Sat 2 biology ecology practice questions

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Ecology Practice Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Plants are
a. producers. c. herbivores.
b. consumers. d. omnivores.

____ 2. What is the original source of almost all the energy in most ecosystems?
a. carbohydrates c. water
b. sunlight d. carbon

____ 3. All the interconnected feeding relationships in an ecosystem make up a food
a. interaction. c. network.
b. chain. d. web.

____ 4. The total amount of living tissue within a given trophic level is called the
a. organic mass. c. energy mass.
b. trophic mass. d. biomass.

____ 5. What is an ecological model of the relationships that form a network of complex interactions among organisms in a community from producers to decomposers?
a. food web c. food chain
b. an ecosystem d. a population

____ 6. What animals can both producers and consumers?
a. herbivores c. chemotrophs
b. omnivores d. autotrophs

____ 7. Only 10 percent of the energy stored in an organism can be passed on to the next trophic level. Of the remaining energy, some is used for the organism's life processes, and the rest is
a. used in reproduction. c. stored as fat.
b. stored as both tissue. d. eliminated as heat.

____ 8. Matter can recycle through the biosphere because
a. matter is passed out of the body as waste.
b. matter is assembled into chemical compounds.
c. biological systems die and are up-matter, they transform it.
d. biological systems use only carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

____ 9. The repeated movement of water between Earth's surface and the atmosphere is called
a. the water cycle. c. precipitation.
b. the condensation cycle. d. evaporation.

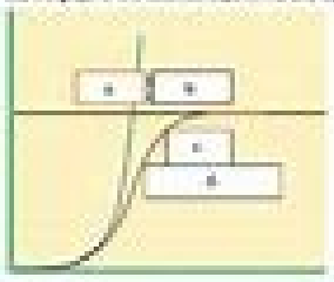
____ 10. Which of the following is NOT recycled in the biosphere?
a. water c. carbon
b. nitrogen d. energy

____ 11. The greenhouse effect is
a. the result of an excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
b. a natural phenomenon that maintains Earth's temperature range.
c. the result of the difference in the angle of the sun's rays.
d. an unnatural phenomenon that causes heat energy to be radiated back into the atmosphere.

____ 12. Each of the following is an abiotic factor in the environment EXCEPT
a. plant life. c. rainfall.
b. soil type. d. temperature.

Practice Problems (on Population Growth)

1. Use the graph of the idealized exponential and logistic growth curves to complete the following.



A. exponential growth
B. $dN/dt = r_{max}N$
C. logistic growth
D. $dN/dt = r_{max}N\ (K-N/K)$

X axis: time (unit is not assigned) y axis: Number of organisms

a. Label the axes and curves on the graph.
b. Give the formulas that describe both curves (1 and 2)
See above
c. What does the straight line in the middle of the graph represent?
The carrying capacity

d. For each curve, indicate and explain where population growth is the most rapid.
At the beginning both curves starts slowly because only a few organisms are in the population. Later on, as the numbers increase, slope increases and the growth is rapid. In logistic growth, when the carrying capacity is reached, the growth slows down again.

e. Which of these curves best represents human population growth?

suggested at

2. If per capita birth rate is the number of organisms born per unit time by an average member of that population, what is the per capita birth rate in a population that has 18 births per 1,000 individuals? $18/1000 = 0.018$

AP Biology
Population Ecology Practice Problems

Answer the following questions. Show your work in the space provided and grid in your answer in the grids provided on the separate answer sheet.

1. If 500 blue jays are found in a 20 hectare plot, what is the density in blue jays/hectare in that plot? Round to the nearest whole number.

2. If 1400 maple trees are counted on a 3km x 4km rectangular patch of land, what is the density of maple trees per square kilometer? Round to the nearest tenth.

3. Suppose the population density of a sample of deer is 10 per square kilometer. Assuming that the population is uniformly distributed what would the population size be if the deer encompassed an area that was 30km x 20km? Round to the nearest whole number.

