Energy Transfer & Symbiosis Warm-Ups

1. Which term best describes the grass in an environment?
	1. Producer
	2. Consumer
	3. Decomposer
	4. Scavenger
2. Three organisms on a food web have arrows pointing toward them but no arrows pointing away from them. This is because
	1. they make their own food.
	2. they give energy to others.
	3. they need no energy.
	4. nothing shown eats them.
3. What is the primary source of all energy in an ecosystem?
	1. Plants
	2. Producers
	3. Fungus and bacteria
	4. The sun
4. Young wasps are eating the tomato hornworm that is their host. What is this an example of?
	1. Commensalism
	2. Mutualism
	3. Parasitism
	4. Competition
5. Two members of the same species fight over who gets a certain food. Members of different species try to take over a certain nesting area. These are both examples of
	1. Community
	2. Competition
	3. Mutualism
	4. Commensalism
6. A parasite gets nourishment from its
	1. Parasite
	2. Host
	3. Predator
	4. mutualism
7. Resources such as water, food, or sunlight are likely to be limiting factors
	1. when population size is decreasing.
	2. when predators eat their prey.
	3. when the population is small.
	4. when a population is approaching the carrying capacity.
8. All of the following are terms for a plant EXCEPT
	1. Producer
	2. Autotroph
	3. Herbivore
9. Which of the following only include herbivores?
	1. Cow, bird, giraffe, rabbit
	2. Cow, giraffe, rabbit, grasshopper
	3. Tiger, giraffe, gorilla, bird
	4. Worm, giraffe, rabbit, bird
10. Nature’s recyclers are
	1. predators. c. producers.
	2. decomposers. d. omnivores.
11. The process by which energy moves through an ecosystem can be represented by
	1. food chains. c. energy pyramids.
	2. food webs. d. All of the above
12. Which of the following is the correct order in a food chain?

a. sun→producers→herbivores→scavengers→carnivores

b. sun→consumers→predators→parasites→hosts

c. sun→producers→decomposers→consumers→omnivores

d. sun→producers→herbivores→carnivores→scavengers

1. In a natural community, population sizes vary because

a. the populations are not affected by each other.

b. the populations all affect one another.

c. individuals in the populations decide to have big families.

d. the populations are able to grow without stopping.

1. What word is used for an organism that eats another organism?

a. predator c. competitor

b. carrier d. prey

1. What word is used for an organism that is eaten?
	1. predator c. competitor
	2. carrier d. prey
2. A close, long-term association between two or more species is called

a. symbiosis. c. predator adaptations.

b. defensive chemicals. d. camouflage.