Chapter 2 D/E 8-11; Chapter 3 D/E 1-6, MC 1-9

Chapter 2 Discussion & Essay 8-11

1. List some factors that make water important to all living organisms.
2. Describe the organization of a food chain.
3. Explain how a food chain is different from a food web.
4. Describe how a food pyramid is organized.

Chapter 3 Discussion & Essay 1-6

1. Explain how scientists organize living organisms to aid their study of ecology.
2. What differences exist between balanced and unbalanced ecosystems?
3. What impacts do modern family methods have on ecosystems in North America?
4. What benefits and risks are associated with pesticide use on farms, lawns, roadsides, and gardens?
5. How are primary and secondary biological succession different? Give examples of each type of succession.
6. Predict how the science of ecology will be of benefit to the world in the twenty-first century.

Chapter 3 Multiple Choice 1-9

1. A group of similar organisms that is found in a defined area is known as a:
   1. Population
   2. Community
   3. Ecosystem
   4. Biosphere
2. All of the ecosystems of the earth when they are considered as a whole are known as the:
   1. Ecosphere
   2. Community
   3. Population
   4. Atmosphere
3. An ecosystem in which living organisms and nonliving resources are maintained at constant levels is considered to be:
   1. Natural
   2. Unbalanced
   3. Artificial
   4. Balanced
4. A scientist who studies relationships between living organisms and their environments is known as a/an:
   1. Taxonomist
   2. Ecologist
   3. Zoologist
   4. Limnologist
5. An environment in which a creature lives is known as its:
   1. Habitat
   2. Biosphere
   3. Ecosystem
   4. Preserve
6. An ecosystem that has been partly destroyed and that still has remnants of the former community of organisms is an example of a:
   1. Primary succession
   2. Secondary succession
   3. Biological succession
   4. Climax community
7. Primary succession occurs when:
   1. Organisms live in an area where they did not live before
   2. An ecosystem is damaged or partly destroyed
   3. Remnants of a former community still exist
   4. Plants displace animals from an environment
8. The ability of a particular organism to survive more easily in a shared environment than another is an example of:
   1. The competitive exclusion principle
   2. Adaptive superiority
   3. Secondary succession
   4. A competitive advantage
9. The ability of an organism to survive changes in an environment is a demonstration of its:
   1. Range of tolerance
   2. Comfort zone
   3. Competitive exclusion principle
   4. Niche