4. There are 152 deer in a population. There is no net immigration or emigration. If 47 deer die and 52 deer are born in one month, what is the population size at the end of the month? Round to the nearest whole number.

5. In a population of 600 squirrels, the per capita birth rate in a particular period is 0.08 and the per capita death rate is 0.12.
   a. What is the per capita growth rate of the population? Round to the nearest hundredth.
   b. What is the actual number of squirrels that die during this particular period? Round to the nearest whole number.
   c. What is the actual number of squirrels that are born during this period? Round to the nearest whole number.

6. In a population of 750 fish, 25 die on a particular day while 12 were born.
   a. What is the per capita death rate for the day? Round to the nearest thousandth.
   b. What is the per capita birth rate for the day? Round to the nearest thousandth.
   c. What is the per capita rate of increase for the day? Round to the nearest thousandth.

7. In a population of 121 foxes, 10 die on a particular day and 23 were born on that day.
   a. What is the per capita death rate for the day? Round to the nearest hundredth.
   b. What is the per capita birth rate for the day? Round to the nearest thousandth.
   c. What is the per capita rate of increase for the day? Round to the nearest thousandth.

Across

2. Ecological _____ are people displaced by environmental degradation or climate change.
7. A _____ ecologist would study interspecific competition, predation, grazing, and parasitism.
8. A synonym for grazing: eating a plant without killing it.
9. _____ ecology refers to management strategies directed toward the effort of re-establishing ecosystem function.
10. Individuals in a population with clumped _____ are clustered together in groups throughout their habitat.
12. Individuals in a population with _____ dispersion are spaced evenly throughout the habitat.
14. Density-dependent factors are associated with _____ competition.
15. A high priority region for the conservation of biological diversity.
17. The over-exploitation of resources (like wild-caught seafood or trees).
18. A _____ ecologist studies factors that influence births and deaths, density, dispersion; perhaps immigration, emigration.
19. _____ biology refers to management strategies directed toward the effort of preserving biological diversity.
20. _____ ecology is the study of energy flow through trophic levels, and/or chemical cycling within an ecosystem.
22. Warmer ocean water causes coral reef "bleaching" due to higher levels of dissolved Carbon Dioxide.
26. In one biological _____, a snake was brought by humans to Guam. The extinction of endemic birds followed.
27. A "vegan" human occupies the trophic level of _____ consumer.
28. In a food web diagram, an arrow leads "back" from the grizzly bear to an organism that plays this role.
29. _____ capacity is the maximum population size that can be supported by the resources present in a particular habitat.

Biology-M Section

16. Which of the following most accurately reveals common ancestry among many different species of organisms?

(A) The amino acid sequence of their cytochrome C
(B) Their ability to synthesize hemoglobin
(C) The percentage of their body weight that is fat
(D) The percentage of their body surface that is used in gas exchange
(E) The mechanism of their mode of locomotion

