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Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "producers" because algae are photosynthetic organisms that can convert sunlight into energy through the process of photosynthesis. They are able to produce their own food and are at the beginning of the food chain, providing energy for other organisms. Correct Answer Explanation The snake is considered a third-level consumer because it is at the top of the food chain and feeds on a frog that has eaten an insect, which in turn feeds on a plant. In this scenario, the snake is consuming organisms that have already consumed other organisms, making it a third-level consumer. Correct Answer A. Number and kinds of predators in the ecosystem Explanation The number and kinds of predators in an ecosystem can greatly affect the size of a population. Predators feed on other organisms, which can lead to a decrease in the population size of the prey species. The presence of predators can create a selection pressure on the prey population, leading to adaptations such as increased vigilance or defensive mechanisms. Additionally, the types of predators present can also impact the population size, as different predators may have varying hunting strategies and prey preferences. Therefore, the number and kinds of predators in an ecosystem play a crucial role in determining the size of a population. Correct Answer A. The mice became prey to the intoduced snakes, allowing the snake population to increase but decreasing the mice population. Explanation The most likely explanation for the change in population size is that the introduced snakes preyed on the mice, leading to an increase in the snake population and a decrease in the mice population. This is supported by the observation of a decline in field mice presence and an increase in the number of snakes. The introduction of a new predator can disrupt the existing ecosystem dynamics, causing a shift in population sizes. Correct Answer A. The amount to available energy will decrease because fewer primary consumers will survive the lack of vegetation Explanation The correct answer is that the amount of available energy will decrease because fewer primary consumers will survive the lack of vegetation. This is because primary consumers rely on vegetation as their source of food. If the majority of trees in the state park are destroyed by a forest fire, there will be less vegetation available for primary consumers to eat. As a result, fewer primary consumers will be able to survive, leading to a decrease in the amount of energy available for secondary consumers in the ecosystem. Correct Answer A. The salamanders will decrease in number because of the water quality Explanation The flood causing tons of sediment to be suspended in the river will lead to a decrease in water quality. Salamanders require clear freshwater to survive, so the presence of muddy water will likely be detrimental to their health and survival. As a result, the salamander population is most likely to decrease in number due to the poor water quality. Correct Answer A. Mutualism because the flower provides the insect with food, and the insect pollinates the flower Explanation The symbiotic relationship between a flower and the insect that feeds on its nectar is an example of mutualism because both the flower and the insect benefit from the relationship. The flower provides the insect with food in the form of nectar, while the insect pollinates the flower by transferring pollen from one flower to another, aiding in reproduction. This mutually beneficial interaction ensures the survival and reproduction of both the flower and the insect. Correct Answer A. Polar bear populations will decrease, and seal populations will increase Explanation If global warming continues at its present rate, the melting of sea ice will significantly impact polar bears. As their main resting spot disappears, polar bears will have a harder time hunting for seals, their main source of food. This will lead to a decrease in polar bear populations. On the other hand, the increase in temperature and melting sea ice may benefit seal populations. With less ice cover, seals may have more access to open water and be able to find more food, resulting in an increase in seal populations. Correct Answer Explanation When a population exceeds the carrying capacity of its environment, it means that there are more individuals than the available resources can support. This leads to increased competition for resources such as food, water, and shelter. As a result, some individuals may not be able to access enough resources to survive, leading to an increase in the death rate. This helps to regulate the population size and bring it back in line with the carrying capacity of the environment. Correct Answer Explanation Species preservation is not a threat to biodiversity because it involves the conservation and protection of species, which helps maintain biodiversity. Biological magnification of toxic compounds, habitat fragmentation, and invasive species, on the other hand, can all have negative impacts on biodiversity. Biological magnification can lead to the accumulation of harmful substances in the food chain, habitat fragmentation can disrupt ecosystems and lead to loss of species, and invasive species can outcompete native species and cause their decline. Correct Answer A. It would decrease considerably since the finches are specifically adapted to their niche Explanation The cactus finches have specifically adapted to their niche of eating insects off cactus plants. If a disease kills off most of the cacti, the food source for the finches would significantly decrease. As a result, the carrying capacity of the island would decrease considerably because there would not be enough resources to support the population of cactus finches. Correct Answer A. Because of the competitive exclusion principle Explanation The competitive exclusion principle states that two species cannot occupy the same niche in the same habitat at the same time. This is because if two species have identical niches, they will compete for the same resources, such as food, water, and shelter. In such a competition, one species will eventually outcompete and eliminate the other species, leading to the exclusion of one species from that particular niche. Therefore, the correct answer is "because of the competitive exclusion principle." Correct Answer A. Secondary succession begins on soil, and primary succession begins on newly exposed surfaces Explanation Primary succession refers to the process of ecological succession that occurs in an area where no soil or organisms exist, such as after a volcanic eruption or glacial retreat. In this type of succession, the colonization of pioneer species, such as lichens and mosses, begins on newly exposed surfaces, such as rocks. Over time, as these pioneer species die and decompose, they contribute to the formation of soil, allowing for the establishment of more complex plant and animal communities. Secondary succession, on the other hand, occurs in areas where soil remains intact after a disturbance, such as a forest fire or clear-cutting. In this type of succession, the process begins on pre-existing soil, which already contains organic matter and a seed bank. This allows for a more rapid recolonization by a variety of plant and animal species compared to primary succession. Therefore, the correct answer is: Secondary succession begins on soil, and primary succession begins on newly exposed surfaces. Correct Answer Explanation While many living things exhibit movement, it's not a universal characteristic of life. Plants, for example, are stationary yet possess all the other essential traits of living organisms: they are made up of cells, they reproduce, they grow and develop, they obtain and use energy, they respond to their environment, and they maintain homeostasis. Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Jan 9, 2025 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Jan 09, 2025 Quiz Edited byProProfs Editorial Team Expert Reviewed byStephen Reinbold Last Updated on April 2, 2025 EOC Biology Practice Test 2025 Official Study Guide [UPDATED]. Prepare for the End-of-Course (EOC) Biology exam with our updated 2025 practice test. Download the practice PDF, including review questions and answers, to enhance your understanding and test-taking skills. Biology is a crucial subject that allows us to explore lifes complexities and surroundings. Use our comprehensive practice test to ensure you are well-prepared for the EOC Biology exam and increase your chances of success.The End-of-Course (EOC) Biology Test is a vital milestone for students aiming to showcase their expertise and secure academic accomplishments. This test evaluates a students command of core concepts, challenging their grasp of topics covered throughout the course. In this article, we will examine the essential aspects of the EOC Biology Practice Test, providing valuable insights and guidance to help students conquer this critical exam. EOC Biology Practice Test 2025The EOC Biology Test evaluates students understanding of the subject and sharpens critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. By preparing for this exam, students strengthen their capacity to assess and apply scientific principles. This foundation will prove invaluable as they progress into higher education or professional fields. EOC Biology Practice Test PDFEOC Biology Exam Structure and Topics:The EOC Biology Practice Test consists of multiple-choice questions to gauge students comprehension of biological concepts, theories, and mechanisms. 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