**Chapter 55 and 56 Quiz**

**College Biology 102**

1. The way in which an organism utilizes or obtains its resources in the environment may be called

A. resource partitioning.

B. its habitat.

C. competitive exclusion.

D. intraspecific competition.

E. its niche.

2. In this relationship, one organism serves as a host to another organism, usually to the host's disadvantage.

A. predation

B. parasitism

C. mutualism

D. commensalism

E. symbiotic

3. A relationship, which occurs when one member of the relationship is neither helped nor harmed and the other member derives some benefit, is called

A. predation.

B. parasitism.

C. mutualism.

D. commensalism.

E. ammensalism

4. A relationship in which both members benefit is called

A. predation.

B. parasitism.

C. mutualism.

D. commensalism.

E. ammensalism

5. A relationship, which occurs when one member of the relationship is neither helped nor harmed and the other member is negatively affected, is called

A. predation.

B. parasitism.

C. mutualism.

D. commensalism.

E. ammensalism

6. Communities evolve to have greater biomass, more species richness, in a process called

A. sympatric interactions.

B. adaptive modifications.

C. succession.

D. symbiotic relationships.

E. competitive exclusion.

7. The actual niche the organism is able to occupy in the presence of competitors and when resources are shared is called its

A. fundamental niche.

B. realized niche.

C. interference niche.

D. intraspecific niche.

E. exploitative niche.

8. Competition between individuals of a single species is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competition.

A. interspecific

B. exploitative

C. interference

D. fundamental

E. intraspecific

9. Gause said that if two species attempt to occupy the same niche, with limited resources, one of them will become

A. a commensalist.

B. parasitic.

C. a predator.

D. extinct.

E. symbiotic.

10. Resource partitioning can often be seen in similar species that occupy the same geographic area. These species avoid competition by living in different portions of the habitat or by utilizing different food or other resources and are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species.

A. sympatric

B. allopatric

C. competitive

D. fundamental

E. exploitative

11. Some insect species have coevolved with particular flowering plants, to assist them in pollination and defense. Plants have also evolved special traits to benefit the insects. Select from the following an item that plants have not coevolved to benefit an insect.

A. food

B. shelter

C. protection

D. water

E. secondary compounds

12. Plant morphological defenses do not include

A. spikes and thorns.

B. secondary compounds.

C. plant hairs.

D. deposits of silica-like substances in the leaves.

E. nectar in the flowers.

13. Cardiac glycosides, molecules causing a drastic effect on vertebrate heart function in organisms that eat Monarch Butterfies, are produced as defense chemicals by plants, which belong to

A. the milkweed and dogbane families.

B. the mustard family.

C. grasses.

D. poison ivy, oak, and sumac.

E. the bean family.

14. Animals that feed on poisonous plants are generally brightly colored, and each of these critters have a related coloring pattern. Such coloration is called

A. Batesian mimicry.

B. Biotic coloration

C. cryptic coloration.

D. Aposmatic coloration.

E. Müllerian mimicry.

15. Chemical defenses are found in all of the following except

A. marine animals.

B. insects.

C. plants.

D. snakes, spiders, and fishes.

E. Batesian mimics.

16. Co-evolution is involved in all of the following except

A. competition.

B. predation.

C. natural selection.

D. symbiosis.

E. intraspecific competition.

17. All of the following are types of symbiosis except

A. commensalism.

B. Proto-cooperation

C. predation.

D. parasitism.

E. mutualism.

18. If in a relationship the organism growing on the host benefits, and the host is unharmed, the relationship is called

A. parasitism.

B. mutualism.

C. commensalism.

D. tolerance.

E. predation.

19. Insects that lay eggs on living hosts and the larvae either bore into the organism or have tissue grow around the larvae, are called

A. ectoparasites.

B. endoparasites.

C. brood parasites.

D. parasitoids.

E. predators.

20. Two or more unrelated but toxic species resemble one another, having bright colors, thus achieving a kind of group defense. This phenomenon of similar coloration is called

A. Batesian mimicry.

B. Müllerian mimicry.

C. aposematic coloration.

D. warning coloration.

E. mutualistic coloration.

21. Alligators excavate holes in the bottom of bodies of water. During times of severe drought these holes act as new habitats for various aquatic organisms that might perish if there were no water available. Thus, alligators in this system can be classified as a(n)