Get personalized study on Khan Academy®, download the app for daily questions, and simulate test day with full-length practice tests—it’s all free. Reviewing for the AP Biology exam can seem daunting. There's so much material to cover, and much of it is highly complex. However, if you plan your time well and use appropriate study materials and strategies, you can expect a great score on the exam. In this article, I'll give you an overview of what the AP Biology exam is like, what you need to know to ace it, and how you can use your study time effectively before the exam on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 12PM! 2021 AP Test Changes Due to COVID-19 Due to the ongoing COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, AP tests will now be held over three different sessions between May and June. Your test dates, and whether or not your tests will be online or on paper, will depend on your school. To learn more about how all of this is going to work and get the latest information on test dates, AP online review, and what these changes means for you, be sure to check out our 2021 AP COVID-19 FAQ article. What's the Format of the AP Biology Exam? The AP Biology exam is a long test—three hours long to be exact. Starting in 2020, the Bio test underwent some key structural changes in terms of questions and format, so it's important that you know what to expect and exactly how the test is structured. Like other AP tests, AP Biology has two parts: a multiple-choice section and a free-response section, each of which is worth 50% of your overall score. These sections are then divided further into different types of questions. The multiple-choice section is the first section. It consists of 60 multiple-choice questions and is one hour and 30 minutes long. Each question contains four answer choices. (From 2013 to 2019, this section of the AP Bio test had 63 multiple-choice questions and six grid-in questions.) Although you have one minute for each question, I would recommend keeping your pace at under a minute per question on your first pass through the section. This way you'll have some extra time at the end to go back and answer any tricky questions you skipped or guessed on. There's no guessing penalty on the test, so you should answer every question, even if you have no idea which choice is correct (after you've tried to figure it out of course!). The free-response section, which also lasts an hour and 30 minutes, is made up of six questions: four short-answer questions and two long questions. The short-answer questions are worth 4 points each, whereas the long questions are worth 8-10 points each. (From 2013 to 2019, this Bio section had two long questions and six short-answer questions.) You'll need to pace yourself wisely on this section. Divided up evenly, this would mean you'd get 15 minutes per question. However, try to spend no more than 10 minutes on each short answer. I recommend doing the short answers first to get yourself warmed up. Then, if you manage your time well, you should have at least 20-25 minutes for each long free-response questions. Here's a chart showing the current format of the AP Biology exam: Multiple-Choice Section Free-Response Section Time 90 minutes 90 minutes # of Questions 60 multiple-choice questions 4 short-answer questions, 2 long questions Percentage of Total Score 50% 50% And just to make things clear, here's what the test used to look like from 2013 to 2019: Multiple-Choice Section Free-Response Section Time 90 minutes 90 minutes # of Questions 63 multiple-choice questions, 6 grid-in questions 6 short-answer questions, 2 long questions Percentage of Total Score 50% 50% The AP Biology exam is a marathon, not a sprint. If it helps, during the test you can think about how lucky you are to be taking a test and not running an actual marathon. What Do Questions Look Like on the AP Biology Exam? You now know the general format of the AP Biology test, but what do questions actually look like on it? And what kinds of topics do they test? Let's take a look. Multiple-Choice Questions As a reminder, there are 60 multiple-choice questions on the AP Bio exam. These can be discrete (meaning they are stand-alone questions) or they can come in sets with other questions. Here's an example of a multiple-choice question you might see on the exam: You don't necessarily need lots of in-depth biology knowledge to answer this. The answer is A because the total volume of gas wouldn't change (and oxygen consumption would be immeasurable) unless the carbon dioxide produced by the organisms were removed from the environment. You can see this from the information contained in the question. This question is part of a group of three questions that pertain to the experiment and data chart. You'll see many question clusters like this in the multiple-choice section. Grid-In Questions From 2013 to 2019, the multiple-choice section of the AP Biology exam included six math-based grid-in questions. Starting in 2020, however, the exam will no longer have any grid-ins. Yay! Short-Answer Questions On the second section of the AP Biology exam, you'll get four short-answer questions (in addition to two long questions). These questions focus on the following topics: Scientific Investigation Conceptual Analysis Analysis of Model or Visual Representation Analysis of Data Here's an example of a short free-response question from the 2013 exam: This question requires an understanding of how evolution shapes the formation of new species. To get the correct answer, you'll need to know the facts about evolution—but you'll also need to be able to apply that knowledge to make