

Interactions and Interdependency Test

CHOOSE ONLY A, B, C OR D:

QUESTION 1:

1.1) The sum total of all the eco systems on earth.

- A.) Eco system.
- B.) Biosphere.
- C.) Community.
- D.) Habitat.

(2)

1.2) Which option is an example of mutualism?

- A.) A deer and a plant.
- B.) A bee and a plant.
- C.) Birds and trees.
- D.) None of the above.

(2)

1.3) In a certain community there are the following animals:

- Snails.
- Plants
- Thrush (bird)
- Falcon

Which animal will be the tertiary consumer?

- A.) Snail.
- B.) Falcon.
- C.) Thrush.

D.) Plants. (2)

1.4) Which trait of a hydrophyte's leaf is the correct option?

- A.) Large absorption surface.
- B.) Easy gas exchange through stomata.
- C.) Limits water loss.
- D.) A and B (2)

1.5) A certain animal occurs in its original appearance. The animal sees a predator and changes its appearance. The trait is:

- A.) Camouflage.
- B.) Mimicry.
- C.) Adapting.
- D.) none of the above. (2)

QUESTION 2:

2.1) Define the term food chain. (2)

2.2) An eco-system has the following traits

- The sun provides energy to the plants that utilize it for photosynthesis.
- Grasshoppers are the primary consumer.
- A frog eats a grasshopper.
- A snake is the tertiary consumer.

Draw a simple food chain of the abovementioned energy flow and indicate where the energy starts. (4)

2.3) The snake is an example of a predator. When the snake dies, what is the type of animal called that decomposes the body of the snake and finds it useful? (1)

2.4) Tabulate the difference between the type of animal in 2.3) that decomposes the snake and herbivores. (3)

QUESTION 3:

3.1) Define the term Xerophyte. (1)

3.2) An aloe is an example of a xerophyte. How is the aloe's stalk adapted to be able to survive? Name and discuss 4 ways how the aloe is adapted. (4)

3.3) Name another type of plant except for Xerophytes. (1)