Interactions and Ecosystems Practice Quiz

Topic 6 - Succession and Change in Ecosystems

1. Succession is a gradual process within an ecosystem in which some species replace other species. When a forest fire destroys a certain area, regeneration occurs. This is an example of ...

- ○ **micro-succession**
- ○ **eco-succession**
- ○ **primary succession**
- ○ **secondary succession**

2. A forested area has been cleared and redeveloped as prime agricultural land. This change to the forest ecosystem has resulted in ...

- ○ **an increase in the warbler population**
- ○ **a decrease in the warbler population**
- ○ **an decrease in the cowbird population**
- ○ **both bird populations decline**

3. Adapting to change is easier for some species than for others. A bushy-grassland area was cleared to make room for a new housing development, in a city suburb. The original area was home to many species that thrived. The species likely to adapt most easily to the new habitat was ...

- ○ **rabbit**
- ○ **fox**
- ○ **coyote**

- ○ **wolf**

4. Biological control is used to control pests. Unforunately there are risks involved if the biological control is a new species to the area. The reason for this is because it ...

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

5. 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 ...

- ○ **blue walleye**
- ○ **swift fox**
- ○ **burrowing owl**
- ○ **bull trout**

Check your Answers

Interactions and Ecosystems Practice Quiz (Answers)

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1. Succession is a gradual process within an ecosystem in which some species replace other species. When a forest fire destroys a certain area, regeneration occurs. This is an example of ...

- ○ **micro-succession**
- ○ **eco-succession**
- ○ **primary succession**
- ◉ **secondary succession (Text p. 57) Figure 1.48 shows the process of secondary succession in a burned forest**

2. A forested area has been cleared and redeveloped as prime agricultural land. This change to the forest ecosystem has resulted in ...

- ○ **an increase in the warbler population**
- ◉ **a decrease in the warbler population (Text p. 60) The warblers will leave the area because they cannot reproduce as successfully as cowbirds - who take over their nests**
- ○ **an decrease in the cowbird population**
- ○ **both bird populations decline**

3. Adapting to change is easier for some species than for others. A bushy-grassland area was cleared to make room for a new housing development, in a city suburb. The original area was home to many species that thrived. The species likely to adapt most easily to the new habitat was ...

- ○ **rabbit**
- ○ **fox**
- ◉ **coyote (Text p. 60) Figure 1.50**

- ○ **wolf**

4. Biological control is used to control pests. Unforunately there are risks involved if the biological control is a new species to the area. The reason for this is because it ...

- ○ **might not have enough food to survive**
- ○ **may get killed off more quickly than expected**
- ◉ **has no natural predators, so it will overpopulate the area (Text p. 63) If it has no natural predators, it will thrive and take ove the ecosystem**
- ○ **could restore the balance and be ineffective**

5. 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 ...

- ◉ **blue walleye (Text p. 64)**
- ○ **swift fox**
- ○ **burrowing owl**
- ○ **bull trout**