Week 8 Post-Lecture Quiz - 2022 10/10 points

Week 8 Post-Lecture Quiz

Question 1

1/1 point

Are all introduced species problematic in their new communities? Briefly explain.

A	. No: The species usually do not invade a community by themselves; they usually invade with other species from their original habitat that can control the introduced species.
B	Yes: The species have no natural controls and always grow out of control in a new community.
	No: Some species do not manage to establish in the new community. Your answer
D	Yes: The new species are usually able to find a niche that they can fill by outcompeting the natural organism that is living in that niche.

Question 2

1/1 point

How would a biologist know if a community is a climax community or still somewhere in the midst of success?

A	The biologist would have to sample the soils to determine if there were enough nutrients for the plants that were living in the community.
	The biologist would have to study the community over a long time period to determine if the proportions of the plant species were staying constant, there were enough nutrients, and major vegetation types did not change. Your answer
C	The biologist would have to sample the community one time to see if the proportions of the plant species were staying constant, there were enough nutrients, and major vegetation types did not change.
D	The biologist would have to count the number of individuals of each species to determine if the community was in a stable distribution.

Question 3

1/1 point

What does the competitive exclusion principle say about the outcome of two species

occupying the same niche?

	The principle states that two species cannot occupy the same niche in the same ecosystem under constant environmental conditions. Over time, one species will gain an advantage over the other, leading to the removal of one species from the habitat.	Your answer
B	The principle states that two species can occupy the same niche in the same ecosystem under changing environmental conditions. The species will adapt to the presence of the other and will find unique ways to live in the habitat.	
C	The principle states that two species can occupy the same niche in the same ecosystem under constant environmental conditions. However, over time, one species will gain an advantage over the other, leading to the removal of one species from the habitat.	
D	The principle states that two species cannot occupy the same niche in the same ecosystem under changing environmental conditions. Eventually, over time, the niches will move apart, and the species will occupy different niches in the community.	

Question 4 ✓ 1/1 point

What is the order of events of succession, in order, from disturbance to climax community?

A	forest fire, bare soil, grass and shrubs, full-canopy deciduous forest, rapidly growing conifers	
B	forest fire, bare soil, rapidly growing conifers, grass and shrubs, full-canopy deciduous forest	
	forest fire, bare soil, grass and shrubs, rapidly growing conifers, full-canopy deciduous forest	Your answer
D	forest fire, grass and shrubs, rapidly growing conifers, bare soil, full-canopy deciduous forest	

Question 5 ✓ 1/1 point

A very large, old tree falls in a forest, breaking other trees as it falls. A volcano erupts on an island, and 20% of the island is covered in lava. Which of these events is considered a disturbance? Explain.

A	The tree falling is a disturbance because it takes out other trees as it falls.	
B	The volcano is a disturbance because it is on a very large scale.	
C	The tree falling is not a disturbance because it is just one organism dying	
	Both A and B: They both change the habitat they are in, but on different scales.	Your answer

Question 6 ✓ 1/1 point

The sum total of a population's use of the biotic and abiotic resources of its habitat constitutes its

	niche.	Your answer
B	environment.	
C	intraspecific competition.	
D	interspecific competition.	

Question 7 ✓ 1/1 point

A community is composed of

	potentially interacting populations of different kinds of organisms.	Your answer
B	potentially interacting individuals of one species.	
C	living organisms and their abiotic environment.	
D	the abiotic factors that constitute an organism's niche.	

Question 8 ✓ 1/1 point

Suppose that this year, kelp is infected and the majority of it is killed. How does this affect the population of sea otters that feed on sea urchins?

A	The population of sea urchins is not affected, but the sea otter population declines.	
B	The population of sea urchins increases, and so the sea otter population increases as well.	
C	The population of sea urchins increases, and so the sea otter population declines.	
	The population of sea urchins declines, as does the population of sea otters.	Your answer

Question 9 ✓ 1/1 point

The number of individuals belonging to one species in a community is called

A	species diversity.
	species abundance. Your answer
C	species population.
D	species index.

Question 10 ✓ 1/1 point

A keystone species that is a predator will

A	reduce the diversity of the community.
B	harvest prey species down to extinction.
C	help many of its prey reproduce.
	maintain the species diversity in a community. Your answer

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