

B2 Revision Questions

Part 1

Higher only questions are underlined

Question 1 of 50

- What are the two different ways that things can be classified?

Answer 1 of 50

- Artificially and naturally

Question 2 of 50

- What is natural classification?

Answer 2 of 50

- Natural is based on evolution

Question 3 of 50

- What is artificial classification?

Answer 3 of 50

- Artificial is based on one or two simple characteristics

Question 4 of 50

- What are the 7 groups of classification in order?

Answer 4 of 50

- Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Question 5 of 50

- What are the 5 different kingdoms?

Answer 5 of 50

- Animal, plant, fungus, protocista, prokaryotes

Question 6 of 50

- What is the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate?

Answer 6 of 50

- Vertebrates have a backbone/ spinal cord

Question 7 of 50

- What is an arthropod? What are the 4 groups of arthropod?

Answer 7 of 50

- Invertebrates with jointed legs, segmented body with exoskeleton. Insects, arachnids, crustaceans, myriapods

Question 8 of 50

- What are the characteristics of the arthropod groups?

Answer 8 of 50

- Insects- 6 legs
 - Arachnids – body sections and 8 legs
- Crustaceans- 2 body sections and at least 10mlegs
- Myriapods- 2 body sections and lots of legs

Question 9 of 50

- What is variation?

Answer 9 of 50

- Differences within a species

Question 10 of 50

- Why do we classify organisms?

Answer 10 of 50

- It shows evolutionary and ecological relationships

Question 11 of 50

- What is a species?

Answer 11 of 50

- A group of animals that can reproduce together to make fertile offspring

Question 12 of 50

- Why is it difficult to classify some organisms?

Answer 12 of 50

- Animals at different stages of evolution and some have unusual characteristics

Question 13 of 50

- What is a hybrid?

Answer 13 of 50

- An infertile offspring made when two different species breed

Question 14 of 50

- What is meant by a trophic level?

Answer 14 of 50

- The stages in a food chain

Question 15 of 50

- What is a producer?

Answer 15 of 50

- An organism that can make its own food using sunlight

Question 16 of 50

- What is a consumer? What are the different types of consumer?

Answer 16 of 50

- An organism that gets its energy from eating food. Primary, secondary, tertiary

Question 17 of 50

- Where does all energy come from?

Answer 17 of 50

- The Sun

Question 18 of 50

- What does a food chain show?

Answer 18 of 50

- The flow of energy in an ecosystem

Question 19 of 50

- What does a biomass pyramid show?

Answer 19 of 50

- The amount of living matter in each trophic level

Question 20 of 50

- Why are there problems in constructing food pyramids?

Answer 20 of 50

- Producers are very large and parasites may be on a large animal

Question 21 of 50

- What is an omnivore?

Answer 21 of 50

- An animal that eats both plants and other animals

Question 22 of 50

- Name 4 reasons why energy gets lost as you go up the food chain

Answer 22 of 50

- Used for growth, respiration, heat or lost through egestion/ excretion

Question 23 of 50

- What is a herbivore and what is a carnivore?

Answer 23 of 50

- Herbivore- animal that eats plants
- Carnivore- animal that eats other animals

Question 24 of 50

- What happens to the energy level as you go up the food pyramid?

Answer 24 of 50

- It decreases

Question 25 of 50

- How does energy enter the food chain?

Answer 25 of 50

- Through producers – who make it from the Sun's light energy.

Question 26 of 50

- What happens when animals and plants die?

Answer 26 of 50

- They decay (by decomposers)

Question 27 of 50

- What are decomposers? Give 2 examples

Answer 27 of 50

- Organisms that break down plants and animals. Fungi and bacteria

Question 28 of 50

- Why is decay important?

Answer 28 of 50

- Elements are recycled and used for growth

Question 29 of 50

- How do sustainable development protect endangered species?

Answer 29 of 50

- Managing a resource so it does not run out

Question 30 of 50

- What are the 2 most important elements for plants and animals?

Answer 30 of 50

- Nitrogen and carbon

Question 31 of 50

- How does carbon and nitrogen get into plants?

Answer 31 of 50

- Carbon- through carbon dioxide. Nitrogen from the soil as nitrates

Question 32 of 50

- How much nitrogen is there in the air? (As a percentage)

Answer 32 of 50

- 78%

Question 33 of 50

- Why can animals and plants not use nitrogen gas directly?

Answer 33 of 50

- Nitrogen is unreactive and does not combine well with other elements

Question 34 of 50

- What does nitrifying bacteria do?

Answer 34 of 50

- Converts ammonia into nitrates

Question 35 of 50

- What does denitrifying bacteria do?

Answer 35 of 50

- Breaks down nitrates into nitrogen- released into the atmosphere

Question 36 of 50

- What does nitrogen fixing bacteria do?

Answer 36 of 50

- Converts nitrogen gas into nitrates or ammonia

Question 37 of 50

- Why does recycling of nutrients take longer in waterlogged or acidic soils?

Answer 37 of 50

- Lack of oxygen prohibits respiration

Question 38 of 50

- Name 3 ways carbon dioxide is released into the air?

Answer 38 of 50

- Respiration, decomposers, burning fuels

Question 39 of 50

- Name 3 ways carbon is recycled in nature

Answer 39 of 50

- Respiration, decomposers, burning fuels

Question 40 of 50

- What form of nitrogen can plants take in?

Answer 40 of 50

- Respiration, decomposers, burning fuels

Question 41 of 50

- What is a predator and what is a prey?

Answer 41 of 50

- Respiration, decomposers, burning fuels

Question 42 of 50

- What happens to the number of predators if the number of prey decreases?

Answer 42 of 50

- It will start to decrease as well

Question 43 of 50

- What 4 things could influence the population of a plant/ animal

Answer 43 of 50

- It will start to decrease as well

Question 44 of 50

- What is mutualism?

Answer 44 of 50

- It will start to decrease as well

Question 45 of 50

- Give an example of mutualism

Answer 45 of 50

- Oxpecker and buffalo. Oxpecker eats insects that live on the buffalo

Question 46 of 50

- Why do organisms within a species compete with each other?

Answer 46 of 50

- To survive and breed

Question 47 of 50

- What does the term ecological niche mean?

Answer 47 of 50

- The role of an organism within an ecosystem

Question 48 of 50

- What is parasitism?

Answer 48 of 50

- An organism that lives in or on the body of another organism

Question 49 of 50

- What does interspecific and intraspecific mean?

Answer 49 of 50

- Competition between 2 different species.
Competition within the same species

Question 50 of 50

- Why are nitrogen fixing bacteria in the root nodules of leguminous plants is a mutualistic relationship

Answer 50 of 50

- It converts nitrides into nitrates to help it grow. The plant gives the bacteria sugar