

## Chapter Test A

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|-------|-------|
| 1. J  | 9. B  |
| 2. D  | 10. H |
| 3. G  | 11. B |
| 4. C  | 12. A |
| 5. I  | 13. D |
| 6. A  | 14. B |
| 7. F  | 15. C |
| 8. E  | 16. D |
| 17. C | 19. A |
| 18. B | 20. D |

## Chapter Test B

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|-------|-----|
| 1. E  |     |
| 2. D  | 24. |
| 3. A  |     |
| 4. B  |     |
| 5. C  |     |
| 6. F  |     |
| 7. A  |     |
| 8. D  |     |
| 9. B  |     |
| 10. C | 25. |
| 11. B |     |
| 12. C |     |
| 13. A |     |
| 14. D |     |
| 15. B |     |
| 16. B |     |
| 17. D |     |
| 18. D |     |

19. Answers may vary. Sample answer: The ultimate source of energy is the sun. Plants capture this energy during photosynthesis. It then flows through the ecosystem to the animals that eat the plants, and finally to decomposers.
20. Answers may vary. Sample answer: The wildfire destroys the entire ecosystem. Gradually, elements return to rebalance the system. Grass first appears, followed by insects, small animals, larger plants, and larger animals.
21. Answers may vary. Sample answer: According to the law of gravitation, the force of attraction between any two objects depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between the objects. For example, the pull of gravity is stronger at the poles where the surface is closer to the magnetic core than it is at the equator.

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21. Answers may vary. Sample answer: According to the law of gravitation, the force of attraction between any two objects depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between the objects. For example, the pull of gravity is stronger at the poles where the surface is closer to the magnetic core than it is at the equator.
22. Answers may vary. Sample answer: Scientists have mapped Earth's magnetosphere, and it appears that the sun and the moon are, in part, responsible for this magnetic field. Because neither has an iron core, they are not yet sure how the magnetic field forms.
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23. Answers may vary. Sample answer: The sun is at work in the process of global warming. Human activity such as pollution disturbs the atmosphere, altering the amount of solar energy that reaches and warms Earth.
24. Answers may vary. Sample answer: The lake is an open system. Water enters and leaves the lake through streams and run-off. Rain adds water and water evaporates. Energy from the sun warms the water, and the water loses energy at night and as the seasons change.
25. Answers may vary. Sample answer: The wild grasses and alpine plants are the producers. The mountain goat and hare feed on the grasses; therefore, they are consumers. The eagle, along with its prey — the hare — are both consumers. The lichens and mosses are decomposers that live on the dead trees.