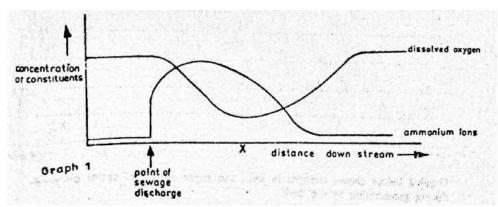


NAME:	SIGNATURE:
	S.6 BIOLOGY ASSESSMENT TEST
TIME: 90 MINUTES	TOPIC: ECOLOGY
INSTRUCTIONS: Atten	
	nmigration and extinction of species on an island.
Rate of immigration and extinction on an island	Immigration rate Extinction rate Number of species Fig. 5
(a). Explain the relationship	p between the measurable variables on a virgin island. (05 marks)
(b). From the graph, sugge island?	st four factors that could be determining the number of species on the (02 marks)
(c). State three factors that	may affect the immigration of new species to the island. (03 marks)



2. The capture recapture method was used to estimate the population size of d following results were obtained. On the first day 200 dragon flies were captured out of which 100 had been a			
		(a) Using this information, estimate the population size of dragon flies.	(03 marks)
• • •	• • • •		
• • •	•••		
		(b) State three assumptions, and two precautions which are taken into account while method is estimating population size.	using this (05 marks)
		Assumptions	(os mans)
		Precautions	
	• • • •		
•••	•••	(-) C+++	
		(c) State any three sources of errors in using this method of estimating population size	e. (03 marks)

3. Graph 1 below shows the effect of sewage discharge on some chemical constituents of a river at increasing distance downstream from the point of sewage discharge.



(a) Give explanations for the variation in concentration of ammonium ions and dissolved oxygen downstream from the point of sewage discharge.



(03	Ammonium	(i)
marks)		
	Dissolved ox	(ii)
marks)		
••••••		•••••
on the ecosystem at distance X downstream. (04 marks)	ffect of the sew	(b) Describe the e
	•••••	
following gases in the atmosphere affect the environment?	evels of each o	4. How do high l
(03	Sulphur dioxide	
marks)		
	•••••	
	••••••	
(04 marks)	Carbon dioxide	(b) C
num is		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••

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•••••			•••••	
		•••••	•••••	
		••••••	•••••	
(c) (Chlorofluoro Carbons (CFCs)		(03	
(6)	emororiuoro curbons (er es)		marks)	
		••••••	••••••	
5. Table 1 shows	s the amount of DDT measured in parts	s per million (ppm) foun	d in a variety of	
organisms ass	ociated with a fresh water lake.			
	Where the DDT level was	Amount of		
	measured.	DDT/ppm		
	Water	0.0003		
	Phytoplankton	0.006		
	Zooplankton	0.004		
	Herbivorous fish	0.39		
	Carnivorous fish	1.8		
	Fish-eating birds	14.3		
(a) (i). Calculati	ing how many times the DDT is more of	concentrated in carnivor	ous fish compared	
with its cond	centration in water.		(01 marks)	
(ii). What do	o the results in a (i) show?		(01 mark)	
(b) Evaloia vyby	the concentration of DDT changes for	m vyatan ta aannivyanaya	figh (02 manks)	
(b) Explain why	the concentration of DDT changes from	om water to carmivorous	fish. (03 marks)	
•••••			•••••	
		•••••	••••••	
(c) State two eff	fects of DDT to organisms.		(02 marks)	

(d)	Explain how a pest sprayed with a pesticide may flourish afterwards.	(03 marks)
6.	With examples in each, distinguish between the following terms. (i) Threatened species and Endangered species	(08 marks)
 (ii)	Extinct species and Rare species	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	(iii) Indicator species and Keystone species	
•••••	(iv) Endemic species and Alien species	
		(0.4 1.)
(c)	Explain why a number of organisms become endangered	(04 marks)

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(a) Define the term symbiosis	(01 mark)
(b) State three physiological adaptations of endoparasites	(03 marks)
(c). Giving an example in each case describe other types of symbiotic associ parasitism.	ations apart from (03 marks)
(d). Outline three main effects of loss of biodiversity in a given area.	(03 marks)
(a) What is meant by the term conservation?	(02 marks)
(b). Why do we conserve species?	(03 marks)
(c). Outline the different ways how we can conserve species?	(05 marks)

END!!!!

It's your time to change your future.