Ch 18

1. The study of the interaction of living organisms with each other and with their physical environment is called

a. health. c. ecology.

b. economy. d. geology.

2. A group of organisms of different species living together in a particular place is called a

a. community. c. biome.

b. population. d. habitat.

3. An ecosystem consists of

a. a community of organisms.

b. energy.

c. the soil, water, and weather.

d. All of the above

4. All organisms in an ecosystem are linked together in a network of interactions. This quality is called

a. geochemical processes. c. interdependence.

b. isolation. d. communication.

5. The specific physical location in which a given species lives is called its

a. habitat. c. community.

b. abiotic factor. d. climate.

6. The areas of an organism’s tolerance curve that lie at the extreme high or low for an environmental variable represent the

a. optimal range of the environmental variable for the organism.

b. zones of efficient performance by the organism.

c. zones of poorest performance by the organism.

d. range of the environmental variable preferred by the organism.

7. An organism’s niche includes

a. what it eats. c. when it eats.

b. where it eats. d. All of the above

8. Organisms that manufacture organic nutrients for an ecosystem are called

a. consumers. c. producers.

b. predators. d. omnivores.

9. When an organism dies, the nitrogen in its body

a. can never be reused by other living things.

b. is immediately released into the atmosphere.

c. is released by the action of decomposers.

d. All of the above

10. At each trophic level, the energy passed on to the organisms is

a. about 10 percent of the energy to the level below it.

b. about 10 percent of the energy to the level above it.

c. about 50 percent of the energy to the level below it.

d. about 50 percent of the energy to the level above it.