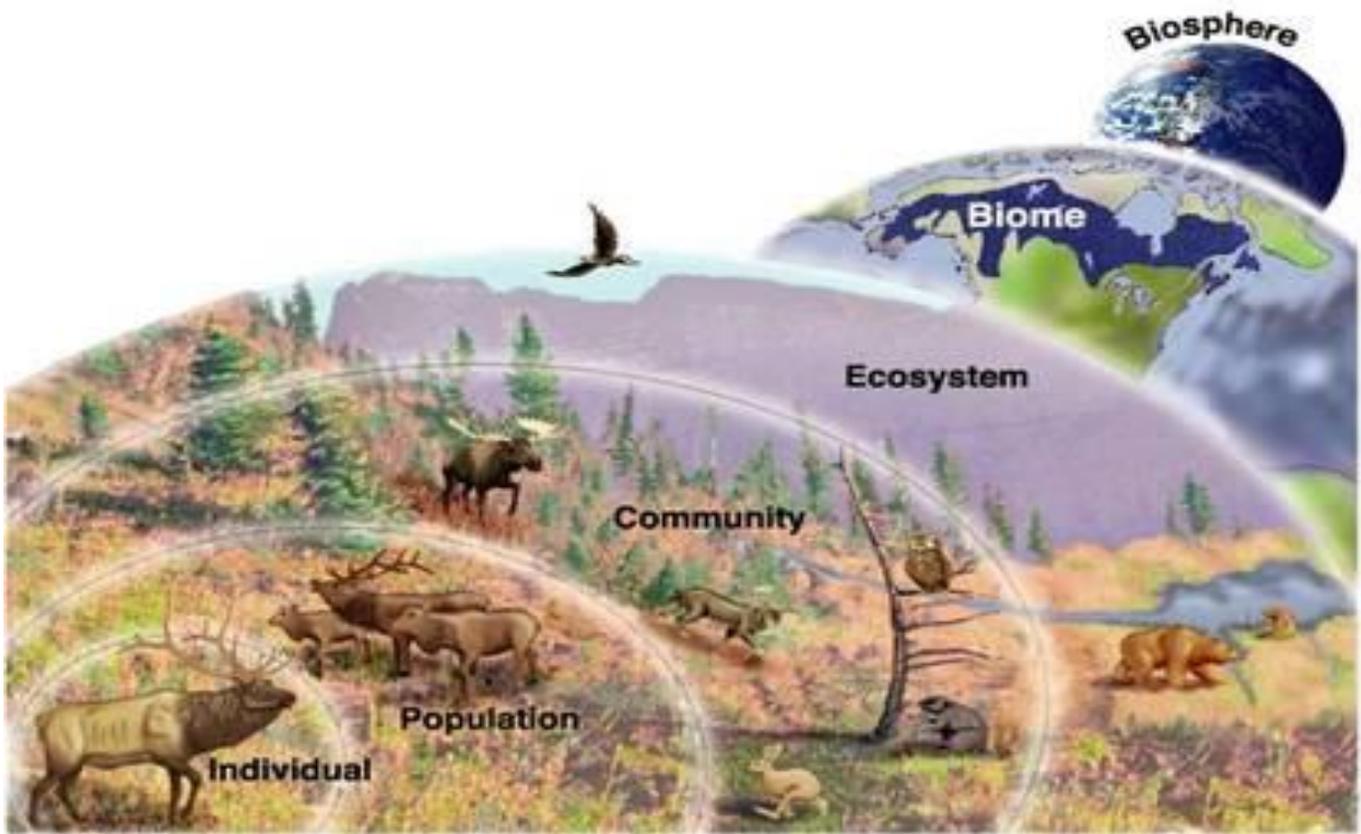


Ecosystems



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Name _____

Teacher _____

Science: Ecosystems

Chapter 4, Lesson 1: Earth's Ecosystems

Name _____ Date _____

1. Living things and nonliving things in an area make up an _____? page 186

2. The parts of an ecosystem work together, interact closely, and affect one another. page 187

- _____ all organisms of the same kind that live in a particular area
- _____ populations that live together in the same place
- _____ the influence of living things on an ecosystem
- _____ the influence of nonliving things on an ecosystem

3. What are cycles? page 188-189

What are three cycles in an ecosystem?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

page 26

4. _____ is the relationship between two kinds of organisms that lasts over time.

5. A symbiosis relationship is: page 190-191

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| a. Positive type: | example: |
| b. Negative type: | example: |
| c. Neutral type: | example: |
| d. All of the above | |

page 192

6. _____ is the attempt by organisms to obtain a resource that is available in a limited supply.

7. _____ is the role a species plays in a community. Page 192

Science: Ecosystems

Chapter 4, Lesson 2: Food Chains, Webs, and Pyramids

Name _____ Date _____

1. A food chain is a _____ that the _____ page 198
in food takes as it _____ in an ecosystem.

2. An organism that makes its own food. _____ page 198

3. An organism that cannot make its own food and must eat other page 199
organisms. _____

4. Consumers obtain their energy by _____ page 199

5. Please list the three types of consumers. page 199
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

6. _____ is an organism that breaks down the remains of dead organisms into
simpler substances.

page 200

7. _____ is a model that shows how food chains overlap in an ecosystem.

8. What do herbivores eat?
9. What do carnivores eat?
10. What do omnivores eat?

11. What is the relationship between a predator and prey? page 201

12. What do scavengers eat?

13. _____ is a model that shows how energy flows through a food chain. page 202

Science: Ecosystems

Chapter 4, Lesson 3: Comparing Ecosystems

Name _____ Date _____

1. The _____ defines where and how organisms can live. page 208
2. _____ is the average weather pattern of a region over time. Page 208
3. _____ is a region that has a particular climate and contains certain types of plants and animals.
4. Biomes: list the climate, temperature range, precipitation, and location.
 1. Tundra:
 2. Taigas
 3. Desert
 4. Deciduous Forest
 5. Tropical Rain Forest
 6. Freshwater ecosystems
 7. Oceans

Science: Ecosystems

Chapter 4, Lesson 4: Changes in Ecosystems

Name _____ Date _____

1. What can suddenly damage an organism's habitat or destroy a food source? page 222
2. Natural factors and human activities cause ecosystems to change over _____. page 222
3. A condition that controls the size or growth of a population is a _____ page 222
4. Types of limiting factors: page 223
 -
 -
5. What are the three steps for the declining number of a species? page 224
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
6. The gradual replacement of one community by another is _____. page 226
7. When succession occurs where a community previously existed is _____. page 226
8. _____ succession occurs in an area where there is no _____ page 226
existing communities.
9. When environments _____, organisms must adapt, move on, or die out. page 228
10. Changes to ecosystems, whether caused by nature or by people, can have _____ page 230

Give an example: