

## Answers to Review of Chapter 8

1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (3) 4. (2) 5. (4) 6. (1) 13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (2) 16. (2) 17. (4) 18. (3)  
7. (2) 8. (3) 9. (1) 10. (2) 11. (3) 12. (3) 19. (2) 20. (1)

## Answers to Questions in Reviewing Intermediate-Level Science

### LIVING THINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

*Pages 225–226—Process Skill 1: Reading for Understanding*

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (2)

### Review Questions Pages 227–229

#### Part I

1. (1) 2. (3) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (4) 6. (3)  
7. (4) 8. (3)  
9. A population consists of all of the members of one species within a community.  
A community is made up of all the different populations within a habitat.  
A habitat is an environment that is suited to particular types of living things.  
10. Eagles have good eyesight. OR Eagles are good fliers.  
11. The penguin is a fast swimmer. It has heavier bones than other birds, so that it can swim under water. It also has a layer of fat to protect it from the cold.  
12. The cormorant spreads its wings out to dry them after it dives.  
13. The eagle would not be able to find its prey under the ice.  
14. The eagle can catch larger fish because it has sharp claws.  
15. Penguins have a layer of fat that helps them survive in cold water.  
16. Eagles must have very good vision so that they can find fish from the air.

### THE BALANCE OF NATURE

*Page 230—Process Skill 2: Interpreting the Results of an Experiment*

1. (3)  
2. Soil has more nutrients; soil holds water better than sand does. (Other answers are possible.)  
3. (1)

### Review Questions Pages 236–241

#### Part I

17. (4) 18. (3) 19. (2) 20. (1) 21. (1) 22. (4)  
23. (4) 24. (2) 25. (3) 26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (3)  
29. (4) 30. (2) 31. (4) 32. (2) 33. (1)

#### Part II

34. Hawks and foxes  
35. Grasses and shrubs make their own food.  
36. The population of small birds might decrease, because the birds would have fewer grasshoppers to eat. OR The population of small birds might increase, because without the grasshoppers, there would be more grasses and shrubs.  
37. A is parasitism: one is happy (benefits); the other is sad (harmed). B is commensalism: one is happy (benefits); the other is neither happy nor sad (unaffected). C is mutualism: both are happy (benefit)  
38. Algae contain the greatest amount of energy  
39. Mosquito larvae are herbivores  
40. The population of raccoons would decrease, while the population of mosquitoes would increase.

41. Mourning doves and sparrows compete for food.

42.

