

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. **symbiosis**
 - 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**