Test: Relationships between Organisms and Their Environment

Part I: Matching

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. Habitat	**A.** An organism that hunts and eats other organisms
_____ 2. Ecosystem	**B.** A group of the same species living in one area
_____ 3. Producer	**C.** Organisms that break down dead plants and animals
_____ 4. Consumer	**D.** The natural home where an organism lives
_____ 5. Decomposer	**E.** An organism that is hunted by another organism
_____ 6. Population	**F.** All living and nonliving things interacting in an area
_____ 7. Community	**G.** An organism that makes its own food
_____ 8. Competition	**H.** Different populations living together in one area
_____ 9. Predator	**I.** An organism that obtains energy by eating other organisms
_____ 10. Prey	**J.** The struggle among organisms for limited resources

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Part II: Multiple Choice

11. What is the primary source of energy for most ecosystems?
    A. Water
    B. Soil
    C. Sun
    D. Wind
12. Which of the following is a producer?
    A. Rabbit
    B. Oak tree
    C. Hawk
    D. Mushroom
13. What is an example of a consumer?
    A. Grass
    B. Algae
    C. Deer
    D. Fern
14. Which organism is most likely a decomposer?
    A. Mushroom
    B. Eagle
    C. Fish
    D. Squirrel
15. A group of different species living in the same area is called a:
    A. Population
    B. Community
    C. Habitat
    D. Organism
16. When two animals compete for the same food source, this relationship is called:
    A. Predation
    B. Competition
    C. Mutualism
    D. Commensalism
17. In a predator-prey relationship, the predator:
    A. Provides shelter
    B. Is hunted
    C. Hunts another organism
    D. Produces its own food
18. Which is a biotic factor in an ecosystem?
    A. Water
    B. Sunlight
    C. Temperature
    D. Trees

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19. Which is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?

A. Birds
B. Grass
C. Rainfall
D. Bacteria

20. What type of relationship benefits both organisms?

A. Mutualism
B. Competition
C. Predation
D. Parasitism

21. A tick feeding on a dog is an example of:

A. Mutualism
B. Commensalism
C. Parasitism
D. Competition

22. In commensalism:

A. Both organisms benefit
B. One benefits and the other is unaffected
C. Both are harmed
D. One organism is killed

23. What would most likely happen if all decomposers disappeared from an ecosystem?

A. Dead organisms would accumulate
B. Producers would increase rapidly
C. Predators would disappear immediately
D. There would be more sunlight

24. Which statement best describes an ecosystem?

A. Only living organisms in an area
B. Only nonliving things in an area
C. Living and nonliving things interacting together
D. A single species living in an area

25. Why are producers important in ecosystems?

A. They hunt prey.
B. They recycle nutrients.
C. They make food that supports other organisms.
D. They decompose dead matter.

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