

NAME _____

SOL 4.3

Habitats, Niches; Identifying organisms

POPULATION – A group of the same species living in the same place at the same time.

COMMUNITY-- All of the populations that live in the same area



1. The animals above are part of a :
 - a. grassland population
 - b. grassland community
2. A community is:
 - a. all of the animals living in an area.
 - b. all of the animals of one species in an area.
3. A population is:
 - a. all of the animals in a particular area.
 - b. all of ONE KIND of animal in an area.
4. An example of a population is:
 - a. all the animals in a barnyard
 - b. all the rabbits living in a meadow
 - c. all the alligators in the world
 - d. a squirrel family in its nest
5. Which sentence is the best description of a community?
 - a. A community provides shelter for one type of organism
 - b. A community is made up of all types of organisms in an area
 - c. A community is made up of one type of organism
 - d. A community provides food for only one type of organism

6. Which of the following is not a basic need of all animals
 - a. food
 - b. friends
 - c. water
 - d. protection from predators
7. An ecosystem is:
 - a. the populations and the nonliving parts of an environment that interact with each other
 - b. the non-living surroundings
 - c. the living surroundings only
8. When an animal's environment changes, the animal can:
 - a. migrate
 - b. adapt
 - c. either migrate, adapt
9. A _____ is an animal's surroundings, where it lives, and on which it depends for all of its needs.
 - a. habitat
 - b. village
 - c. community
 - d. population

Each organism has a specific role in its community. This role is the organism's NICHE. An animal's niche may change many times as it grows.

10. The easiest way to understand an animal's niche, is to consider:
 - a. what it eats, and what eats it.
 - b. what it looks like
 - c. where it lives

11. This picture tells us something about the beaver's:
 - a. niche
 - b. population



12. An animal's niche can be thought of as its place in the food chain. Does an animal's niche stay the same throughout its life?
 - a. yes
 - b. no

FOOD CHAINS

consumers

herbivores

decomposer

sunlight

second

carnivore

producers

bacteria

energy

photosynthesis

omnivores



13. Is this food chain in the right order?

- a. yes
- b. no

14. Which is the herbivore?

- a. the bird
- b. the snail
- c. the flower

Animals eat plants or other organisms for _____ . Plants use _____ to make their own food through a process called _____ . This is why plants are called _____ .

Plants store energy they don't need in roots, stems, and leaves. This energy is passed on to animals that eat plants. Animals that eat plants are called _____. Plants are first in any food chain, and herbivores or _____, Animals that eat both meat and plants, are _____. Can a carnivore follow a plant in a food chain? Yes/No

Next in the food chain comes the animal that eats the herbivore. This is the _____ .

Herbivores and carnivores are _____, not producers, because they consume other organisms for food. They do not make their own food using sunlight.

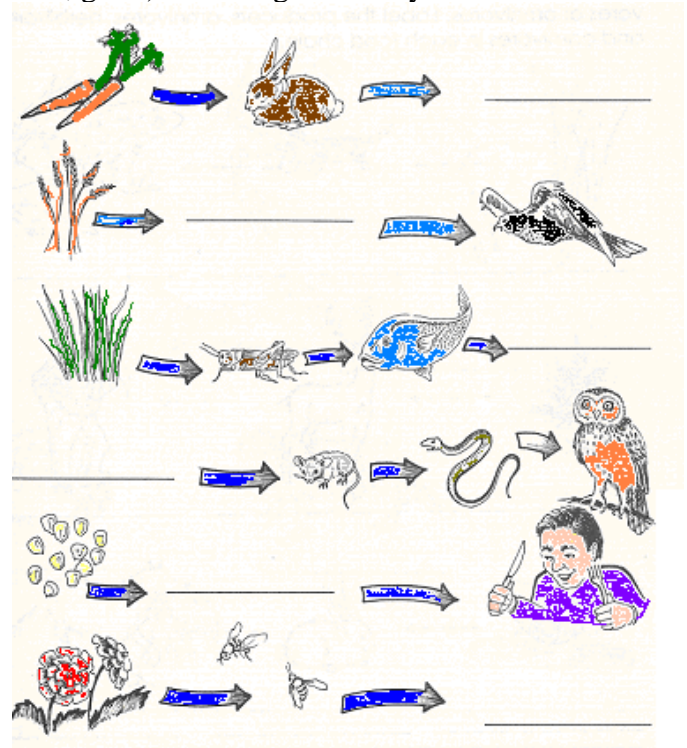
A food chain can be short or long, but it ends with a _____. Mushrooms and _____ are examples of decomposers. Decomposers break down dead organisms into nutrients needed by the plants at the beginning of the food chain.



