Ecosystem Levels of Organization Quiz

1. Which of the following lists include only biotic parts of an ecosystem?
   A. Rain, Grass, Seeds, Mice
   B. Sand, Air, Water, Sunlight
   C. Log, Dead Grass, Fungi, Bird
   D. Bacteria, Soil, Minerals, Worms

2. Which statement about living things and their environment is true?
   A. A seed has everything a plant needs to grow and survive.
   B. A plant gets the things it needs from its environment.
   C. Plants need only water from their environment to survive and grow.
   D. Plants make their own food, so they do not need anything from their environment.

3. A(n) __________ is all the living and nonliving things in a particular area that interact with one another.
   A. Biome
   B. Community
   C. Ecosystem
   D. Population

4. In an ecosystem, a group of birds eat fruit from a tree. When the birds drop the fruit on the ground, the mice eat the fruit. Seeds are spread around the area by both the birds and mice and new trees grow. What is this an example of?
   A. Community
   B. Environment
   C. Organization
   D. Interdependence

5. Which of the following correctly shows the organization in an ecosystem, from the smallest to the largest level?
   A. Community, Ecosystem, Organism, Population
   B. Ecosystem, Community, Population, Organism
   C. Organism, Population, Community, Ecosystem
   D. Population, Community, Ecosystem, Organism

6. Which of the following is an example of how an abiotic component affects a community?
   A. A wet spring leads to an increase in the frog population.
   B. A beetle from another continent kills a population of trees.
   C. A fungus infects a population of bats and many die.
   D. An increase in flies leads to an increase in the swallow population.

7. What is the largest geographic area that contains all the ecosystems on Earth called?
   A. Biome
   B. Biosphere
   C. Ecosystem
   D. Environment

8. Which statement is true?
   A. An organism is part of a community.
   B. A community is part of a population.
   C. An ecosystem is made up of only organisms.
   D. A biome is the biotic part of an ecosystem.

9. Water is pumped from a well and used to irrigate a piece of land. What kind of change is this?
   A. A change in a biotic factor
   B. A change in an abiotic factor
   C. A change in a population
   D. A change in a community

10. Plants get nutrients from the soil. Fungi break down dead plants and release nutrients back into the soil. Given this situation, which of these statements is true?
    A. Fungi reduce the population of plants.
    B. Fungi rob plants of nutrients from the soil.
    C. Plants depend on fungi to release nutrients back into the soil.
    D. Plants reduce fungi population by using nutrients.
Ecosystem-Levels of Organization

nonliving, climatic, individual, interact, desert, population, all, biome, community, same, tundra, organism, living, ecosystem

An ____________ living thing, such as a prairie dog, is an _________________.

All the prairie dogs of the ____________ species living together in an area make up the ________________ of prairie dogs.

All the populations of organisms that live together in the same area, and ________________ with each other, make up a _________________.

The communities of ________ the ________________ things (biotic) in an area, together with the ________________ things (abiotic) they interact with, make up an _________________.

A ________________ is a group of ecosystems on Earth which share similar ________________ conditions. Examples of a biome would include a forest, ________________, tropical rain forest, grassland, and ________________.

Using the information concerning the levels of organization within an ecosystem, complete the following diagram.
Organism→______________→______________→______________→Biome