

1. Complete:

ABIOTIC

ECOSYSTEM

ABIOTIC FACTORS

LIVING THINGS

NON-LIVING THINGS

All of the living things that live, feed, reproduce and interact with the other living things and with the physical environment in a particular area are an _____.

In an ecosystem there are **living things** and _____. The non-living things are called _____. The _____ are called **biotic factors**.

_____ factors determine the kind of living things that can live in that area.

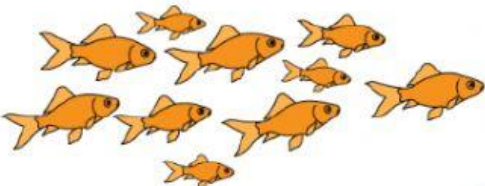
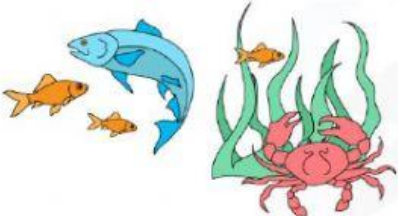
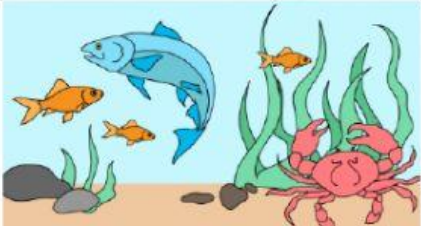
2. Complete:

AIR →	ANIMALS →
PLANTS →	WATER →
CLIMATE →	MICROORGANISMS →
SOIL AND ROCKS →	SUNLIGHT →

ECOSYSTEMS _ TEST 2

3. Complete:

INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME SPECIES IN THE SAME AREA AT THE SAME TIME	INTERACTION BETWEEN A COMMUNITY AND THE NON-LIVING PARTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT
MULTIPLE POPULATIONS (DIFFERENT SPECIES) LIVING AND INTERACTING IN THE SAME AREA	A SINGLE MEMBER OF A SPECIES (ONLY 1)

4. Complete:

PREDATION →	MUTUALISM →
SYMBIOSIS →	HUNTING →
REPRODUCTION →	PROTECTION →
PARASITISM →	

5. Complete:

PARASITISM	PREDATION	SYMBIOSIS	MUTUALISM
REPRODUCTION	HUNTING	PROTECTION	

 Otters eat fish.		 A flock of geese	
 A lion family		 Ticks suck the blood of larger animals.	
 Bees pollinate flowers and get their nectar.		 A pack of wolves.	
 Algae and fungi form lichens.			

6. Complete:

- ✓ Many animals live in big groups to defend themselves from predators. →
- ✓ This is when two organisms from different species live close together and they need each other to survive. →
- ✓ Organisms of the same species live together to have babies. →

ECOSYSTEMS _ TEST 2

- ✓ This is when it is harmful for one organism but beneficial for the other. →
- ✓ This is when one organism feeds on a different species of organisms. →
- ✓ Gregarious animals like wolves live together to get more food. →
- ✓ This is when two organisms from different species live close together but they don't need each other to survive.

Well done!