15. These mushrooms are:

- a. plants (producers)
- b. consumers
- c. decomposers

Fill in the missing link in these food chains with one of the following (bear, skunk, eagle, mouse, cow, grass) or an organism of your choice.

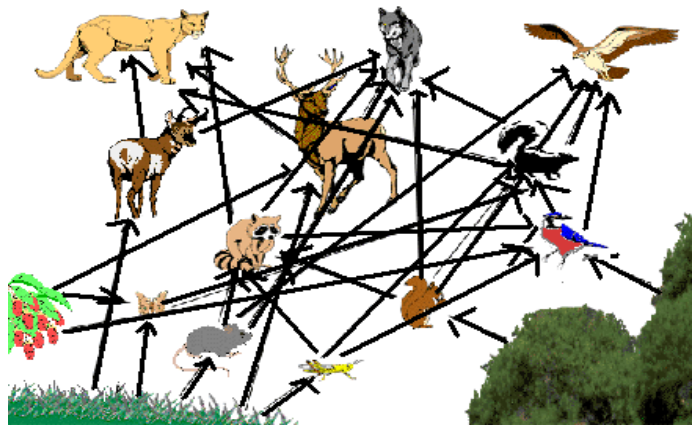


16. What is first in every food chain?

- a. a producer
- b. a consumer
- c. a herbivore
- d. a carnivore

17. At the very end of the food chain is the:

- a. carnivores
- b. producers
- c. decomposer



20. This is a:

- a. food chain
- b. food web
- c. web of food

21. A producer that's part of this food web is:

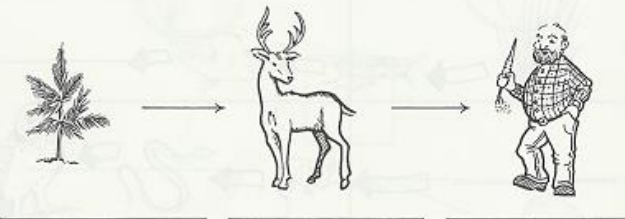
- a. the mouse
- b. the grass
- c. the skunk

22. One of the many food chains that make up the web is:

- a. squirrel—raccoon--oak tree-- mountain lion
- b. oak tree—squirrel—raccoon-- mountain lion
- c. wolf—raccoon—mouse—grass

Label each part of the food chain producer, herbivore, carnivore or omnivore

Organisms are either producers or consumers, depending upon the source of their energy. Consumers are either herbivores, carnivores or omnivores. Label the producers, omnivores, herbivores and carnivores in each food chain.