inferences about this specific scenario. This is why a deeper understanding of the main topics in AP Biology is so critical: the difference between knowing the facts about something and comprehending how it works can be surprisingly large. Long Questions In addition to the four short-answer questions you'll get on the second part of the AP Bio exam, you'll get two long questions. Both of these focus on "interpreting and evaluating experimental results," with one requiring graphing (per the College Board description). Here's an example of a long question: This question is heavy on analysis and isn't just testing your straight-up biology knowledge. Here, you need to be able to read and understand the graphs and table so you can use them to inform your answer to the question. Once again, an understanding of evolution and the ability to apply that knowledge to a specific scenario is critical. What Topics Does the AP Biology Exam Cover? According to the College Board's Course Description, AP Bio has shifted its focus from the content-heavy, memorization-based curriculum that defined the course and exam in the past to become a more concept-driven test. The goal is for students to gain a deeper conceptual understanding of topics in biology. Reasoning skills and knowledge of the process of scientific inquiry are more important on the current version of the AP Biology test than they have ever been before. The College Board has tried to structure the exam so that content knowledge and reasoning skills are intertwined. This can be both good and bad. The good is that you won't necessarily have to memorize as many little tidbits of information; the bad is that it can be harder to study for a test like this that covers more abstract forms of knowledge. (More on how to manage this in the "How to Review" section!) The AP Bio exam and curriculum as a whole will be centered around eight major units. Here they are: Unit 1: Chemistry of LifeUnit 2: Cell Structure and FunctionUnit 3: Cellular EnergeticsUnit 4: Cell Communication and Cell CycleUnit 5: HeredityUnit 6: Gene Expression and RegulationUnit 7: Natural SelectionUnit 8: Ecology Charles Darwin married his first cousin. You'd think he would know better. The Importance of Labs Apart from background knowledge of all this content, it's important to understand your labs and the basic underlying principles that govern scientific experiments. If you know the ins and outs of experimental design, you'll earn a lot of points on the AP Bio exam. Important lab topics include the following: Artificial Selection Modeling Evolution Comparing DNA Sequences Diffusion and Osmosis Photosynthesis Cellular Respiration Mitosis and Meiosis Bacterial Transformation Restriction Enzyme Analysis of DNA Energy Dynamics Transpiration Animal Behavior Enzyme Catalysis Microscopes show us that the world around us is far creepier and grosser than we ever imagined. AP Biology Review Preview: 4 Key Tips to Keep in Mind In this section, I'll give you some preliminary study tips that will help you get the most out of your AP Biology review time. Tip 1: Plan Out Your Time First of all, you should think about how much time you have left before the AP test. This will affect the structure of your study plan. If you're taking other AP classes or have a lot of personal commitments in general, you might want to start earlier depending on your confidence with the material. Consider your schedule and the time you're willing to spend on AP Biology. Since there's so much content in this course, I think 20 hours of studying is a reasonable goal. However, if you find that you're already scoring at a high level (a high 4 or anywhere in the 5 range), you might aim for just 10 hours or so. You should balance your time relatively evenly between studying the material and taking practice tests. In AP Bio, you might benefit from devoting a bit more time to practice testing. Since the test is now more targeted toward assessing analytical skills, practicing real test questions might help you more than just memorizing content (although both are still important!). I'll give you more information about how to use practice tests and review materials effectively in a moment. Tip 2: Use Appropriate Review Materials The importance of using the right review materials can't be overstated, especially in the case of AP Biology. With the recent changes to the test, it's critical that you don't use old study materials and assume that they'll give you all the tools you need to succeed on the new format. Some review books students have found the most useful include CliffsNotes' AP Biology for content review and Sterling's AP Biology Practice Questions for practice questions that give you a good sense of what the test is like. Avoid using practice questions that come from exams before the 2013 test, when some of the more drastic changes were implemented. You might still be able to use older questions to refresh your memory on certain topics, but they won't really prepare you for the more analytical framework of questions on the current AP Biology test. Furthermore, the College Board now offers a great online resource called AP Classroom, through which students can interact with teachers, complete homework and get feedback on assignments, and receive access to review materials for the AP Bio test, including real practice questions. You'll use your College Board student account login credentials to access AP Classroom, and once logged in, you can access a different section for each AP class you're taking. Looking for help studying for your AP exam? Our one-on-one online AP tutoring services can help you prepare for your