

Learning Target: I can explain how the science of relationships in ecology help maintain order and balance for the living and nonliving parts of ecosystems.



**Ecology 101 Video Review Questions**

1. Ecology is the scientific study of interactions between \_\_\_\_\_, focusing on \_\_\_\_\_ transfer. Ecology is a science of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The environment is up of two factors: \_\_\_\_\_ factors – all \_\_\_\_\_ organisms inhabiting the Earth. \_\_\_\_\_ factors - \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the environment
3. What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. List the levels of organization from largest to smallest. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. An **organism** is any \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ form exhibiting all of the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_, an individual.  
  
A **population** is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ species living in the same place at the same that \_\_\_\_\_  
- Produce \_\_\_\_\_ offspring - \_\_\_\_\_ with each other for \_\_\_\_\_ (food, mates, shelter, etc.)  
  
A **Community** is several \_\_\_\_\_ that inhabit a common environment and are \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Created By Chivas & Jordan Spivey

Learning Target: I can explain how the science of relationships in ecology help maintain order and balance for the living and nonliving parts of ecosystems.

**Ecosystems** are populations in a \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ factors with which they interact (ex. Marine, terrestrial)

A **Biosphere** is the \_\_\_\_\_ supporting portions of Earth composed of \_\_\_\_\_  
The \_\_\_\_\_ level of organization.

6. What are the 3 main types of feeding relationships? \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Consumers** are all \_\_\_\_\_: they \_\_\_\_\_ food containing the sun's energy. Have to \_\_\_\_\_ on other organisms to get their \_\_\_\_\_.

The four types of consumers are \_\_\_\_\_

8. **Producers** are all \_\_\_\_\_ (plants and trees), they use energy from the sun to make \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves (\_\_\_\_\_) Producers are at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the food chain.

**Consumers** 1. Primary consumers eat \_\_\_\_\_, they are called \_\_\_\_\_. Secondary, tertiary consumers are \_\_\_\_\_ animals and are called \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the difference between a primary and secondary consumer? \_\_\_\_\_

10. **Herbivores** are organisms that feed on \_\_\_\_\_. **Carnivores** \_\_\_\_\_ on organisms for food.

**Scavengers** feed on carrion which are \_\_\_\_\_ animals. **Omnivores** eat both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Decomposers** \_\_\_\_\_ the complex compounds of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals into simpler molecules that can be absorbed. How do decomposers help with the cycling of life? \_\_\_\_\_

12. How would it impact other organisms if decomposers were removed from an environment? \_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I can explain how the science of relationships in ecology help maintain order and balance for the living and nonliving parts of ecosystems.

**Check for Understanding: Answer the following questions using your knowledge of Ecology.**

1. What is Ecology? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the primary focus of Ecology? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors? Write 3 examples of each. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the difference between a carnivore and an omnivore? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the difference between a community and an ecosystem? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are the 3 types of feeding relationships? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What are the 4 types of consumers? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How are herbivores different from omnivores? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How are carnivores different from scavengers? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How do decomposers help complete the cycling of matter in an ecosystem? \_\_\_\_\_