Q1 Station 1

Which of the following is a nonliving element in an ecosystem?

A) oak tree

B) wildflower

C) muddy soil

D) deer

Q2 Station 1

A group of plants and animals that live in the same area and interact with each other is called-

E) Population

F) Habitat

G) Food Chain

H) Community

Q3 Station 1

The teacher was describing the place where an organism lives. This is called an organism's-

J) Habitat

K) Consumer

L) Producer

M) Photosynthesis

Q4 Station 1

Plants make their own food. What is this process called?

N) Producer

O) Photosynthesis

P) Habitat

Q) Solar

Q1 Station 2

The organisms that live around a pond interact with living and nonliving things. Which of the following is living in the pond environment?

A) muddy soil

B) water lily flowers

C) slowly flowing water

D) warm temperature

Q2 Station 2

Which is the initial source of energy in most ecosystems?

A) plants

B) sunlight

C) oxygen in the air

D) decomposers

Q3 Station 2

Plants and animals are interdependent. Plants rely on animals to produce carbon dioxide when they breath out. What do plants produce that animals need to survive?

A) sunshine and precipitation

B) food and carbon dioxide

C) food and oxygen

D) carnivores and herbivores

Q4 Station 2

Which of the following is an example of a living thing interacting with a nonliving thing?

A) A lion catching and eating an antelope.

B) A weed competing with a bush for space.

C) A deer drinking water from a stream.

D) A honeybee pollinating a flower.

Q1 Station 3

Decomposers like mushrooms break down the remains of dead plants and animals. How do these actions most benefit plants?

A) By releasing oxygen into the air.

B) By returning nutrients to the soil.

C) By making space for new animals.

D) By decreasing the population of omnivores.

Q2 Station 3

Plants are interacting directly with another living element in their environment when they are –

A) taking in carbon dioxide

B) taking in water

C) attracting bees

D) absorbing sunlight

Q3 Station 3

Which is an interaction of a living organism with a nonliving component of an ocean ecosystem?

A) Whales making sounds to one another.

B) A killer whale eating an octopus.

C) A jellyfish stinging a fish.

D) Phytoplankton transforming sunlight into energy.

Q4 Station 3

Hawks have talons (sharp claws) on their feet. Sharp talons help hawks interact with which part of its environment?

A) the animals they catch as prey

B) the sunlight that keeps them warm

C) the ability to continue flying

D) ability to drink water

Q1 Station 4

The table below lists ways that four organisms obtain energy. Which organism obtains energy without depending on another organism?

A) Morel Mushrooms

B) Douglas-fir Tree

C) Eastern Chipmunk

D) Gray Wolf

Organism	Method
Morel Mushrooms	Absorbs nutrients from decomposing animals and plants
Douglas-fir Tree	Produces food through photosynthesis
Eastern Chipmunk	Eats corn, seeds, mushrooms, fruits
Gray Wolf	Deer, Elk, Buffalo

Q2 Station 4

The soil in a grassland ecosystem provides all the following EXCEPT-

E) a spot for the roots of the grass to take hold

F) energy for the grass to produce its own food

G) nutrients that help the grass to live and grow

H) groundwater that the grass can absorb through its roots

Q3 Station 4

A student observes the following activities while walking in a park. Which of these living organisms was interacting with another living organism in the environment?

A) Bee

B) Beatles

C) Rabbit

D) Cardinal

- A bee collecting pollen from a flower
- Beetles burrowing in the ground
- A rabbit drinking from a puddle
- A cardinal circling over a tree

Q4 Station 4

A student observing birds in a park records some ways that birds interact with living and nonliving parts of their environment. Which of the following is NOT a way that the birds interact with a nonliving part of their environment?

E) drinking from a puddle of water

F) birds fluffing their feathers in the wind

G) giving worms to its chicks

H) birds flying through the air

Q1 Station 5

All of the following scenarios are examples of living things interacting with each other EXCEPT —

A) toads sleeping in mud underground

B) bats eating flying insects

C) fish eating plants in a pond

D) birds spreading the seeds of trees by dropping them in a new location

Q2 Station 5

How do birds help plants spread to other places?

E) They drop seeds in different locations.

F) They eat worms and insects on the ground.

G) They communicate to birds in other areas.

H) They make flowers turn colors.

Q3 Station 5

During the fall, a lot of trees lose their leaves. This is in response to cooler temperatures and _____.

J) increase in direct sunlight

K) a decrease in air pressure

L) an increase in average wind speed

M) fewer hours of daylight

Q4 Station 5

Which of the following could increase the amount of oxygen in the air?

P) planting more trees

Q) riding a bicycle to work

R) increasing the amount of roads

S) increased recycling