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| **Lesson 1** | |
| \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 1. An ecosystem is part of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Biome |
| 2. What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors? | Biotic: Any living or once-living thing (eg: Cats, Fossil Fuels)  Abiotic: Any inorganic stuff (eg: rocks, water, light) |
| 3. What is a biome? | A geographic area that contains similar ecosystems or living and nonliving things |
| 4. List abiotic factors. | Light, Water, Rocks, Soil, Temperature |
| 5. List biotic factors | If it lives, or once was alive, it’s biotic (think skeletons and hamsters |
| 6. What is succession? | The change from one community into another (think quails leaving an area because shrubbery turned into a forest) |
| 7. What causes changes in the environment? | Natural Processes and Human Activity! |
| 8. What is the difference between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems? | Terrestrial: on land  Aquatic: in water |
| 9. What is the difference between population and communities? | Populations are all the members of the same species in an area  Communities are several populations in an area |
| **Lesson 2** | |
| 10. How can populations increase? | By having new members join the area, or reproduction |
| 11. How can populations decrease? | Members can leave an area, predation, death |
| 12. What are some limiting factors? | Space, food and drink, other organisms taking the same resources, disease, predation |
| 13. What is biotic potential? | The maximum rate of growth that a population can reach without limiting factors |
| 14. What effect can reaching the carrying capacity have on resources in ecosystems? | There will not be enough resources to go around. |
| 15. Compare and contrast the 3 symbiotic relationships. | Mutualism: the benefit is mutually shared  Parasitism: one organism benefits, the other is harmed  Commensalism: one organism benefits, the other is neither hurt nor helped. |
| **Lesson 3** | |
| 16. How does energy move in ecosystems? | Energy is not cyclical. It moves as a flow |
| 17. How is the movement of energy in an ecosystem modeled? | Energy source -> Producer -> predator -> another predator |
| 18. How does matter move in ecosystems? | Matter is cyclical (oxygen, nitrogen, water, carbon cycles!) |
| 19. What are producers? | Producer make their own food, either by absorbing energy from light or from chemicals) |
| 20. What are herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores classified as? | Herbivores: Eat only producers  Omnivores: Eat both producers and other consumers  Carnivores: Eat only consumers |
| 21. What are the two ways producers get their energy? Describe the difference between the 2 unique ways. | Producers can do it either by photosynthesis (using light), or by chemosynthesis (using chemicals) |