

Chapter 1.1 – Organisms and Their Environment

1. Abiotic means _____.
2. Name and describe the key parts of an abiotic environment.
3. The _____ parts of an environment often determine which _____ can live and survive in that environment. Environment means your _____.
4. Any living thing is known as an _____.
5. The term _____ means the _____ weather pattern of a region over a long period of _____.
6. _____ means living.
7. A _____ is a group of organisms that can successfully _____.
8. What four things do all living things need?
9. List the eight characteristics of all living things.

10. _____ is the study of the interactions between organisms. An ecologist is a _____ who _____ and _____ these relationships.
11. An _____ is all the interactions between _____ that live in a common environment. An ecosystem has two parts: _____ and _____.
12. In an ecosystem, organisms eat other organisms, defend themselves, _____, and compete for _____ and _____.
13. _____ are large regions that have the same _____ and amount of _____ or snow.
14. Name the four major biomes in Canada.
15. Biologists in British Columbia have described and mapped ten different _____ which they call _____.
16. _____ were the first ecologists in Canada.
17. Humans are part of an _____ because people have the same _____ as all living things.

Chapter 1.2 – How Organisms Interact in Ecosystems

1. A _____ is a group of individuals of the same _____, living together in one ecosystem.
2. _____, water, and _____ make up an organism's _____.
3. A _____ is made up of all interacting populations that live in a given _____.
4. What are the four levels of organizations that ecologists might study?

5. In large ecosystems it is _____ to count the individuals. Ecologists may have to estimate populations by _____.
6. A popular sampling method is measuring a _____ that marks a specific area known as a _____.
7. _____ can use sampling to learn about the _____ among organisms in a community or to monitor _____ in a community.

Chapter 1.3 – Roles of Organisms in Ecosystems

1. A _____ is both the space where an organism lives and the _____ it plays within its ecosystem.
2. _____ are organisms that create their own _____ rather than _____ other organisms to obtain food.
3. _____ are organisms that cannot _____ their own food so they must eat _____ or other animals.
4. What are the three types of consumers?
5. _____ are organisms that eat just plants. Carnivores are organisms that eat _____. _____ eat both plants and _____. Organisms that eat decaying plants and animals are called _____, while _____ break down dead or waste material, or animal waste.
6. _____ is a biological relationship in which two _____ live closely together in a relationship that lasts over time. When two species live closely together and help each other, we call it a _____.
7. Name and describe the three main types of symbiotic relationships.

Vocabulary to Know

Write a concise definition of each of these terms found in this chapter.

abiotic -

biotic -

biome -

carnivores -

climate -

commensalism -

community -

consumers -

ecology -

ecosystem -

habitat -

herbivores -

mutualism -

niche -

omnivores -

parasitism -

population -

producers -

species -

symbiosis -