

# Quiz-Quiz-Trade: Ecosystem Interactions

**Goal** • Use this quiz-quiz-trade activity to build your understanding of the concepts in Unit 1.

## What to Do

- 1 Quiz** Each card has a question at the top and an answer at the bottom. Take a card and choose a partner. Ask the question on your card. If your partner answers correctly, move to step 2. If your partner answers incorrectly, or doesn't know, share the answer, then move to step 2.
- 2 Quiz** Repeat step 1 with the other partner using his or her card.
- 3 Trade** Trade cards with your partner. Find a new partner and start the quiz-quiz-trade again.

<p><b>Question:</b> What term describes all of the interacting abiotic and biotic things in a particular place?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Ecosystem</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> What term describes the living parts of an ecosystem, for example bacteria, dragonflies, mushrooms, and dandelions?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Biotic</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Which of the following are abiotic factors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air</li> <li>• logs</li> <li>• rocks</li> <li>• water</li> </ul> <p><b>Answer:</b> Air, rocks, water</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Newfoundland marten live in old growth fir forest. What term describes where the marten live?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Habitat</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> A fox and a coyote are similar, but do they belong to the same species? Explain.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> No. They cannot produce offspring together that can produce offspring.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> The George's River caribou herd lives on the barrens in Labrador. Is it a population? Explain.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes. It is an entire group of individuals of the same species that live together in one ecosystem at the same time.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> At Cape St. Mary's, thousands of gannets, murres, and puffins nest on the cliffs and feed on fish such as herring. Is this group a community? Explain.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes. Interacting populations that live in an area are a community.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Young Atlantic salmon, known as parr, live in rivers and eat invertebrates. As adults in the ocean, they eat herring and shrimp. What term describes the Atlantic salmon's role in its environment?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Niche</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Which abiotic factor affects the ability of plants to grow in the deepest part of the ocean? Explain why this happens.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Light; photosynthesis cannot occur without light.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Strong winds on the Great Northern Peninsula result in stunted spruce trees called tuckamores. What kind of interaction is this: biotic-abiotic, biotic-biotic, or abiotic-abiotic?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Biotic-abiotic</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> In northern Labrador, which two abiotic factors prevent trees from growing?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Low temperature and limited precipitation</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Why can't snakes live in Newfoundland and Labrador?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The winters are cold and stay cold for a long period of time.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> All living things are organisms. Examples include black spruce, sphagnum moss, rainbow trout, and downy woodpeckers. Why are nutrients in the soil not referred to as organisms?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> They are not living.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> There are no producers in the deepest parts of the ocean. Where do consumers in this region get their food?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> They rely on dead material falling from the sunlit areas above them.</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Old man's beard is an indicator of good air quality. It is actually two organisms, a fungus and an algae, that live together and rely on each other. What kind of symbiotic relationship exists between the two?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Mutualism</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> <i>Listeria</i>, a bacteria that causes illness, can sometimes be found in prepared foods like salads and processed meats. It can live in acidic, moist, salty, low-temperature environments. What is a likely way to kill the bacteria?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Heat the food.</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> What is the name for the first organism in all food chains?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Producer</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> If only 10% of the energy from a rabbit gets transferred to a lynx which eats it, where does the other 90% of the energy from the rabbit go?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The rabbit uses the energy for growth, reproduction, movement, and so on.</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Which organisms in the ecosystem are responsible for returning nutrients to the ecosystem from wastes and dead organisms?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Black knot is a fungal infection on such fruit trees as pin cherry and damson. The infection can kill trees if it is not removed. What kind of symbiotic relationship exists between black knot and a cherry tree?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Decomposers</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Parasitism</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Old man's beard can photosynthesize as it hangs in spruce trees without harming the tree. What type of symbiotic relationship is this?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Meadow voles are small rodents that eat grasses, tree bark, nuts, and seeds. What type of consumer is the meadow vole?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Commensalism</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Herbivore</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> A coyote's diet consists of moose, caribou, and snowshoe hare. What type of consumer is a coyote?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> The Newfoundland marten eats squirrels, hares, shrews, birds, insects, fish, and berries. What type of consumer is the Newfoundland marten?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Carnivore</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Omnivore</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Which is likely to grow the most mould?</p> <p>A) Dry bread on a counter B) Dry bread in a refrigerator C) Moist bread on a counter D) Moist bread in a refrigerator</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> C) Moist bread on a counter</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> In primary succession, what is the name for the first plants to inhabit an area?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Pioneer species</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> When a landslide occurs, it takes away all of the soil and leaves only bedrock. What type of succession will occur? Give an example of a plant that might first inhabit the area.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Primary succession; lichen</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Bindweed, a Eurasian native climbing vine, probably came to Newfoundland and Labrador as a contaminant in soil. It twines around trees and shrubs, out-competing them for sunlight. Is bindweed a native or an introduced species?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Introduced</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> What type of pollution is formed when waste gases from the burning of fossil fuels combine with water vapour in the atmosphere?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Acid rain</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Before 1992, cod were being harvested at a faster rate than the stock was being renewed. Is this practice sustainable or unsustainable?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Unsustainable</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>