**INTERACTIONS AND ECOSYSTEMS**

**QUIZ ANSWERS**

**QUIZ 1: TOPICS 1,2,3**

1. J
2. E
3. F
4. B
5. A
6. G
7. D
8. I
9. C
10. H
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. 1) Reduce – reduce the amount of waste you produce

2) Reuse – Find new uses for waste products

3) Recycle – Make new products from old products

1. 1) the stream below the dam dries up, killing the water organisms that need the water to survive.
2. Above the dam, a pond changes the habitat and limits the kinds of organisms that can survive there.

BONUS: Earthworms “breathe” through their skin. When rain floods their burrows, worms come to the surface to avoid drowning.

**QUIZ 2: TOPICS 4 & 5**

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. H
5. J
6. I
7. G
8. D
9. E
10. F
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. 252 kg
22. See textbook for diagram. Clockwise, from the top (under the sun) around the cycle, ending in the middle:

Condensation

Precipitation

Run-off

Ground Water

Evaporation

Transpiration

BONUS: Koala’s have become endangered because of habitat destruction and food scarcity.

The Titanic will disappear by 2030 (please confirm this with your text. This question will not appear on your unit exam)

1. Succession – The process by which new species slowly grow and establish themselves in an ecosystem.
2. Primary succession – The gradual growth of organisms in an area that was previously bare.
3. Secondary succession - The gradual growth of organisms in an area that was formerly home to many different species.
4. Biological control – a method of controlling pests by using their natural enemies to reduce their population.
5. Introduced species – species which are introduced into an environment where they are not naturally found.
6. Extinct – a species that is no longer in existence.
7. Environmental impact assessment – a report that outlines how an activity will affect the environment.
8. Indicator species – physically sensitive species that help to indicate environmental change or health
9. Baseline data – scientific evidence and information that is used as a starting point to compare changes in the environment.
10. Permanent plots – study areas.
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. D
15. E
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. B
20. D
21. Creeping Charlie
22. Chickweed
23. Clover
24. Sowbug
25. Mite
26. Daddy-Longlegs
27. Physical monitoring – tracks landscape changes over time.
28. Environmental monitoring – tracks changes in climate, temperature, and weather patterns.
29. Chemical monitoring – tracks the quality of air, soil, and water
30. Biological monitoring – tracks the changes in organisms health, behavior or population.

BONUS: Scientific Inquiry is a process used to investigate phenomena by gathering data through observation and experimentation that is measurable and repeatable. It is used to find answers to questions about the world and universe around us.