AP exams. Get matched with a top tutor who got a high score on the exam you're studying for! Tip 3: Memorization Isn't Enough Even though AP Biology still involves a fair amount of memorization, you can't focus exclusively on content knowledge and just assume you'll do great on the test. AP Bio questions will test your critical-thinking skills and logical reasoning abilities, along with your general knowledge of biology. That's why it's so important that you spend a significant amount of time doing practice questions in addition to content review. Don't let the test surprise you! Tip 4: Don't Forget About Labs Revisiting old labs is not super fun (well, it wasn't for me), so you might be tempted to ignore them and just focus on studying content outside the lab context. Try to avoid this temptation! Go through your labs, and make sure that you understand their methodologies and the reasoning behind the results. Understanding the scientific method and the components of a good experiment is key to acing the AP Bio exam. The more lab review you do, the more comfortable you'll feel during the test. Remember the lab where you melted down entire trees into a mysterious green serum? No? Well then, you better get studying! How to Review for the AP Biology Exam: 5-Step Guide As you study for the exam, follow the five steps below to ensure your AP Bio review is as thorough and effective as possible. Step 1: Take a Diagnostic Test The first step of your AP Biology review is to take a practice exam so you can see how much you'll need to study and which areas need the most work. You should take your first complete practice test no later than the beginning of your second semester. You can use a practice exam from a review book or search online for a practice test. The review books I mentioned in the previous section have some useful materials. When you take a practice test, make sure it's the newest 2020 version of the exam (or, if you can't find this, at least a version from 2013-2019). If you see practice tests that have 100 multiple-choice questions in the first section, you're looking at a very old version of the AP Bio exam! You won't be able to rely on your scores on this version to get a clear picture of where you fall on the new test. Step 2: Calculate Your Score and Set a Goal Once you've taken a diagnostic test, you can calculate your score on the 1-5 AP scale. According to the CliffsNotes review book mentioned above, you can estimate your score using the following method: Multiply the number of questions you answered correctly in Section 1 by 0.725 Multiply the number of points you earned in Section 2 by 1.25 Add those two numbers together to get your raw score Then, convert the raw score to an AP score using the following chart: Raw Composite Score AP Score 60-100 5 50-59 4 41-49 3 33-40 2 0-32 1 For example, if you got 42 questions correct on the multiple-choice section and earned 25 points on the free-response section, your raw score would be (42 * .725) + (25 * 1.25) = 61.7 = just barely made it into the 5 category! This is without taking the curve into account, which is different every year, but it should give you a rough idea of where you stand. Unless you're scoring a really high 5 (90+), you should still put in a bit of study time to make sure you're fully prepared. If you score low (1 or 2), you might make it your goal to raise your score to 3. Just keep in mind that some schools don't accept 3s for college credit, so you might want to aim higher after you make it to this first milestone. Most colleges consider 4 to be the standard cutoff for AP credit, so you should try for at least a 4 if you're hoping to get a head start in college. Once you're consistently scoring in the 3 range on this exam, you can set 4 or 5 as your goal. Even if you're already at the 4 or 5 level on AP Biology, you probably still have some room to improve. It's nice to get in some extra practice so that you feel very comfortable on the real test. Depending on how much you need to improve and on how long you want to spread out your prep, you might come up with different plans. To improve by 1 AP score point, you can get away with studying only two months or so in advance. On the other hand, if you're hoping to improve by 2 or more points, try to start midway through the school year to avoid cramming. Confidence is key. If you need to wear a business suit to the test to make yourself feel in control, go for it (I am not responsible for the relentless mocking you will endure from your peers). Step 3: Analyze Your Mistakes This is the most critical part of the review process, and it's particularly important for AP Biology. There's a lot of material to learn, and you don't want to waste any time going over concepts you already have down. Comb through your mistakes on the diagnostic test to see where the most errors happened and why. Did your mistakes center more around lack of knowledge of background information or difficulty analyzing the scenarios presented on the test (in other words, you knew the information but couldn't answer the question because it confused you)? You'll most likely have a little of each type of mistake, but if one is more prevalent than the other, take that into account for your studying strategy. For example, it wouldn't be a good idea to keep drilling basic content knowledge if most of your mistakes were due to your misinterpreting complex questions or reading diagrams incorrectly. You'd want to devote less of your time to reviewing biological terms and more to doing realistic practice questions. Even in those cases, you'll probably still have at least a few issues with content