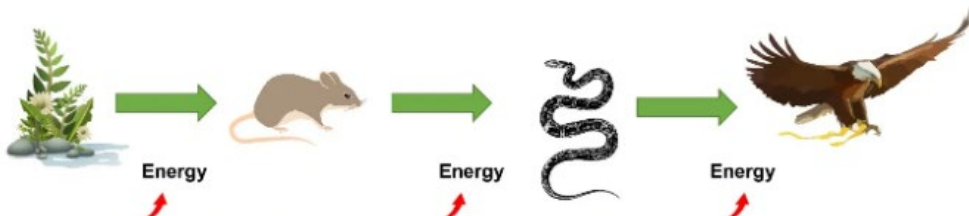
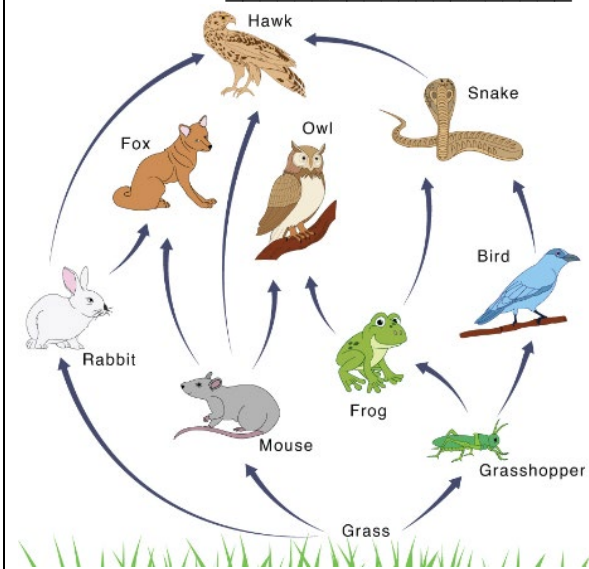


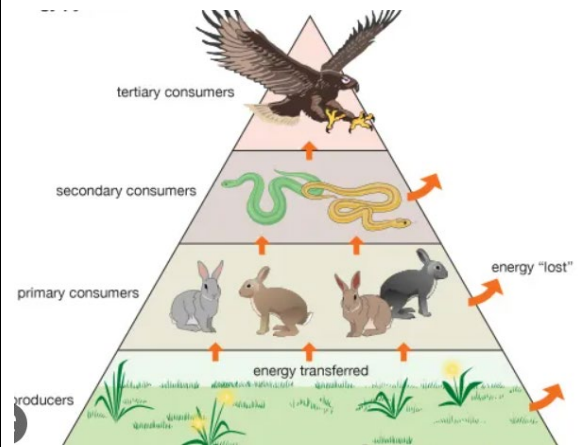
1. What is the niche of a mold? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the niche of a bacteria? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the niche of a turkey vulture? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the niche of a bobcat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the niche of a deer? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the niche of a raccoon? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the niche of broccoli? \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. There are many types of ecosystems such as deserts, grasslands, woodlands, & marine (ocean) environments. If all ecosystems on earth are all added up, what do we call that?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
9. What is the name of the study of living things and how they interact with their environment?
  
10. Name 2 biotic factors outside our door \_\_\_\_\_
11. Name 2 abiotic factors outside our door \_\_\_\_\_
  
12. Many organ systems working together = \_\_\_\_\_
  
13. Many populations living together = \_\_\_\_\_
  
14. All communities + their environment = \_\_\_\_\_
  
15. All organisms of the same species = \_\_\_\_\_
  
16. One living thing = \_\_\_\_\_
  
17. All the ecosystems on the planet added together = \_\_\_\_\_
  
18. Eat Meat = \_\_\_\_\_
19. Eat plants = \_\_\_\_\_
20. Eat both = \_\_\_\_\_
21. Eat dead without mouth = \_\_\_\_\_
22. Eat dead with mouth \_\_\_\_\_
  
23. How are bacteria and fungi different?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
24. What is this? \_\_\_\_\_



What is this? \_\_\_\_\_



What is this? \_\_\_\_\_



25. How does energy change as you go up in a food pyramid? \_\_\_\_\_
26. How does the population change as you go up in a food pyramid? \_\_\_\_\_
27. How does the biomass (amount of matter) change as you go up in a food pyramid? \_\_\_\_\_

28. Name 3 limiting factors in a population

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. What happens when a population goes over carrying capacity? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Name 3 things organisms may compete for

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Hunter = \_\_\_\_\_

32. Victim = \_\_\_\_\_

Match

33. <b>Parasitism</b>	one organism benefits and the other is unaffected
34. <b>Mutualism</b>	one organism benefits and the other is harmed
35. <b>Commensalism</b>	both organisms benefit (good)

36. Invader = \_\_\_\_\_

37. Victim = \_\_\_\_\_

38. If many new organisms invade the territory of another, what will happen?

39. If humans interfere with an ecosystem what detrimental thing might happen? (use a vocab word)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Assessment

**Section Quiz****Section: Everything Is Connected**

**Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.**

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. a group of organisms of the same species living in the same area                      | <b>a.</b> abiotic    |
| _____ 2. the study of the interactions of living organisms with each other and the environment | <b>b.</b> community  |
| _____ 3. the nonliving part of the environment   | <b>c.</b> ecosystem  |
| _____ 4. all the populations of species that live and interact in the same habitat             | <b>d.</b> population |
| _____ 5. the part of Earth where life exists   | <b>e.</b> biosphere  |
| _____ 6. a community of organisms and their abiotic environment                                | <b>f.</b> ecology    |

**Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What word describes the mammals, fish, birds, and plants that live in an environment?
- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>a.</b> abiotic        | <b>c.</b> the biosphere |
| <b>b.</b> the population | <b>d.</b> biotic        |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A community is several species of animals interacting, while a population is
- |   |
|---|
| <b>a.</b> members of one species in an area.          |
| <b>b.</b> the biotic and abiotic elements of an area. |
| <b>c.</b> the nonliving elements of a habitat.        |
| <b>d.</b> a single organism.                          |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The five levels of organization in the environment, from first to fifth level are
- |   |
|---|
| <b>a.</b> organism, population, biosphere, ecosystem, community.              |
| <b>b.</b> organism, population, biotic elements, abiotic elements, community. |
| <b>c.</b> organism, population, community, ecosystem, biosphere.              |
| <b>d.</b> organism, population, biosphere, abiotic elements, ecology.         |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following is abiotic?
- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>a.</b> a gar        | <b>c.</b> grass |
| <b>b.</b> an alligator | <b>d.</b> water |

Assessment

# Section Quiz

## Section: Living Things Need Energy

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. an organism that eats only animals   | <b>a.</b> herbivore      |
| _____ 2. a triangular diagram that shows an ecosystem's loss of energy                    | <b>b.</b> food chain     |
| _____ 3. an organism that eats both plants and animals                                    | <b>c.</b> carnivore      |
| _____ 4. an organism that eats only plants  | <b>d.</b> food web       |
| _____ 5. a diagram that shows how energy in food flows from one organism to another       | <b>e.</b> omnivore       |
| _____ 6. a diagram that shows the feeding relationships between organisms in an ecosystem | <b>f.</b> energy pyramid |

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| _____ 7. Organisms that can make their own food from sunlight are called                              | <b>a.</b> decomposers.                     | <b>c.</b> producers.                       |
|   | <b>b.</b> consumers.                       | <b>d.</b> carnivores.                      |
| _____ 8. Grass is eaten by a prairie dog. The prairie dog is eaten by a coyote. This is an example of | <b>a.</b> an abiotic element.              | <b>c.</b> a herbivore.                     |
|   | <b>b.</b> an omnivore.                     | <b>d.</b> a food chain.                    |
| _____ 9. One food web arrow goes from a prairie dog to a coyote, showing that                         | <b>a.</b> the coyote is bigger.            | <b>c.</b> the prairie dog eats the coyote. |
|   | <b>b.</b> the coyote eats the prairie dog. | <b>d.</b> the prairie dog is a producer.   |
| _____ 10. Without wolves, Yellowstone Park had  | <b>a.</b> too many elk.                    | <b>c.</b> too many rabbits.                |
|   | <b>b.</b> too much grass.                  | <b>d.</b> too many cows.                   |

## Assessment

**Section Quiz****Section: Types of Interactions**

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| _____ 1. a relationship between two organisms in which one benefits and the other is not affected  | <b>a.</b> prey         |
| _____ 2. the evolution of two or more species due to mutual influence                              | <b>b.</b> symbiosis    |
| _____ 3. a relationship in which two different organisms live in close association with each other | <b>c.</b> mutualism    |
| _____ 4. an organism that is killed and eaten by another organism                                  | <b>d.</b> commensalism |
| _____ 5. a relationship where one organism benefits and the other is harmed                        | <b>e.</b> parasitism   |
| _____ 6. a relationship between two species in which both species benefit                          | <b>f.</b> coevolution  |

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- |   |   |                          |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 7. The largest population an environment can support is its   | <b>a.</b> carrying capacity.            | <b>c.</b> population.    |
|   | <b>b.</b> limiting factor.              | <b>d.</b> symbiosis.     |
| _____ 8. One type of competition involves individuals competing for resources. The other involves competition between different | <b>a.</b> organisms.                    | <b>c.</b> environments.  |
|   | <b>b.</b> populations.                  | <b>d.</b> relationships. |
| _____ 9. Young wasps are eating the tomato hornworm that is their host. What is this an example of?                             | <b>a.</b> commensalism                  | <b>c.</b> parasitism     |
|   | <b>b.</b> mutualism                     | <b>d.</b> competition    |
| _____ 10. A bird eats a worm. Who is the predator?  | <b>a.</b> the worm                      |                          |
|   | <b>b.</b> the bird                      |                          |
|   | <b>c.</b> both the bird and the worm    |                          |
|   | <b>d.</b> neither the bird nor the worm |                          |

# Reinforcement

## Symbiotic Relationships

**Complete this worksheet after you finish reading the section “Types of Interactions.”**

In the space provided, indicate whether each of the following symbiotic relationships is an example of mutualism, commensalism, or parasitism.

1. Clownfish live among the venomous tentacles of a sea anemone. They are protected from predators, and they keep the sea anemone clean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Barnacles attach themselves to the shells of crabs. The barnacles receive a home. The crab is unaffected.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Bees use flower nectar for food, and they carry flower pollen to other flowers, allowing the flower to reproduce.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Dutch elm disease is caused by a fungus that grows and feeds on elm trees. The fungus destroys the trees.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Orchids grow in tree branches. They receive light, and their roots get water from the air. The tree is not affected.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Small mites live on your skin, eating dead skin cells. You don't even notice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Lichens are composed of a fungus and an alga. The alga makes food through photosynthesis. The fungus absorbs water and minerals from the environment. The food and water are used by both the fungus and the alga.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Tapeworms live in the intestines of cats and absorb nutrients from the food the cats eat. The cats do not get enough nutrients.  
\_\_\_\_\_