

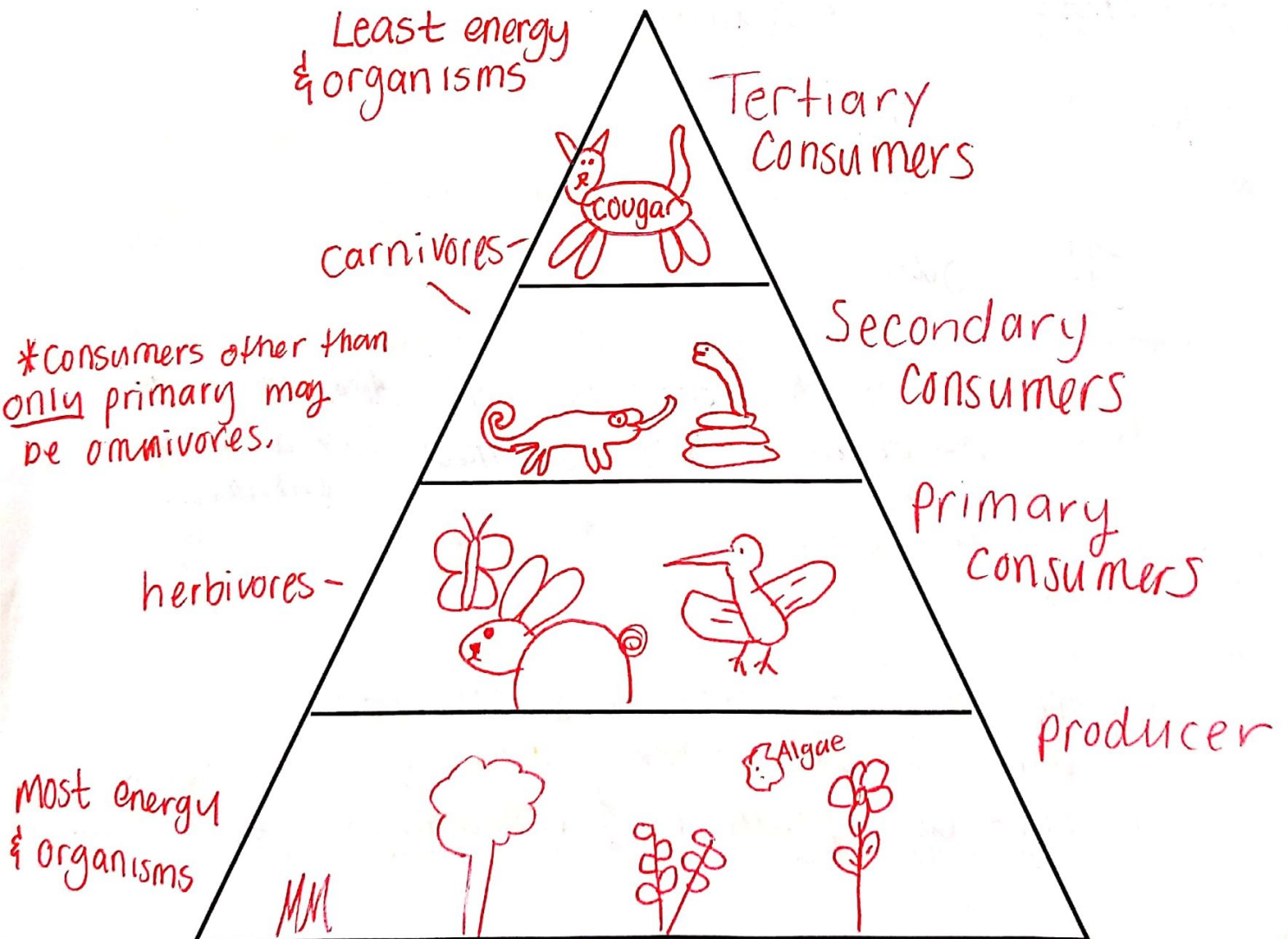
Name: _____

Unit 2 Test Review

The test contains 25 Multiple Choice, 5 Matching, and 2 Short Answer Questions –
In addition to this review sheet study:

- Organization of Life Notes
- Food Web and Food Chain Notes
- Succession Notes
- Energy Cycle Notes
- Vocabulary

1. Draw and label an energy pyramid. Include the following:
 - a) Organisms at each trophic level
 - b) Indicate which level has the most and the least energy
 - c) Indicate which level has the most and the least organisms
 - d) Identify which organisms are producers and which are consumers
 - e) Identify which organisms are herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores



2. Identify the following as population or community.

- a. A dog and a cat *community*
- b. A dog and her puppy *population*
- c. A cow and a horse *community*
- d. A killer whale and a bottlenose dolphin. *community*

3. Give 3 examples of biotic factors in an ecosystem.

- *animals*
- *plants*
- *dead trees*

4. Give 3 examples of abiotic factors in an ecosystem.

- *temperature*
- *water*
- *air*

5. List the 6 kingdoms of life.

- 1) *Archaeobacteria*
- 2) *Eubacteria*
- 3) *Protists*
- 4) *Fungi*
- 5) *Plants*
- 6) *Animals*

6. List the kingdoms of life that contain producers.

Bacteria, protists, plants

7. Where does all of the energy in almost all ecosystems come from?

The sun

8. How much energy is passed from one trophic level to the next? Why?

10% - much of the energy is used. Also, most of the organism being consumed isn't actually consumed.

9. How are food webs different from food chains?

Webs are more complex and contain many more feeding relationships

10. Explain the differences between herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores. Give examples of each.

Herbivore - only eats producers - cow, deer

Carnivore - only eats other consumers - lion, shark

Omnivore - eats producers & consumers - bear, human

11. What feature or characteristic do bacteria, fungi, and plants have in common?

Cell walls

12. What are the two names for organisms that get their energy only from producers?

- primary consumer
- herbivore

13. Explain the importance of lichens in primary succession.

They are pioneer species - they help break-down rock; then add organic material - creating soil

14. What important role do fungi and bacteria have in an ecosystem? How do they get energy?

They are decomposers. Decomposers absorb nutrients from dead things

15. Which type of succession would a forest fire lead to? Why?

Secondary - because soil was already present.

16. How does the nitrogen in the air change into a form plants can use?

nitrogen-fixing bacteria

17. In which stage of ecological succession would you expect to see the highest amounts of biodiversity and biomass?

the climax community

18. How do humans affect the carbon cycle?

By burning fossil fuels and adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere

19. Explain pesticide resistance, including the role of humans in it.

when a chemical designed to kill an organism doesn't. ~~that~~ Those organisms reproduce & pass along the resistance gene. Humans caused this by trying to control organisms

Terms to Know:

Producer

Ecological Succession

Pioneer Species

Food Web

Trophic Level

Population

Community

Biotic

Abiotic

Herbivore

Carnivore

Omnivore

Consumer

Decomposer

Climax Community

Pesticide Resistance

Biomass

Biodiversity

Primary Consumer

Secondary Consumer