**Unit 7: Assignment 2**

Quiz Instructions

Use the textbook and notes to answer the following questions.

Question 1 1 pts

Food chains follow a single path on how animals eat each other.

 True

 False

Question 2 1 pts

A food web shows how plants and animals are connected. It contains many food chains.

 True

 False

Question 3 1 pts

How many food chains make up the food web?



 1

 4

 3

 2

Question 4 1 pts



Which organism is a herbivore

 Frog

 insect

 plant

 Snake

Question 5 1 pts

Which organism is an autotroph?



 Frog

 Plant

 Snake

 Bird

Question 6 1 pts

Which organism is a third-order heterotroph?



 bird

 Plant

 snake

 insect

Question 7 1 pts

To what trophic level does the snake belong?



 fourth

 Fifth

 first

 second

Question 8 1 pts

Which organism is an omnivore?



 Bird

 frog

 Snake

Question 9 1 pts

Which organisms belong to more than one food chain?



 Plant, bird, insect, snake

 Plant, bird, insect, frog, snake

 Plant, bird, insect only

Question 10 1 pts

Which organism belongs to more than one trophic level?



 plant

 Frog

 Insect

 Snake

Question 11 1 pts

Decomposers are organisms (bacteria and fungi) that break down dead organisms. They could be at all trophic levels

 False

 True

Question 12 1 pts

The amount of energy available at different trophic levels in a food chain increases as the trophic level increases.

 True

 False

Question 13 1 pts

At each successive trophic level, some available energy is lost as the organisms use energy for metabolism. This energy is given off as heat loss into the environment.

 False

 True

Question 14 1 pts

Energy that is lost at each trophic level of an ecosystem is replenished by

 sunlight

 heat

 organisms

 nutrients

Question 15 1 pts

Besides energy, what moves through the organisms at each trophic level of an ecosystem?

 cycles

 sunlight

 organisms

 nutrients

Question 16 1 pts

Autotrophs and heterotrophs use carbon-containing molecules for energy and for

 making the molecules themselves

 feeding on other organisms

 growing

 decaying

Question 17 1 pts

When decomposers break down the carbon-containing molecules in dead organisms

 oxygen is released

 carbon dioxide is converted to energy-rich carbon-containing molecules

 the dead organisms are converted to coal

 carbon dioxide is released

Question 18 1 pts

a group of organisms of the same species living within a defined area.

 Species

 Population

 Ecosystem

 Community

Question 19 1 pts

A group of organisms which can potentially interbreed successfully and produce offspring with similar characteristics and behavior as the parents.

 Community

 Species

 Population

 Ecosystem

Question 20 1 pts

All the populations of different species that live in the same place at the same time.

 Species

 Population

 Ecosystem

 Community

Question 21 1 pts

Populations of plants and animals that interact with each other in a given area and with the abiotic components of that area.

 Population

 Species

 Community

 Ecosystem

Question 22 1 pts

A model which demonstrates the flow of energy in an ecosystem. It shows all the possible feeding relationships at each trophic level.

 Heterotroph

 Food Web

 Trophic Level

 Food Chain

Question 23 1 pts

a simple model that scientists use to show how matter and energy move through an ecosystem.

 Food Web

 1st order Heterotroph

 Trophic level

 Food Chain

Question 24 1 pts

These are types of consumers which seek out and eat other organisms. Prey are the organism which is being eaten by a predator.

 scavengers

 Autotroph

 Predators

 decomposers

Question 25 1 pts

a feeding step in a food chain which allows the passage of energy and materials.

 1st Order Heterotroph

 Trophic Level

 Food Chain

 Food Web

Question 26 1 pts

They obtain food from photosynthetic organisms such as plants/cyanobacteria. Example Deer, turtle, fish etc

 First Order Heterotroph

 autotrophs

 scavengers

 decomposers

Question 27 1 pts

The first level in all food chains. It is made up of producers like plants. They use photosynthesis to produce their own food. Auto- means self. -Troph means feeding.

 1st Order heterotroph

 2nd Order heterotroph

 Autotroph

 Heterotroph