**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

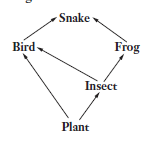
A food web shows how plants and animals are connected. It contains many food chains.

True

False

Question 3 1 pts

How many food chains make up the food web?



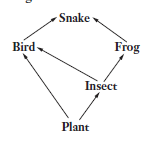
1

4

3

2

Question 4 1 pts



Which organism is a herbivore

Frog

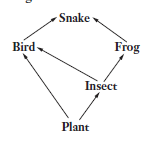
insect

plant

Snake

Question 5 1 pts

Which organism is an autotroph?



Frog

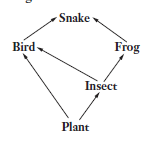
Plant

Snake

Bird

Question 6 1 pts

Which organism is a third-order heterotroph?



bird

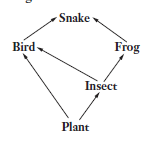
Plant

snake

insect

Question 7 1 pts

To what trophic level does the snake belong?



fourth

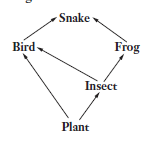
Fifth

first

second

Question 8 1 pts

Which organism is an omnivore?



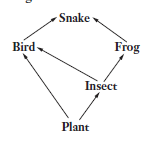
Bird

frog

Snake

Question 9 1 pts

Which organisms belong to more than one food chain?



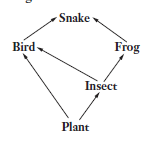
Plant, bird, insect, snake

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