

## 26 Multiple choice questions

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1. to move into and inhabit an area not previously occupied by that species
  - a. distribution
  - b. competition
  - c. contamination
  - d. colonisation
  
2. the number of organisms in a population
  - a. aquatic
  - b. abiotic
  - c. abundance
  - d. algae
  
3. an organism that produces its own food from simple substances in the environment
  - a. autotroph
  - b. chlorophyll
  - c. biotic
  - d. abiotic
  
4. simple plants, usually aquatic, containing chlorophyll but lacking true stems, roots, leaves and vascular tissue
  - a. aquatic
  - b. fauna
  - c. biomass
  - d. algae
  
5. a structural, behavioural or physiological characteristic of a organism that helps it survive or reproduce
  - a. competition
  - b. adaptation
  - c. abiotic
  - d. aquatic
  
6. to make harmful or useless because of the exposure to or the addition of substances
  - a. colonisation
  - b. contamination
  - c. distribution
  - d. competition

7. related to the presence of oxygen
  - a. aerobic
  - b. aquatic
  - c. biotic
  - d. abiotic
  
8. the non-living features of an ecosystem i.e. temperature, humidity, buoyancy, soil type, topography
  - a. aerobic
  - b. aquatic
  - c. biotic
  - d. abiotic
  
9. the combined and interconnected populations of an environment
  - a. community
  - b. competition
  - c. consumer
  - d. commensalism
  
10. the production by a plant of chemicals that are released into the soil to assist with competition against other plants
  - a. allelopathy
  - b. estimate
  - c. aquatic
  - d. abiotic
  
11. any organism that eats other organisms
  - a. consumer
  - b. community
  - c. carnivore
  - d. decomposer
  
12. the total weight of the living components (producers, consumers and decomposers) in an ecosystem at any moment
  - a. estimate
  - b. abiotic
  - c. biomass
  - d. biotic

13. a flesh-eating organism
  - a. estimate
  - b. abiotic
  - c. algae
  - d. carnivore
  
14. the area or areas where a living organism occurs
  - a. contamination
  - b. adaptation
  - c. colonisation
  - d. distribution
  
15. the simplest group of non-green organisms with a basic cell structure
  - a. fauna
  - b. biotic
  - c. aquatic
  - d. bacteria
  
16. the method of estimating population size by capturing, marking them and then recapturing them later
  - a. abundance
  - b. consumer
  - c. estimate
  - d. capture-mark-recapture
  
17. the relationship between organisms that live in close association with only one species receiving the benefit, while the other species is not harmed
  - a. community
  - b. colonisation
  - c. commensalism
  - d. competition
  
18. the living components of the biosphere
  - a. abiotic
  - b. aquatic
  - c. biotic
  - d. aerobic

19. animals of a given area or period
  - a. bacteria
  - b. fauna
  - c. biotic
  - d. algae
  
20. an organism such as a bacterium or fungus that brings about the decay or breakdown of organic material into simpler substances
  - a. consumer
  - b. decomposer
  - c. biomass
  - d. aerobic
  
21. living or growing in water
  - a. biotic
  - b. aerobic
  - c. aquatic
  - d. abiotic
  
22. the struggle amongst living things, between the same species and between others, over a common resource such as food or space
  - a. adaptation
  - b. colonisation
  - c. contamination
  - d. competition
  
23. all the factors that affect a living organism, abiotic and biotic
  - a. estimate
  - b. biomass
  - c. decomposer
  - d. environment
  
24. a chemical found in or associated with living things
  - a. abiotic
  - b. biochemical
  - c. bacteria
  - d. biotic

25. an approximation calculation
- a. algae
  - b. aquatic
  - c. biomass
  - d. estimate
26. the green pigment in plants associated with the capture of sunlight for use in photosynthesis
- a. environment
  - b. autotroph
  - c. chlorophyll
  - d. consumer