

Chapter 4 Self-test: Ecosystems and Communities

Successful students test themselves before major tests and exams. You don't know what you don't know until you test yourself.

1. Start by answering all the questions you can without your notes or the book and circle these problem numbers. If you can answer at least half of the questions without your notes or the book then you are in good shape. If not, you have a lot of work (learning) to do between now and the day of the test.
2. For those questions that you did not circle, identify which section (e.g. 4.1, 4.4) in the book covers each question in the left-hand margin.
3. Start by reading the entire section that you wrote down most often. Your goal is not to word search or to look up answers, but to read for understanding.
4. When you get to a paragraph or page with information pertaining to one of your questions, read the entire page or paragraph carefully and think of how you could organize the information in your science journal so that you understand it better.

1. In a parasitic relationship, the organism that provides a benefit to another organism at its own expense is called the _____.
2. The general term for the relationship in which one organism eats another is _____.
3. A symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and another is often harmed but not killed is called _____.
4. A close relationship between two dissimilar organisms is called _____.
5. The struggle among organisms for the same limited natural resources is called _____.
6. The symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other neither benefits nor suffers harm is called _____.
7. A fish called a cleaner wrasse eats the tiny parasites that cling to and feed upon much larger fish. This activity benefits both kinds of fish. Therefore, the cleaner wrasse has a(n) _____ relationship to the larger fish.
8. The biome that has coniferous trees as the dominant vegetation is the _____.
9. The thick, continually frozen soil layer found in the northern tundra is called _____.
10. _____ is a type of biome that is located in the middle latitudes and contains grasses, spiny shrubs, and scattered clumps of trees.
11. The _____ is a cold and mostly treeless biome with a frozen soil layer.
12. Zebras, gazelles, and lions usually live in the biome called the _____.
13. The biome that makes up most of the central part of the continental United States is the _____.
14. Trees that lose their leaves every year are known as _____ trees.
15. _____ are characterized by lush vegetation, abundant rain, and year-round warm temperatures.
16. The _____ zone is small in area but contains most of the ocean's biodiversity.

17. A(n) _____ occurs where a major river flows into the ocean.
18. Streams in mountainous areas have _____ gradients.
19. Marshes, swamps, and bogs are examples of _____.

Essay

20. Describe the relationship called competition. Write your answer in the space below.
21. Can two species occupy exactly the same niche? Explain. Write your answer in the space below.
22. Some species of orchids grow high in the trees of tropical forests. The trees provide the orchids with the support to grow and allow them to capture more sunlight than they would on the forest floor. The orchids have little effect on the trees. What form of symbiosis is illustrated by this relationship? Explain your answer. Write your answer in the space below.
23. Explain and give an example of what is meant by the statement “Climate has an important influence on the type of ecosystem found in an area.” Write your answer in the space below.