Name Period Date

CHAPTER 14

INTERACTIONS IN ECOSYSTEMS

Chapter Test A

Multiple Choice

Choose the letter of the best answer. *(15 credits)*

____ **1.** Zebras live on the savannas of Africa. A watering hole on the savanna would be part of a zebra's

a. biotic factors.
b. niche.
c. habitat.
d. behavior.

____ **2.** When two species compete for the same resource, they sometimes divide this resource. This is an example of

a. niche partitioning.
b. niche equivalency.
c. evolutionary response.
d. ecological equivalence.

____ **3.** The mantella frog and poison dart frog occupy similar niches in similar habitats in different parts of the world. Because of this, they are considered to be

a. competitors.
b. the same species.
c. interacting populations.
d. ecological equivalents.

____ **4.** Hawks and foxes compete to eat field mice. This is a form of

a. interspecific competition.
b. competitive exclusion.
c. intraspecific predation.
d. random dispersion.

____ **5.** What word or phrase would be most appropriate opposite "Commensalism" under "Organism 2"?

Symbiosis 1	Oganism 1	Organism 2	Example
Mutualism	Benefits	Benefits	Bee/Flowering Plant
Commensalism	Benefits		Human/ Eyelash Mite
Parasitism	Benefits	Is Harmed	Dog/Flea

FIG. 14.1

a. may die over time
b. neither benefits nor is harmed
c. benefits
d. is harmed

____ **6.** Which of these is an example of parasitism?

a. A lion defends its territory.
b. A squirrel stores food in a tree hole.
c. A leech feeds on a host's blood.
d. A polar bear kills and eats a seal.

____ **7.** To measure population density, you must divide the number of individuals living in a defined space by the

a. perimeter of the area.
b. area of the space.
c. birth and death rates.
d. carrying capacity.

CHAPTER TEST A, CONTINUED

8. Nesting birds often space themselves evenly from other nests. This pattern is called

a. clumped dispersion.
b. uniform dispersion.
c. random dispersion.
d. type I dispersion.

9. Which type of organism would be most likely to have a type II survivorship curve?

a. one that protects and cares for its young
b. one that preys on small mammals
c. one that is preyed upon throughout its life
d. one that has high birth and infant mortality rates

10. Which of the following will increase the size of a population?

a. emigration and deaths
b. immigration and deaths
c. emigration and births
d. immigration and births

11. Which of the following is a density-dependent limiting factor?

a. natural disaster
b. unusual weather
c. human activities
d. competition

12. What type of population growth is shown in the graph?

DAPHNIA POPULATION GROWTH

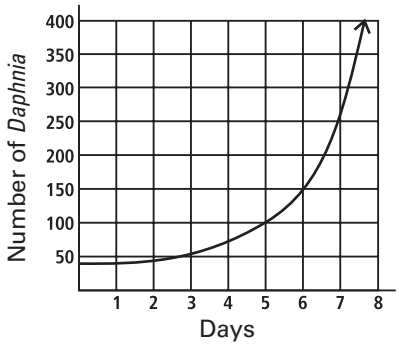

FIG. 14.2

a. logistic growth
b. exponential growth
c. density-dependent growth
d. carrying capacity growth

13. Hawaii's lush tropical forests arose from a process of

a. succession.
b. predation.
c. regeneration.
d. destruction.

14. Pioneer species are the first

a. trees to grow in an area that has been disturbed.
b. trees that replace the original trees after a forest fire.
c. organisms to live in previously uninhabited areas.
d. organisms to live in a forest canopy.

15. The reestablishment of a damaged ecosystem in an area where the soil is intact is called

a. primary succession.
b. secondary succession.
c. pioneer succession.
d. symbiotic succession.