Science Test – Chapter 22 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Matching: Match each term with the correct definition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ commensalism
 | 1. A group of animals of the same species which live together
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ animal society
 | 1. An organism that eats only animals
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ ecological pyramid
 | 1. A relationship in which one organism benefits and the other one is not helped or harmed
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ carnivore
 | 1. The struggle among organisms for an essential factor that is in short supply in the environment
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ competition
 | 1. An organism that breaks down dead organisms and returns this material to the soil
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ decomposer organism
 | 1. An illustration shaped like a pyramid and divided into layers to show the energy relationships between organisms in an ecosystem
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ food web
 | 1. A plant that grows on the outside of another plant but does not take nourishment from the plant on which it grows
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ mutualism
 | 1. The passing of materials and energy from one organism to another
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ epiphyte
 | 1. A method of illustrating the interrelationships between food chains in an ecosystem
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ food chain
 | 1. An organism that eats only plants
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ independent organism
 | 1. An organism that exists without the aid of other members of the same species
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ herbivore
 | 1. A relationship that is beneficial to both organisms involved
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ social insect
 | 1. An organism that eats plants and animals
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ omnivore
 | 1. An animal that feeds on other animals
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ prey
 | 1. Animals that a predator eats
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ predator
 | 1. An animal that eats dead bodies
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ scavenger
 | 1. An insect that lives in a colony
 |

True or False: Determine whether each statement is true or false.

1. \_\_\_\_ An eagle is an consumer organism.
2. \_\_\_\_ Most plants are producer organisms.
3. \_\_\_\_ Humans are herbivores.
4. \_\_\_\_ Ecosystems don’t have energy cycles because each organism uses energy to live.
5. \_\_\_\_ Each organisms uses only about 50% of its energy to live.
6. \_\_\_\_ In a couple relationship, organisms mate for life.
7. \_\_\_\_ An ant colony is an example of an animal society.
8. \_\_\_\_ Competition increases when the essential factor is in short supply.
9. \_\_\_\_ The male lions do most of the hunting for the pride.
10. \_\_\_\_ A social insect might leave its original group to find water.

Example: Give an example of each type of organism.

Consumer organism:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Producer organism:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carnivore:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Herbivore:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Omnivore:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Illustrate a food chain starting with the producer organism.

Extra credit:

1. The organism on which a parasite feeds is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?