

Lesson Quiz

Energy Flow in Ecosystems

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- _____ A food web is a series of events in which one organism eats another and obtains energy.
- _____ Each of the organisms in an ecosystem fills the energy role of producer, consumer, or decomposer.
- _____ Organisms may play only one role in an ecosystem.
- _____ An organism that obtains energy by feeding on other organisms is a decomposer.
- _____ Energy enters most ecosystems as sunlight.

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

- An organism that can make its own food is a _____.
- Mushrooms and bacteria are common _____.
- _____ moves through an ecosystem when one organism eats another.
- The most energy is available at the _____ level of the pyramid.
- As energy moves up the pyramid, each level has _____ energy available than the level below.

Use a copy machine to copy onto letter-size paper.

Lesson Quiz

Cycles of Matter

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. The processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation make up _____.
2. The process by which a gas changes to a liquid is called _____.
3. In ecosystems, producers, consumers, and decomposers are linked by their roles in recycling carbon and _____.
4. _____ is a major component of bones and the proteins that build muscles.
5. The process of changing free nitrogen into a usable form of nitrogen is called _____.

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

6. _____ Condensation is the continuous process by which water moves from Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back.
7. _____ In the water cycle, liquid water evaporates from oceans, plants, and other living things and forms water vapor, a gas, which rises in the atmosphere, then cools and turns back to drops of liquid water.
8. _____ Most organisms take in nitrogen from the air or water and use it to carry out their life processes.
9. _____ In a(n) food web, nitrogen moves from the air into the soil, into living things, and back into the air.
10. _____ The air around us is about 78 percent nitrogen gas, but most organisms cannot use this "free nitrogen."

Lesson Quiz

Biomes

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

1. _____ A group of animals limits the species of plants that can grow in an area.
2. _____ The Pacific Northwest is home to a temperate rain forest, where over 300 centimeters of rain falls yearly.
3. _____ Tropical rain forests cover a small part of the planet, yet they contain more species of plants and animals than all other biomes combined.
4. _____ Rain forests are home to many of the largest animals on Earth.
5. _____ In a boreal forest biome, many trees shed their leaves and grow new ones each year.

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

6. A biome is a group of ecosystems with similar _____ and organisms.
7. Organisms that live in the _____ must be adapted to little or no rain and to extreme temperatures.
8. Prairies and savannas are two types of _____.
9. A _____ biome is a dense forest found in upper regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
10. Mosses, grasses, dwarf forms of a few trees, insects, birds, and a few mammals live on the _____ biome.

Lesson Quiz

Aquatic Ecosystems

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. _____ ecosystems include streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes.
2. A(n) _____ is found where the fresh water of a river meets the salt water of an ocean.
3. Located on the shore, the _____ zone is home to organisms that can survive pounding waves and sudden changes in water levels and temperature.
4. There are two types of aquatic ecosystems: freshwater biomes and _____ biomes.
5. Organisms like the giant squid and anglerfish are adapted to life in the dark of the _____ zone.

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

6. _____ All aquatic ecosystems are affected by the same nonliving factors: sunlight, temperature, oxygen, and salt content.
7. _____ Most of Earth's surface is covered with water, yet only 30 percent is fresh water.
8. _____ Usually lakes are smaller and shallower than ponds.
9. _____ Tuna, swordfish, and some whales feed on algae in the _____ intertidal zone.
10. _____ The neritic zone is a region of shallow water where many living things, such as algae and schools of fish, live.

Name _____

Date _____

Class _____

Lesson Quiz

Biogeography

If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

1. _____ About 225 million years ago, North America and South America were part of one huge landmass, Pangaea.
2. _____ Continental drift had little impact on organisms from one part of the world reaching other parts of the world.
3. _____ Organisms can be dispersed by other living things.
4. _____ Water and mountains form barriers that can limit the movement of organisms.
5. _____ When an organism enters a new area, it enjoys all of the resources with the species that already live there.

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

6. The study of where organisms live and how they got there is called _____.
7. As Earth's plates move, the continents move with them in a process called _____.
8. The movement of organisms from one place to another is called _____.
9. _____ transports objects such as coconuts and leaves, small animals that travel on these "rafts," as well as organisms like fish and marine mammals.
10. A(n) _____ species is an organism that is carried into a new location by people.