

Living Together in the Sea

Tutorial Quiz

1. Students answer all questions T or F (Do NOT write explanations)
2. Teacher reads out answers and students mark own quiz
3. Class discussion of each question. Students write explanations where required.

	Write True or False for each Statement	My Answer	Correct Answer
1	Characteristics that help organisms survive are called adaptations.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
2	Adaptations of fish that assist them to live in the marine environment include streamlined bodies, fins, swim bladders and special pressure sensitive organs called vertical lines.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
3	The long thin body of the moray eel that allows it to hide in holes in the reef is a behavioural adaptation,		
<i>Explanation</i>			
4	Schooling in some fish species is an adaptation that is thought to prevent attacks by predators because it creates the illusion of a much larger organism.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
5	The sun is not important in most marine food chains because sunlight does not penetrate very deeply into the ocean.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
6	Seaweeds, sea-grasses and planktonic algae are producer organisms.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
7	Great White Sharks are said to be at the top of the food chain because they have no predators.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
8	Scavengers are organisms that hunt in packs to kill their prey.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
9	Crabs are examples of scavengers.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
10	Parasites are organisms that live on or in a host organism but bring no harm to the host.		
<i>Explanation</i>			

11	A commensal relationship is one in which two organisms live together, each being necessary for the survival of the other.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
12	The anemone and the clownfish have a commensal relationship.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
13	Mutualism is a relationship in which two organisms assist each other, but are not necessary for each other's survival.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
14	The shark and the remora (suckerfish) have a mutualistic relationship.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
15	Coral polyps have algae embedded in them that provide them with some nutrients through photosynthesis.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
16	The relationship described in Question 15 is an example of commensalism.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
17	Decomposer organisms are important in the ocean because they recycle chemicals in the ecosystem.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
18	Decomposers stalk and prey on weak, injured and sick organisms.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
19	Parasitism, commensalism and mutualism are examples of behavioural adaptations of organisms.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
20	Consumer organisms are able to produce their own food by photosynthesis.		
<i>Explanation</i>			