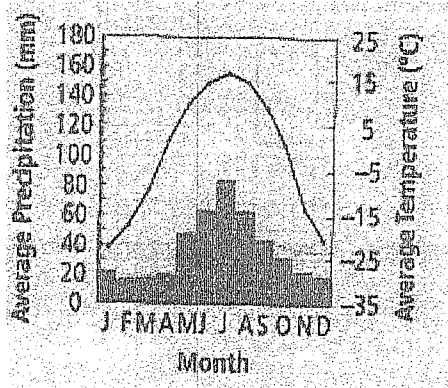
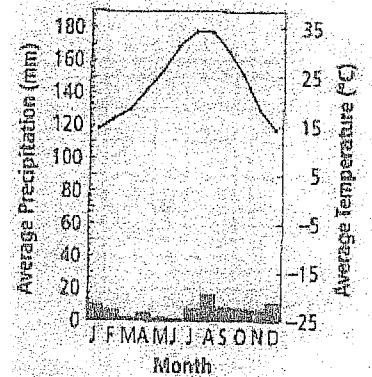


- _____ 1. The non-living components of the environment.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is an example of Q 1 : sunlight or bacteria ?
- _____ 3. The living components of the environment.
- _____ 4. Which of the following is an example of Q 3 : soil or insects ?
- _____ 5. Characteristics that enable organisms to better survive and reproduce.
- _____ / _____ 6. The two most important abiotic factors that influence biome types and distribution.
- _____ 7. Distance measured in degrees north and south from the equator.
- _____ 8. The general name for a land-based biome.
- _____ 9. This type of diagram / graph shows precipitation and temperature of a region over many years.
- _____ 10. This type of adaptation is a physical feature that helps the organism survive. (eg fur in cold climates)
- _____ 11. This type of adaptation is something that goes on inside the organism to help it survive. (eg warm blooded)
- _____ 12. This type of adaptation is something the organism does to help is survive. (eg burrowing)
- _____ 13. This is the height of a land mass above sea level.
- _____ 14. The largest division of the biosphere. They have similar biotic and abiotic components.
- _____ 15. The average conditions of the atmosphere (temp / rainfall) in a large region over many years.
- _____ 16. Identify the biome that matches the following climatographs:

For Q 16



For Q 17



- _____ 18. The special role an organism plays in an ecosystem.
- _____ 19. The place where an organism lives.
- _____ 20. Biotic interactions in an ecosystem that are structured from smallest to largest are called this.
- _____ 21. Part of a biome in which living and non-living components interact.
- _____ 22. A group of closely related organisms that can reproduce with one another.
- _____ 23. A biotic interaction where both organisms benefit.
- _____ 24. All the members of a species within an ecosystem.
- _____ 25. The interaction between members of two different species that live together in a close association.
- _____ 26. A biotic interaction where one species benefits and the other is harmed.
- _____ 27. All the populations of the different species that interact in a specific area or ecosystem form this.
- _____ 28. A biotic interaction where one organism benefits and the other organism is not helped or harmed.
- _____ 29. A harmful interaction when organisms need the same resource in the same place at the same time.
- _____ 30. When one organism eats all or part of another organism.
- _____ 31. This adaptation of prey organisms looking like another species to protect it from being eaten.

- _____ 32. A model that shows the flow of energy from plant to animal and from animal to animal.
- _____ 33. The general term of organisms that make food and oxygen from sunlight during photosynthesis.
- _____ 34. The general term of organisms that eat other organisms for food energy.
- _____ 35. Steps or levels in the food chain are called this.
- _____ 36. These organisms break down wastes and dead organisms to make nutrients usable again.
- _____ 37. Organisms like small insects and bacteria that obtain their energy from feeding on dead organisms.
- _____ 38. This model shows the loss of energy from one level to another.
- _____ 39. The breakdown of organic wastes and dead organisms.
- _____ 40. The term for living organisms breaking down organic wastes and dead organisms.
- _____ 41. This type of consumer only eats plants.
- _____ 42. This type of consumer only eats other consumers.
- _____ 43. This type of consumer eats both plants and animals.
- _____ 44. This model shows the feeding relationships within an ecosystem with interconnecting food chains.

45. In the following diagram, label the trophic levels and type of producer / consumer at each level:

	<u>Grass</u>	<u>Insect</u>	<u>Spider</u>	<u>Bird</u>
Type of organism	_____	_____	_____	_____
Trophic level	_____	_____	_____	_____

- _____ 46. The total mass of living organisms in a given area.
- _____ 47. The process that plants convert CO₂ and H₂O with sunlight to produce O₂ and carbohydrates.
- _____ 48. The process that plants and animals convert O₂ and carbohydrates to CO₂ and H₂O and energy.
- _____ 49. In a food pyramid, how much energy is saved from trophic level to trophic level?
- _____ 50. The process of bacteria converting atmospheric nitrogen to ammonium NH₄⁺.
- _____ 51. The process of bacteria converting ammonium to nitrates.
- _____ 52. The process of bacteria converting nitrates to atmospheric nitrogen.
- _____ 53. Substances like nitrogen that are required by plants and animals for growth, repair, maintenance, etc.
- _____ 54. The process where rocks are broken down into smaller fragments.
- _____ 55. Sewage and fertilizers dissolved in water that go into the soil and move towards streams and lakes.
- _____ 56. This has the highest stores of phosphorus.
- _____ 57. Which process has the highest flow of phosphorus?
- _____ 58. Which process has the highest carbon exchange?
- _____ 59. Which has the higher stores of carbon: carbon dioxide in the air or organic matter in the soil?
- _____ 60. The process of using living organisms to clean up chemical pollution.
- _____ 61. The gradual build-up of synthetic and organic compounds in living organisms.
- _____ 62. Species that can greatly affect population numbers and the health of an ecosystem.
- _____ 63. A body or process that removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and stores it is called this.
- _____ 64. The process in which chemicals not only build up in an organism but become more concentrated.
- _____ 65. The thin layer of air, land, and water on or near the Earth's surface where all living things exist.
- _____ 66. The variety of all living species of plants, animals, and microorganisms in a given area or on Earth.