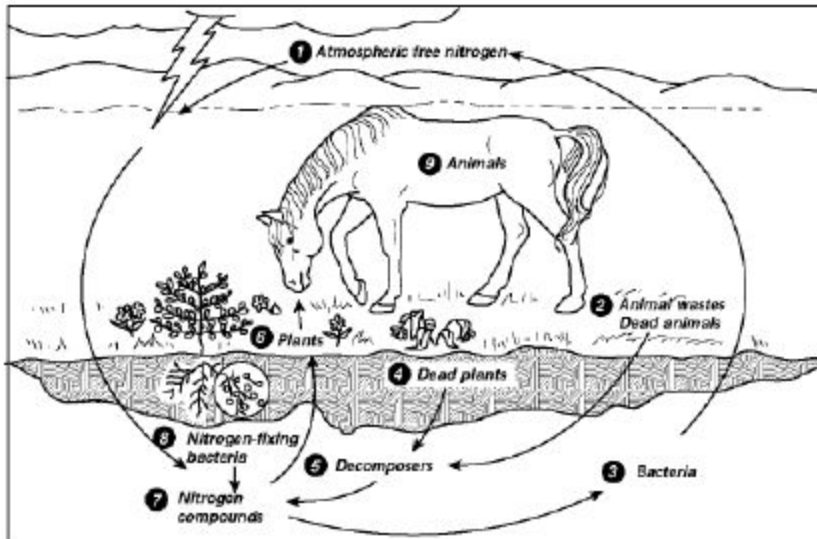


1. If a kestrel eats a mouse that eats grass, the kestrel is a (LS2-3)
2. The many overlapping food chains in an ecosystem make up a(n) (LS2-3)
3. Consumers that eat both plants and animals are called (LS2-3)
4. Vultures, which feed on the bodies of dead organisms, are (LS2-3)
5. An organism's habitat must provide all of the following EXCEPT (LS2-1)
6. A group of antelope leaving the herd in search of better grassland is an example of (LS2-1)
7. All of the following are examples of limiting factors EXCEPT (LS2-1)
8. A hawk building its nest on an arm of a saguaro cactus is an example of (LS2-2)
9. The struggle between organisms to survive in a habitat with limited resources is called (LS2-1)
10. The largest population that an environment can support is called its (LS2-1)

For questions 11-13 use the picture below (LS2-3)

The Nitrogen Cycle



11. Explain the role of an animal such as the horse in the nitrogen cycle.
12. Describe two roles bacteria play in the nitrogen cycle?
13. Which number represents the organisms for converting nitrogen gas into a usable form of nitrogen? Which number represents the form of nitrogen that can be used by plants?

For questions 14 and 15 use the picture below (LS2-3)

Food Chains



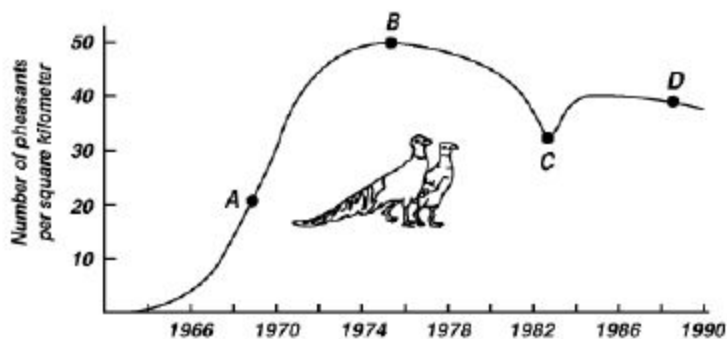
14. What would happen to the other organisms if all the plants in the ecosystem died?

15. Use the organisms pictured in this ecosystem to construct a food chain.

16. What role do humans play in the Oxygen Cycle?

Use the picture below to answer 17 and 18 the following question. (LS2-1)

Pheasant Population



17. What are some possible explanations for the change in pheasant population between Point B and Point C?

18. In 1990, a large resort hotel was built on the island where these pheasants live. Explain how this might have affected the pheasant population.
19. Classify these examples of symbiosis by type and explain your choice (LS2-2)
- Inside a human's intestine live bacteria that make vitamin K
 - A human picks up bacteria on his or her hands. The bacteria do not cause disease but do feed on the human's dead skin cells
 - A tick attaches itself to a human and feeds on the human's blood.
20. Explain why the population of a predator and its prey often follow regular cycles. (LS2-2,1)