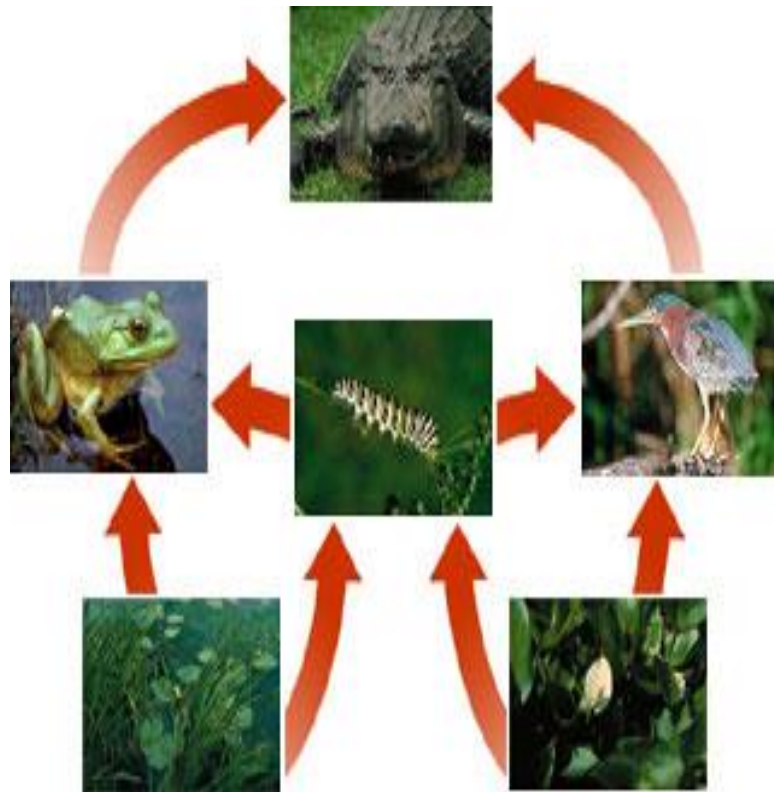


18. When plants and animals die, _____ break down the living matter so it can be used again in other ways.

- a. decomposers
- b. carnivores
- c. spiders

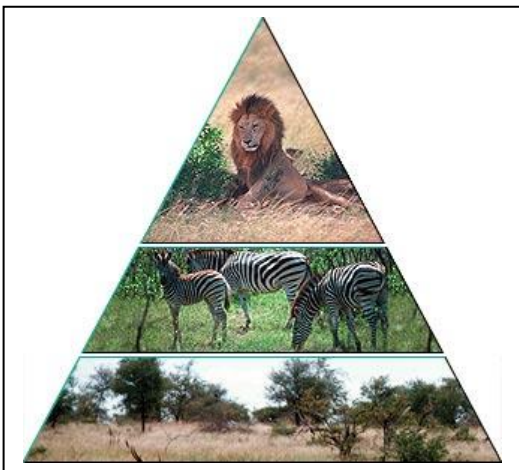
19. Some examples of decomposers are:

- a. mushrooms
- b. fungus
- c. bacteria
- d. all of the above



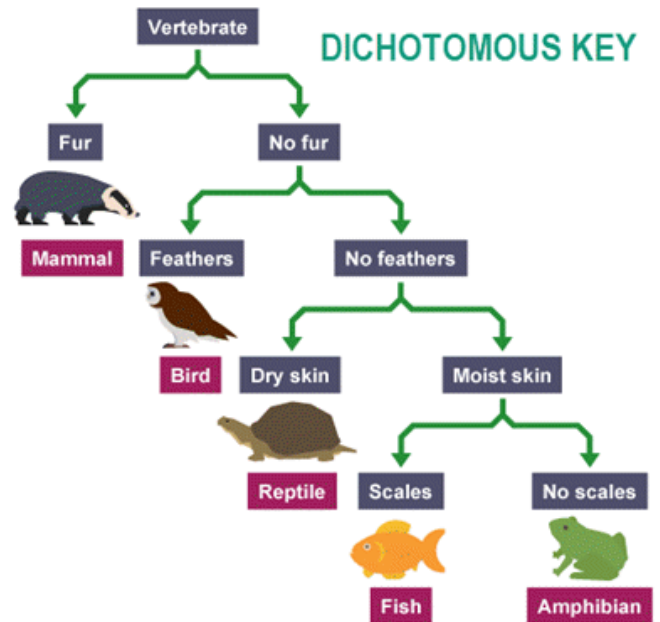
23. Look at the food web on the previous page. What effect might a disease among the alligator population have?
- The number of frogs would decrease
 - The number of caterpillars might increase
 - no effect
 - The number of frogs might grow until there weren't enough caterpillars for them to live on.

24. If the caterpillars all died from chemical pollution, what effect would this have on the food web?
- the number of frogs would increase
 - the number of alligators would increase
 - the number of frogs and alligators might decrease unless the frogs found something else to eat.



25. The picture above is called:
- a food web
 - an energy pyramid
26. What is at the base of the pyramid?
- Producers (plants) are at the bottom because they use the sun's energy to make their own food.
 - Carnivores are at the base because they are bigger and stronger.
27. At the top of the pyramid are:
- carnivores
 - herbivores
 - all consumers

28. What would happen if, on an island, a disease killed most of the plants?
- Animals would adapt and eat meat
 - Nothing would happen
 - Soon there would be no life on the island. Herbivores would starve first; carnivores would follow.
29. If one link in a food chain disappears, -
- other organisms are not affected.
 - all of the other organisms are affected.



30. What is the dichotomous key shown above?
- It shows how energy moves through an ecosystem
 - It is used to identify organisms
 - It shows how organisms evolved
31. According to the key, an organism with no fur, no feathers, moist skin and no scales is:
- A reptile
 - A fish
 - An amphibian
 - A bird