NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CLASS PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**FOOD WEB CONCEPTS**

**QUIZ**

**Answer the questions below!**

1. Which of the following organisms would occupy the highest **trophic level**?
	1. A bass that eats other fish
	2. An insect that eats plants
	3. Algae that undergoes photosynthesis
	4. An insect that eats detritus.
2. When food webs include many omnivorous species (feed on both plants and animals), there are often more links between organisms. Which of the following statements is true?
	1. Food webs with many omnivores will be more sensitive to disturbance.
	2. Food webs with many omnivores are rare.
	3. Food webs with many omnivores will be less sensitive to disturbance.
	4. Food webs with many omnivores won’t change when a species is removed.
3. Which of the following is true about Appalachian stream food webs?
	1. Appalachian stream food webs rely primarily on plants and algae as the base of the food web.
	2. Appalachian stream food webs receive critical nutrient inputs from terrestrial ecosystems.
	3. Appalachian stream food webs are highly resistant to human impacts.
	4. Appalachian stream food webs do not contain plants or algae because streams are shaded from the sun.
4. Hellbenders feed primarily on
	1. Bass and other prized game fish.
	2. Leaf litter and other detritus.
	3. Small birds and mammals on streambanks.
	4. Crayfish and bottom-dwelling fish.
5. Describe two ways in which stream food webs are critically linked to surrounding terrestrial (land) ecosystems.