
 - D. commensalism

5. A parasitic relationship is demonstrated by a
 - A. **mosquito sucking blood from its host**
 - B. a whale that has barnacles on it
 - C. butterflies pollinating flowers
 - D. cattle with birds on their backs

6. Because some of the lamprey's victims die after it has attached itself to its host, the relationship that exists is considered to be ...
 - A. dependent
 - B. **parasitism**
 - C. mutualism
 - D. commensalism

7. Adaptations are inherited 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. a survival adaptation
 - B. an inherited survival experience
 - C. **learned through experience**
 - D. inherited from our parents

8. The great blue heron's long, sharp beak and long legs are adaptations that help it to satisfy this basic need ...
 - A. consume water
 - B. obtain oxygen
 - C. suitable habitat
 - D. **gather food**

1.3 Human impacts on ecosystems – garbage

1. The beaver population in *Yoho National Park* has declined due to ...
 - A. more hunting permits
 - B. lower water flow
 - C. fewer forest fires
 - D. more Aspen trees

2. **100,000 toads** are killed on highways in England each year. To prevent the extinction of this population the government has provided ...
 - A. protective gear for the toads
 - B. toad resistant tires for the cars
 - C. tunnels for them to cross the highway
 - D. bridges for them to cross the highway

3. Which of the following actions - **to get rid of waste in 'dumps'** - was common in the past?
 - A. Lining the dump with plastic to prevent leaching
 - B. Covered with soil to prevent spreading by wind
 - C. Sorted and carefully monitored by inspectors
 - D. Open pits where anything could be put in

4. '**Wants**' are things that make our life more enjoyable. The distinction between a '**need**' and a '**want**' has become blurred. Satisfying our needs and wants usually uses natural resources. Which of the following is an example of a '**want**'?
 - A. water from a well
 - B. designer bed sheets
 - C. potatoes from a garden
 - D. crabapples from your tree

5. Determining what '**needs**' and '**wants**' are can often be challenging. Which statement is correct?
 - A. I want food so I don't starve
 - B. I need a place to sleep tonight
 - C. I want air to help me breath in the cave
 - D. I need that computer game for my collection

6. All of the following are ways that humans have positively impacted the 'garbage problem', **EXCEPT** ...
 - A. recycling
 - B. composting
 - C. consuming
 - D. incinerating

7. A clay liner and a system of pipes is used in a sanitary landfill to ...
 - A. prevent leakage
 - B. recycle waste
 - C. restore oxygen
 - D. prevent disease

8. During the recycling process all of the following is done to materials that will be reprocessed, EXCEPT...
 - A. sorted
 - B. cleaned
 - C. crushed
 - D. compacted