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90461



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Level 2 Biology, 2006

90461 Describe concepts and processes relating to ecology

Credits: Three

2.00 pm Thursday 30 November 2006

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more space for any answer, use the page(s) provided at the back of this booklet and clearly number the question.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–9 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

For Assessor's use only		Achievement Criteria			
Achievement		Achievement with Merit		Achievement with Excellence	
Describe biological concepts and processes relating to ecology.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain biological concepts and processes relating to ecology.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Discuss biological concepts and processes relating to ecology.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overall Level of Performance <input type="checkbox"/>					

You are advised to spend 35 minutes answering the questions in this booklet.

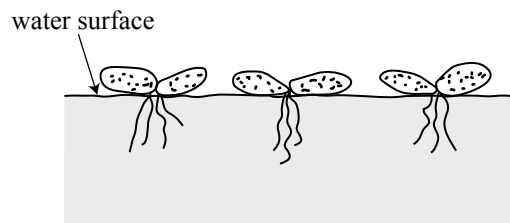
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QUESTION ONE: LIVING TOGETHER

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<http://waynesword.palomar.edu/imglemt.htm>

Duckweeds (*Lemna* sp.) are small free-floating plants. They often form dense mats on or just below the surface of still or slow-flowing water. Air sacs in the leaves enable the leaves to float.



Side view of *Lemna* sp.

In an experiment, two species of *Lemna* were grown separately and then together. The graphs below show the results obtained.

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Relph, Pedder, Delacey, *Life Science*, 1986, Heinemann, Auckland, p 20.

- (a) Describe the growth of species A when cultured **separately**.

- (b) Describe the relationship between the two species when grown together.

- (c) Explain how *Lemna* species are adapted to survive in their habitat.

QUESTION TWO: FOREST COMMUNITIESAssessor's
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Below is a diagram showing the distribution of plant species relative to drainage.

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cannot be reproduced here.*

Modified from John Wardle, *The New Zealand Beeches*, New Zealand Forest Service, Wellington, 1984, p 139.

- (a) Give the term to describe the distribution pattern in this community.

- (b) Explain why the distribution of the plant species in this community shows this pattern.

Richard Allan and Tracey Greenwood, *Year 13 Biology 1999*
Student Resource and Activity Manual, Biozone, Hamilton, 1999, p 44.

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- This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

QUESTION THREE: BIRDS IN A PINE FORESTAssessor's
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Pine forests are home to a number of insect eating birds. The distribution of the seven species illustrated show that they inhabit the same region of forest, but different parts of a tree. Insects form part or all of their diet.

*For copyright reasons, this resource
cannot be reproduced here.*

Adapted from Knox, G A (ed), *Biological Science*, 1969, Government Printer, Wellington, p 36.

In some forests, the populations of some native bird species decrease as numbers of introduced species increase.

- (a) Define a population.

- (b) Draw a pyramid of numbers to show the age structure of a new bird species establishing in an area.

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- [illegible]

Biology 90461, 2006

Energy and **nutrients** are important materials in a community.

[illegible]

**Extra paper for continuation of answers if required.
Clearly number the question.**

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Question
number

