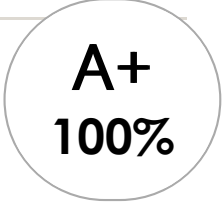


## 21 Multiple choice questions



**A+**  
**100%**

1. the final most complex and stable stage in a vegetation community
  - a. disclimax vegetation
  - b. **CORRECT: climax vegetation**
  - c. bioaccumulation
  - d. bush regeneration
  
2. the living parts of an ecosystem such as its plants and animals
  - a. biomass
  - b. **CORRECT: biotic**
  - c. abiotic
  - d. biosphere
  
3. the increasing concentration over time of a substance in the body of an organism
  - a. biomass
  - b. **CORRECT: bioaccumulation**
  - c. boundaries
  - d. biomagnification
  
4. the small organisms in the ecosystem which cause the decay of organic matter and recycle nutrients e.g. fungi
  - a. biosphere
  - b. atmosphere
  - c. **CORRECT: decomposers**
  - d. biomass
  
5. artificial constraints placed on the natural world for simplicity e.g. the edges of a catchment area
  - a. biomass
  - b. carnivores
  - c. biosphere
  - d. **CORRECT: boundaries**

6. the non-living parts of an ecosystem e.g. rocks
  - a. biotic
  - b. **CORRECT: abiotic**
  - c. autotrophs
  - d. biomass
  
7. the weight of all living organisms supported at each level in an ecosystem
  - a. abiotic
  - b. biosphere
  - c. **CORRECT: biomass**
  - d. biotic
  
8. the most common example of something, particularly used in terms of the most common vegetation in an ecosystem
  - a. biomass
  - b. **CORRECT: dominant**
  - c. biotic
  - d. community
  
9. the variety of living organisms on earth and the recognition of the need to maintain and protect this diversity
  - a. genetic diversity
  - b. biotic
  - c. **CORRECT: biodiversity**
  - d. biosphere
  
10. an Australian term used to describe the deliberate act of replacing exotic with native species over time
  - a. desertification
  - b. bioaccumulation
  - c. climax vegetation
  - d. **CORRECT: bush regeneration**

11. an area of land isolated so that it can be kept intact for future generations
  - a. carnivores
  - b. desertification
  - c. **CORRECT: conservation area**
  - d. atmosphere
  
12. the part of the biophysical environment above the lithosphere which provides the enveloping air surrounding our planet to sustain life
  - a. biosphere
  - b. autotrophs
  - c. **CORRECT: atmosphere**
  - d. decomposers
  
13. the numbers of different species in a location
  - a. decomposers
  - b. desertification
  - c. biodiversity
  - d. **CORRECT: genetic diversity**
  
14. the realm of earth that includes all plants and animal life forms
  - a. biotic
  - b. biomass
  - c. atmosphere
  - d. **CORRECT: biosphere**
  
15. animals or plants that eat the meat of other animals
  - a. biotic
  - b. **CORRECT: carnivores**
  - c. abiotic
  - d. boundaries

16. the expansion of desert areas into adjacent semi-arid areas
  - a. bush regeneration
  - b. bioaccumulation
  - c. **CORRECT: desertification**
  - d. biomagnification
  
17. the increasing concentration of some substance in increasing trophic levels of a food chain or web
  - a. bioaccumulation
  - b. climax vegetation
  - c. desertification
  - d. **CORRECT: biomagnification**
  
18. areas of land set aside for protection of the biosphere by governments so that they cannot be purchased or built on
  - a. biosphere
  - b. biodiversity
  - c. atmosphere
  - d. **CORRECT: biosphere reserves**
  
19. the primary producers in an ecosystem that manufacture food substances from solar energy, carbon dioxide and water e.g. all green plants
  - a. carnivores
  - b. abiotic
  - c. atmosphere
  - d. **CORRECT: autotrophs**
  
20. a stage in a vegetation community when something such as a natural disaster has resulted in a loss of equilibrium to the sustainable and balanced vegetation
  - a. biomagnification
  - b. bush regeneration
  - c. **CORRECT: disclimax vegetation**
  - d. climax vegetation

21. the populations of all the species in a selected area, both in the natural and human world
- a. dominant
  - b. boundaries
  - c. **CORRECT:** community
  - d. decomposers