

A: Fill in the blanks with suitable words answer:

1. In predation, one organism and consumes another (kills)
2. The species term means a group of organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding (living)
3. Scavenger is an animal that on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse (feeds)
4. Herbivore term means an animal anatomically and physiologically adapted to plant materials (eat)
5. Trophic level: the position or level of an organism that occupied in a web (food)
6. Foraging cycle is a behavioral ecology model that helps predict how an animal behaves when for food (searching)
7. Adaptation: a modification of an organism or its parts that makes it more for existence (fit)
8. Predation is not to the kingdom of animal (limited)
9. Adaptations in predators to increase their abilities to capture the prey, but in preys todetection (avoid)
10. The arabian leopard is considered an species in Saudi Arabia (endangered)

B: Choose the correct answer from the four options given for each statement:

11: Interacting different species that stay close together:

- A. Predation
- B. Parasitism
- C. Commensalism
- D. All of above

Answer: D

12: Predation can be considered as:

- A. Predator's way of controlling prey's energy level
- B. Nature's way of controlling predators food chain
- C. Nature's way of transferring energy to higher trophic levels
- D. Prey's way to control the population

Answer: C

13 : The reason why exotic species starts dispersing fast and turns invasive is

- A. because of successful establishment of the food web
- B. because of the lack of natural predator
- C. because of lack of competition from other exotic plants
- D. It gets better nutrition there

Answer: (b)

14: In the trophic Levels, which one of the following types occupies more than one trophic level?

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Frog
- C. Zooplankton
- D. Fish

Answer: D

15: Species that maintain the stabilities among different species populations in the community:

- A. Predators species
- B. Carnovorce species
- C. Keystone species
- D. All of above

Answer: C

16: The prey's population grows faster than the predator's population and always preys more than, that is known as:

- A. Predator and prey cycle
- B. Predation
- C. Foraging cycle
- D. none of above

Answer: A

17: Pitcher plants and Venus flytraps are examples of :

- A. Carnivorous plants
- B. Parasitic plants
- C. Prey plants
- D. Host Plants

Answer: A

18: In herbivorous predator, the predator eats:

- A. Plants
- B. Grass
- C. Seeds
- D. All of above

Answer: D

19: Lizards drop their tails to confuse the predator is an example of:

- A. Prey adaptation
- B. Predator adaptation
- C. Predation method
- D. None of above

Answer: A

20: Snakes use venom to attack its prey, is an example of:

- A. Predators chemical adaptation
- B. Prey chemical adaptation
- C. Chemical defense
- D. All of above

Answer: A

21: Vampire bats feed on the blood of other organism is a type of :

- A. Parasitism
- B. Predation
- C. Interaction
- D. All of above

Answer: D

22: The predator's process of searching for prey and kill it is called:

- A. Foraging cycle
- B. Prey cycle
- C. Predator cycle
- D. All of above

Answer: A

23: Predators use different methods of hunting such as:

- A. Ambush
- B. Pursuit
- C. Ballistic interception
- D. All of above

Answer: D

24: Predators use several hunting techniques such as :

Evaluate

Wait

Pursue

All of above

Answer: D

25: The strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity is the definition of:

- A. Energy
- B. Predation
- C. Adaptation
- D. none of above

Answer: A