A. keystone species.

B. symbiotic species.

C. sympatric species.

D. allopatric species.

E. refugistic species.

22. Succession happens because species in the habitat alter that habitat in ways that assist other species. There are three dynamic concepts that are of critical importance for succession to take place. They are

A. facilitation, inhibition, and tolerance.

B. symbiotic relationships, facilitation, and aposematic coloration.

C. mimicry, coevolution, and competitive exclusion.

D. competition, climax communities, and tolerance.

E. competition, inhibition, and coevolution.

23. Communities evolve to have greater biomass and species richness in a process called

A. symbiosis.

B. higher productivity.

C. spatial heterogeneity.

D. predictability.

E. succession.

24. Secondary succession takes place in all of the following except

A. an abandoned agricultural field.

B. an area burnt off by a fire.

C. an area covered with a lava flow

D. an abandoned landfill.

E. a vacant lot left untouched.

25. Characteristics of eutrophic lakes are that they have

A. new or recently made.

B. loss of organic matter.

C. circulation of water in the lake. (they have an inlet and an outlet)

D. a low biodiversity.

E. a high biodiversity.

26. The difference in the **fundamental** niche and the **realized** niche is

A. the fundamental niche is the actual niche that a species occupies while the realized niche is not.

B. the fundamental niche is the entire niche that a species is capable of using while the realized niche is just what is being occupied.

C. the fundamental niche is smaller than the realized niche.

D. the realized niche is theoretical while the fundamental niche is the entire niche that an organism can use.

27. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the differences between Batesian mimicry and Müllerian mimicry?

A. In Batesian mimicry the model must behave differently than the mimic; in Müllerian mimicry they behave the same.

B. In Batesian mimicry the mimic is non-toxic must while the model is toxic; in Müllerian mimicry they are both toxic.

C. Batesian mimicry does not differ from Müllerian mimicry. Two different scientists discovered these two types at the same time, and they disagreed on what to call it.

D. Batesian mimicry differs from Müllerian mimicry in that they occur on different continents—Batesian on the North American and Müllerian on the European.

E. Batesian mimicry involves invertebrates; Müllerian mimicry involves vertebrates.

28. Which of the following is an example of commensalism?

A. a tapeworm living in the intestines of a mule deer

B. epiphytes, like Spanish moss, growing on the trunk of a tree

C. a female mosquito sucking blood from a musk oxen

D. aphids and their ant tenders

E. acacia trees and their ants

29. Cattle egrets follow African ungulates such as African buffalo around and catch insects that the buffalo flush. Oxpeckers perch on the backs of buffalo and feed on ectoparasites that infest the buffalo. Which one of the following shows the ecological interaction that the buffalo has with each bird?

A. cattle egret: mutualism; oxpecker: commensalism

B. cattle egret: commensalism; oxpecker: mutualism

C. cattle egret: competition; oxpecker: mutualism

D. cattle egret: mutualism; oxpecker: mutualism

E. cattle egret: commensalism; oxpecker: commensalism

30. Environments that are not very diverse usually have

 A. abundant resources

 B. many organisms use the same niche

 C. limited resources

 D. organisms that work with resource partitioning

 E. many immigrants

31. A small group of mice are released on an island without mice but with abundant food for mice and no predators. Initially, the growth of the mouse population will be limited mainly by

A. the carrying capacity.

B. its birth rate.

C. its biotic potential.

D. only density-dependent factors.

E. only independent-dependent factors.

32. Clumped or patched populations that undergo local periodic extinction and recolonization are called

A. randomly spaced populations.

B. uniformly spaced populations.

C. metapopulations.

D. over sized populations.

E. endangered populations.

33. Density-dependent factor include

A. weather.

B. earthquakes.

C. intraspecific competition.

D. volcanism.

E. introduction of non-native species.

36. A gall that occurs on a golden rod plant is caused by a

 A. ectoparasites.

 B. endoparasites.

 C. brood parasites.

 D. parasitoids.

 E. predators

37. The species of organisms that start succession in an area that has been disturbed are known as

1. Primary species
2. Climax species
3. Secondary species
4. Pioneer species
5. Ecotone species

38. The end result of succession is called the

1. Primary community
2. Secondary community
3. Climax community
4. Pioneer community
5. Ecotone

39. The area that has a drastic change in the environmental conditions along with other biotic changes is called an

1. Primary community
2. Secondary community
3. Climax community
4. Pioneer community
5. Ecotone