

Q1

Station 1

Things that happen as a result of an action-

- A) Change
- B) Environment
- C) Predict
- D) Effect

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Q2

Station 1

The surroundings where organisms live-

- E) Environment
- F) Producer
- G) Organism
- H) Food Chain

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Q3

Station 1

The population size that an environment can feed and support-

- J) Community
- K) Environment
- L) Population
- M) Carrying Capacity

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Q4

Station 1

An increase in the number of individuals of a given species over what its ecosystem can sustain, often with both direct and indirect effects on other organisms in the ecosystem-

- N) Overpopulation
- O) Carrying Capacity
- P) Environment
- Q) Impact

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Q1

Station 2

Which of the following behaviors is the result of an animal adapting to a change in its environment?

- A) a bird feeding its young
- B) a toad eating an insect
- C) a chipmunk climbing a tree
- D) a bird migrating south

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Q2

Station 2

Which scenario would cause a decrease in the population of insect-eating birds that build their nests in trees?

- A) Humans clearing the forest to build a new shopping center.
- B) Overhunting predators that prey on birds
- C) Scientists observing the habits of the bird
- D) A new type of insect would come to the forest.

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Q3

Station 2

Farmer Jon brings a large herd of cattle to a new farm in Texas. Too many cows can be harmful to their ecosystem because they could -

- A) remove all the plant life
- B) scare away other wildlife
- C) produce too much milk
- D) eat too much grain

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Q4

Station 2

When a new neighborhood was built, the population of raccoons actually increased. Why might this have been the case?

- A) The neighborhood destroyed the raccoons' habitat.
- B) There was an increase in certain species of predators.
- C) There was more food available around people.
- D) Raccoons lost their ability to locate water.

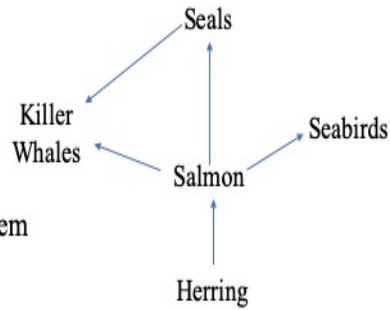
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Q1

Station 3

Which of the following would happen if the killer whale population suddenly decreased?

- A) increase in seabirds
- B) increase in seals
- C) increase in herrings
- D) no change to the ecosystem



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Q2

Station 3

Sometimes a species that is introduced to an area grows quickly and crowds out organisms that were already living there. What is this introduced species called?

- A) invasive species
- B) native species
- C) predator species
- D) protected species

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Q3

Station 3

Suddenly, a disease wipes out most of the eel population. What would happen to the seal population?

Algae → Crabs → Eels → Seals → Sharks

- A) It would increase because the crab population would increase.
- B) It would stay the same because they could just eat crabs.
- C) It would decrease because they would lose a food supply.
- D) It would decrease because the sharks would have more food.

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Q4

Station 3

What effect would an invasive plant species being introduced to a new location have on the native plants of the area?

- A) The water supply in the area would increase.
- B) Weather in the area would change.
- C) The number of producers would increase.
- D) The variety of native plants would decrease.

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Q1

Station 4

A flower called a daisy is shown below. Which of the following would occur first as a result of a drought?

- A) The daisy's stem would grow longer.
- B) The daisy's leaves would wilt.
- C) The daisy's flowers would turn pink.
- D) The daisy would produce more flowers.



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Q2

Station 4

What will be most affected if the decomposers in an ecosystem are removed?

- E) the availability of water
- F) the spread of an invasive species
- G) the variety of consumers
- H) the quality of soil

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Q3

Station 4

Burmese pythons are native to Southeast Asia but were introduced to the Florida Everglades. They eat small rodents like rabbits, alligators, and birds. Besides being very destructive to the habitats of other animals, how do pythons most likely harm other animals?

- A) By competing with other animals for food in the Everglades.
- B) By causing other animals to find new food sources in the Everglades.
- C) By eating foods that no other animals in the Everglades eat.
- D) By moving slower than most of the other animals in the Everglades.

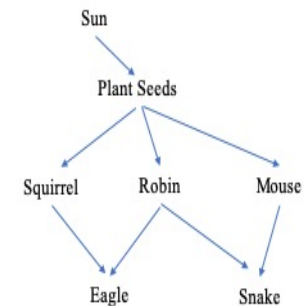
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Q4

Station 4

What would happen if the number of species of snakes increased suddenly?

- E) mice population would increase
- F) mice population would decrease
- G) robin population would increase
- H) eagle population would decrease



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Q1

Station 5

Which would most likely cause a decrease in a population of herbivores?

- A) an increase in the variety of plants
- B) a decrease in the types of decomposers
- C) an increase in the number of producers
- D) an increase in the number of carnivores

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Q2

Station 5

A food chain a forest ecosystem includes shrubs, deer, and coyotes.

- Deer eat shrubs.
- Coyotes eat deer.

If the population of coyotes decreases, how will this affect the population of shrubs?

- E) It will decrease because there will be fewer deer.
- F) It will increase because there will be fewer deer.
- G) It will decrease because there will be more deer.
- H) It will increase because there will be more deer.

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Q3

Station 5

What will most likely happen if all the plants in an ecosystem are destroyed?

- J) Consumer populations would increase because there would be more sunlight reaching the ground.
- K) Consumer populations would decrease because plants provide them with water.
- L) Decomposer populations would increase because there would be more sunlight reaching the ground.
- M) Consumer populations would decrease because plants provide them with energy.

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Q4

Station 5

A forest ecosystem changes as a new road is built. How will building this road most likely affect this habitat?

- P) Decrease in soil erosion.
- Q) Animal populations will decrease.
- R) Variety of plant life will increase.
- S) Amount of precipitation will increase.



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