Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Chapter 13 Concept Review
B I O L O G Y

Directions: *Answer the following questions using your notes and textbook*

1. _____- study of the interactions among living things and their surrounding. Name comes from Greek work “oikos”- meaning “house”.

2. _____ of _____- biologist study nature on different levels, from a local to a global scale

    a. _____- a individual living thing

    b. _____- group of same species that lives in one area

    c. _____- group of different species that live together in one area

    d. _____- includes all organisms as well as the climate, soil, water, rocks, and other non-living things in a given area.

    e. _____- major regional or global community of organisms characterized by climate conditions and plant communities that thrive there.

3. An ecosystem includes both _____ and _____ factors

    a. Biotic- includes _____ things

    b. Abiotic- includes _____ things such as moisture, temperature, wind, sunlight, and soil

4. _____- the assortment, or variety, of living things in an ecosystem

5. _____ species- a species that has an unusually large effect on its ecosystem

    a. loss of this _____ may cause ripple effect felt across entire ecosystem

    b. Example- beaver changes _____ for many other species by creating ponds

6. _____ (autotroph)- get their energy from nonliving resources (make their own food)

7. _____ (heterotroph)- get their energy by eating other living things such as plants and animals

8. _____- organisms make carbohydrates using chemicals instead of sunlight

9. Food chain- sequence that links species by their _____ relationships.

a. only follows connections between one producer and _____ chain of consumers

b. simplest way to look at _____ flow in an ecosystem

10. Types of consumers

a. _____- eat only plants

b. _____- eat only animals

c. _____- eat both plant and animals

d. _____- organisms that eat detritus (dead organic matter)

e. _____- break down organic matter into simpler compounds

11. _____ levels- level in a food chain

a. _____ always first level

b. Primary consumers next level (_____)

c. _____ consumer- eat herbivores (carnivore)

d._____ consumer-carnivores that eat secondary consumers.

12. A food _____ shows a complex network of feeding relationships

13. Hydrologic cycle (_____ cycle)- circular pathway of water on Earth

14. _____ cycles- movement of a particular chemical through biological and geological parts of an ecosystem

15. Carbon cycle-flow of carbon through _____

16. Nitrogen cycle- conversion of nitrogen gas in _____ into compounds that living things can utilize

17. _____ cycle- returns phosphorus to environment (phosphorus is

_____factor for plant growth)

18. _____- measure of total dry mass of organisms in given area

19. Energy Pyramid- diagram that compares energy used by each _____ level

20. _____ of Numbers- shows the numbers of individual organisms