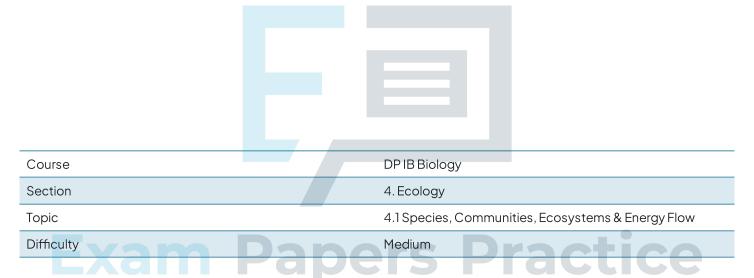


4.1 Species, Communities, Ecosystems & Energy Flow

Question Paper

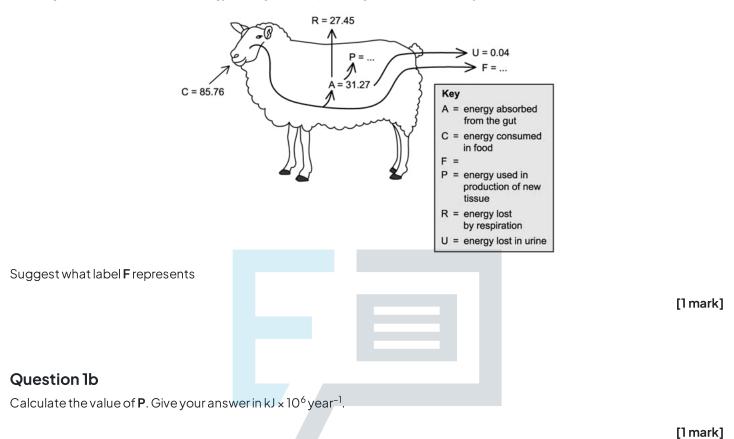


To be used by all students preparing for DP IB Biology SL Students of other boards may also find this useful



Question la

The diagram shows the flow of energy through a sheep. The figures are in $kJ \times 10^6$ year⁻¹.



Question 1c am Papers Practice

A sheep farmer wanted to increase the amount of energy used for the production of new tissue (P) in his livestock (his sheep).

Suggest **two** methods that could be used by the farmer to achieve this.

[2 marks]

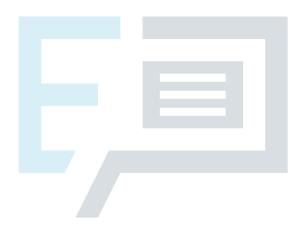


Question 1d

When the sheep have grown to a specific body mass they can be consumed for food by humans. Assume that the sheep consume grass, and that humans gain $0.57 \, \text{kJ} \times 10^6 \, \text{year}^{-1}$ from eating sheep meat.

Draw a labelled pyramid of energy to represent this food chain.

[3 marks]

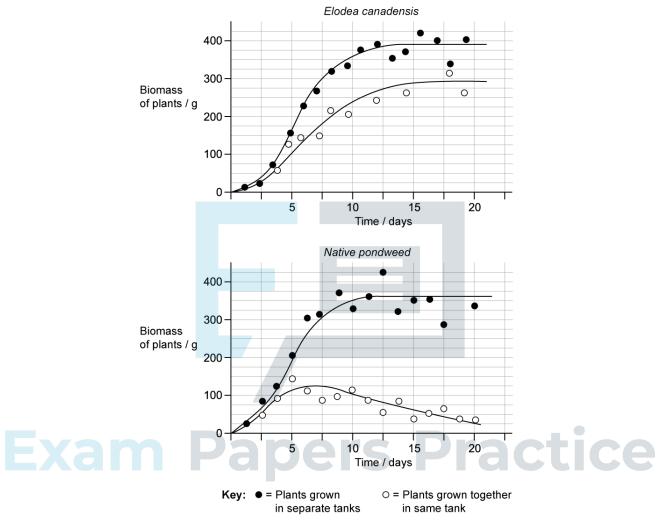


Exam Papers Practice



Question 2a

Elodea canadensis (Canadian pondweed) is a species of aquatic plant from North America. A student grew Elodea canadensis, along with a pondweed species native to the UK, in water tanks both separately and together. The graphs below show their results.



State two abiotic factors the student should have controlled throughout the experiment.

[2 marks]

Question 2b

Calculate the difference in biomass between native pondweed grown separately and native pondweed grown in a tank together with E. canadensis after 15 days.



[1 mark]

Question 2c

Explain the results for native pondweed for when both species of pondweed are grown together.

[2 marks]

Question 2d

Evaluate the benefit of mesocosm experiments, similar to the one in part (a), in understanding interactions between organisms in their natural environment.

[3 marks]



Ecologists studied a rocky shore habitat which contained, among other organisms, several barnacle species, purple topshell snails (*Gibbula umbilicalis*), seaweeds, and lichens.

State, with a reason, which of the organisms listed above make up a single population.

[2 marks]



Question 3b

The ecologists wanted to find out whether there was an association between the distributions of purple topshell snails and the common rock barnacle, Semibalanus balanoides.

Outline the method ecologists would use to collect data to determine whether or not such an association existed.

[3 marks]

Question 3c

A chi-squared test was carried out to determine whether or not there was a significant association between purple topshells and common rock barnacles on a rocky shore. When the calculated chi-squared value was compared to values in a critical values table it was found to be smaller than the critical value at a 0.05 probability level.

Deduce what can be concluded from this analysis?

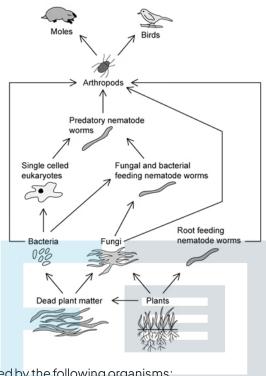
[2 marks]

Exam Papers Practice



Question 4a

The diagram below shows a soil food web.



State the specific mode of nutrition used by the following organisms:

(i)

Plants

(ii)

Fungi

(iii)
Root feeding nematode worms

Papers Practice

[3 marks]

Question 4b

Draw a food chain that includes bacteria from the food web shown above



[1 mark]

Question 4c

The longest food chain in the food web above contains 7 organisms. Explain why it is unusual to see food chains of this length.

[2 marks]

Question 4d

Outline how the soil food web will be affected by a farmer harvesting crop plants from a field.

[3 marks]



One mark is available for clarity of communication throughout this question.

Outline the processes by which energy flows through ecosystems.

[7 marks]



Question 5b

 $Some \ plants \ are \ parasitic, \ gaining \ their \ carbon \ compounds \ by \ tapping \ into \ the \ roots \ of \ other \ plants, for \ example.$

Explain how this mode of plant nutrition is unusual.

[3 marks]

Question 5c Explain the concept of ecosystem sustainability. Page 15 Practice

[5 marks]





Exam Papers Practice