

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Ecology

Chapter 1 Study Guide

1. biosphere- _____

2. consumer- _____

3. community- _____

4. ecology- _____

5. habitat- _____

6. producer- _____

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7. commensalism- \_\_\_\_\_

8. mutualism- \_\_\_\_\_

9. parasitism- \_\_\_\_\_

10. predator- \_\_\_\_\_

11. Competition- \_\_\_\_\_

12. herbivores- \_\_\_\_\_

13. carnivores- \_\_\_\_\_

14. omnivores- \_\_\_\_\_

15. decomposers- \_\_\_\_\_

16. Would animals be considered a living factor in the environment? \_\_\_\_\_

17. A \_\_\_\_\_ makes up all the populations in an area. P. 10

18. The numbers of individuals in a population that occupies an area of a specific size describes the \_\_\_\_\_ P. 13

19. What increases the size of a population? \_\_\_\_\_ P. 16

20. A reduction of plants that produce seeds maybe a \_\_\_\_\_ on the population of mice eating the seeds and living in that area. P. 14

21. What is a food chain? \_\_\_\_\_ P. 21

22. If during a drought a lake dries up, reducing its size by half what effect would that have on the fish living in the lake, would that increase, decrease, or have no effect on the fish population?

23. Think about what animals eat compared to their body size, would an owl and a hawk compete for the same food? Would a sparrow and a fox compete? Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet from the sun. p. 9

25. What is an ecosystem? \_\_\_\_\_ P. 9

26. A \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of all organisms of the same species that live in an area at the same time. P. 10

27. The largest number of individuals of one species that an ecosystem can support over time is called the \_\_\_\_\_ P. 15

28. Plants are often moved from one place to another, what are some ways that this can happen?

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P. 17

29. What does exponential growth mean?

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P. 19

30. Define what a niche is:

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P. 23

31. What is the difference between predators and prey?

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P. 24

Using pages 20, 21, and 22 complete the concept map below.

