

**Ecology unit study guide exam week 5 quizlet**

**I'm not robot!**

# ECOLOGY STUDY GUIDE KEY

**DIRECTIONS:** Use your notes and class assignments to complete the study guide in order to prepare for your upcoming test. You will have the main two class periods to work on the study guide. There is nothing in this document that should be copied and pasted other than if you are asked to insert an image. For the questions that extend this assignment before class, I will provide the answers just so that you know clearly your answers were "highlighting" facts. The test will be on the Friday after the course so that you can have a review day on the Monday and just not be any last minute questions you may have about the material in the unit. Again, the website where you have finished this assignment in the previous semester website you will find this where you are to type, submit the email again and insert the Friday email and let me know if you complete this test you get 3 bonus points on the assignment.

Section 1: Living Things	
Define Ecology	Ecology is the branch of biology that deals with the relationship or interactions between organisms and their environment.
What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors?	Biotic factors are the living parts of an ecosystem, whereas abiotic factors are the non-living parts of an ecosystem.
Give 3 examples of biotic factors	Plants, animals, and fungi.
Give 3 examples of abiotic factors	Temperature, water, and sunlight.
How are organisms organized?	They are organized by species, populations, and communities.

Section 2: Energy Flow in Ecosystems		
Visuals Used	Definition	Picture
Producers	are organisms that make their own food.	
Consumers	are organisms that eat other organisms.	

## Unit 12 Study Guide KEY

### SECTION 13.1: ECOLOGISTS STUDY RELATIONSHIPS

1. Ecologists study individual living things (plants or animals) and their interactions with the environment.
2. Ecologists study groups of organisms that live together in an area. Example: a group of organisms of the same species, such as a herd of deer.
3. Ecologists study groups of different species that live together in an area. Example: a group of different species that live in the same area, such as a forest.
4. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment. Example: a group of organisms that live in a forest.
5. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment. Example: a group of organisms that live in a forest.
6. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment. Example: a group of organisms that live in a forest.
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9. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment. Example: a group of organisms that live in a forest.
10. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment. Example: a group of organisms that live in a forest.

### SECTION 13.2: BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC FACTORS

1. Biotic factors are living organisms.
2. Abiotic factors are non-living.
3. Abiotic factors include temperature, water, and sunlight.
4. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and fungi.
5. Abiotic factors include temperature, water, and sunlight.
6. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and fungi.
7. Abiotic factors include temperature, water, and sunlight.
8. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and fungi.
9. Abiotic factors include temperature, water, and sunlight.
10. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and fungi.

### SECTION 13.3: ENERGY IN ECOSYSTEMS

1. Producers are organisms that make their own food.
2. Consumers are organisms that eat other organisms.
3. Energy flows from producers to consumers.
4. Energy flows from producers to consumers.
5. Energy flows from producers to consumers.
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7. Energy flows from producers to consumers.
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9. Energy flows from producers to consumers.
10. Energy flows from producers to consumers.

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**Define the following terms and give an example of each.**

Term	Definition
Ecology	The study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.
Community	A group of different species that live together in an area.
Population	A group of organisms of the same species that live together in an area.
Species	A group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
Individual	A single organism.
Organism	A living thing.
Abiotic	Non-living factors such as temperature, water, and sunlight.
Biotic	Living factors such as plants, animals, and fungi.
Producers	Organisms that make their own food.
Consumers	Organisms that eat other organisms.
Energy	The ability to do work.
Flow	The movement of energy from one organism to another.

**Identify the abiotic factors that affect the following organisms.**

- 1. A tree: sunlight, water, soil, temperature.
- 2. A fish: water, oxygen, temperature.
- 3. A bird: food, water, shelter, temperature.
- 4. A plant: sunlight, water, soil, temperature.
- 5. A rabbit: food, water, shelter, temperature.

**Explain the difference between a community and a population.**

A community is a group of different species that live together in an area. A population is a group of organisms of the same species that live together in an area.

**Describe the flow of energy in an ecosystem.**

Energy flows from producers to consumers. Producers are organisms that make their own food. Consumers are organisms that eat other organisms. Energy flows from producers to consumers.

**Science Revision Placement**

**BIOLOGY Unit: Ecology**

1. Ecology is the study of the interactions between organisms and their environment.

2. Ecologists study individual living things (plants or animals) and their interactions with the environment.

3. Ecologists study groups of organisms that live together in an area.

4. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

5. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

6. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

7. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

8. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

9. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

10. Ecologists study the interactions between organisms and their environment.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ecology Unit: Vocabulary Review and Study Guide Part 1**

**Ecosystems and Energy Flow**

Use the words and complete each statement below.

abiotic factors    biotic factors    primary succession    secondary succession

succession    pioneer species    ecology    ecosystem

habitat    community    biome    biosphere

1. A regular progression of species replacement is known as succession.
2. Nonliving factors, such as weather, that can affect ecosystems is known as abiotic factors.
3. The study of living things and their interaction with each other and the environment is known as ecology.
4. Small plants that are able to thrive in new habitats are called pioneer species.
5. The number of living things found within an ecosystem represents the ecology.
6. A(n) ecosystem consists of a community and all of the physical aspects of the habitat.
7. The biome is the portion of the planet that can sustain life.
8. All the different species that live together in an ecosystem are known as the community.
9. Succession that occurs in places where there has previously been growth is called secondary succession.
10. Living factors that are part of the ecosystem are called biotic factors.
11. Succession that occurs where plants have not been able to grow before is called primary succession.

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