knowledge. As you go through your mistakes, keep a running list of the ideas you need to revisit in your notes or review book. If you're caught off guard by your unfamiliarity with a certain topic, you should pay special attention to that topic in your prep. You might also notice mistakes due to carelessness or time pressure that aren't directly related to your knowledge of the material or understanding of the question. In this case, you'll need to think about revising your basic test-taking strategies. I'll go into more detail on this next. Do some practice test detective work! I think this is a detective. Either that or a random guy smoking a pipe and trying to figure out how bad the pimple on his nose looks. Step 4: Fix Your Mistakes There are a few things you can do to revise your strategies for taking the exam and effectively review concepts you didn't understand. The obvious first step is to go back into your textbook, your notes, or a reliable AP Bio review book (or even all three!) and brush up on the information you forgot. Sometimes for biology, this can be a little overwhelming due to the complexity of the material. If you're trying to understand systems or processes, I recommend testing yourself by drawing diagrams of how they work. This will allow you to make connections between dry facts presented in the text and the biological reality of what's happening in the system. It will help you not only in your content knowledge but also in your ability to analyze related scenarios on the test. You can use this strategy for many concepts in AP Biology, and it will make them much simpler to understand. To correct your other mistakes that have more to do with question comprehension, you'll need to focus on doing similar practice questions. I suggest getting Sterling's AP Biology Practice Questions for some questions that are organized logically by topic area and well aligned with the new exam format. More practice is also a good remedy for careless errors and time-management problems. You can learn how to better identify the key parts of each question and avoid distractions that might throw you off. Underlining the most important parts of the question can be a good strategy if you're prone to careless errors. If time management is a problem, put some thought into why you might've run out of time. Did you linger for too long on difficult questions? Remember that it's a smart idea to skip questions that are giving you a lot of trouble (meaning, they're not answerable within a minute) and come back to them later once you've gotten through the whole section. Practice makes perfect. Maybe you can compose an AP Biology song to help you remember stuff. "Now enzymes ... BREAK IT DOWN!" Step 5: Take Another Test and Repeat Previous Steps Now that you've analyzed and fixed your mistakes on the diagnostic test and done more targeted studying, it's time to take another practice test. Score this new test and then repeat steps 3 and 4. You should notice improvements as you continue to repeat this process and gain familiarity with the format and content of the AP Biology exam. If you don't notice positive changes from one test to the next, it might be time to reevaluate your review techniques. Depending on how early you start studying for the AP Bio test and how much you want to improve, you might go through these steps once, twice, or seven times. Continue the process until you achieve your score goals or run out of study time! Conclusion: AP Biology Review Guide The AP Biology test is a long exam, and it covers a wide range of material. Recently, the test was updated to focus less on information recall and more on analytical thinking, which can be good and bad. On the one hand, you won't have to rely on memorization as much. On the other, your AP score will be highly dependent on your ability to think through complicated scenarios presented on the test. In addition, the test underwent some structural changes in 2020. These key changes included going from 69 questions on the multiple-choice section to just 60 questions and reducing the number of short-answer questions from six to four. There will also no longer be any grid-in questions. In your own AP Biology review, you should go over all the information you learned in the course. However, you should also devote a significant amount of your time to practice testing so that you can learn to think in the way the test wants you to think. If you plan your study time wisely and learn how to solve the types of questions that are most difficult for you, you'll be on your way to a great AP Bio score! What's Next? Ready to jump into reviewing biology concepts? We have guides to help you review cell theory, enzymes, and homologous and analogous structures, as well as quick looks at parts of the cell (cell membrane and endoplasmic reticulum) and the photosynthesis equation. Wondering exactly how much time you have before your AP tests? Here are the AP test dates and times for 2022. Considering an AP Calculus course? Read this article for some guidance on deciding whether you should take AP Calculus AB or BC. One of the single most important parts of your college application is what classes you choose to take in high school (in conjunction with how well you do in those classes). Our team of PrepScholar admissions experts have compiled their knowledge into this single guide to planning out your high school course schedule. We'll advise you on how to balance your schedule between regular and honors/AP/IB courses, how to choose your extracurriculars, and what classes you can't afford not to take.

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