

Life Science 7 Ecology Unit 1 Review: Interactions of Living Things

Vocabulary

Check the box to show whether each statement is true or false.

T	F	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. <u>Competition</u> occurs when organisms try to use the same limited resource.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. <u>Biomes</u> are characterized by temperature, precipitation, and the plant and animal communities that live there.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. A <u>habitat</u> is the role of a population in its community, including its environment and its relationship with other species.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. A <u>food chain</u> is the feeding relationships among all of the organisms in an ecosystem.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. A <u>limiting factor</u> is an environmental factor that increases the growth of a population.

Key Concepts

Read each question below, and circle the best answer.

6. A small fish called a cleaner wrasse darts in and out of a larger fish's mouth, removing and eating parasites and dead tissue. Which term best describes the relationship between the cleaner wrasse and the large fish?
- A. mutualism C. parasitism
 B. commensalisms D. competition
7. Bees have a society in which different members have different responsibilities. The interaction among bees is an example of what type of behavior?
- A. cooperation C. consumerism
 B. competition D. commensalism
8. After a mild winter and plenty of food, a deer population grew rapidly. What most likely happened to the wolf population in that same ecosystem?
- A. It was unaffected. C. It shrunk.
 B. It grew. D. It went extinct.

9. The diagram below shows an aquatic ecosystem.



What is one abiotic factor shown in this diagram?

- A. the snails
- B. the water
- C. the crab
- D. the tree roots

10. Which of the following is an example of a biotic limiting factor for a population?

- A. water availability
- B. climate
- C. disease
- D. natural disasters

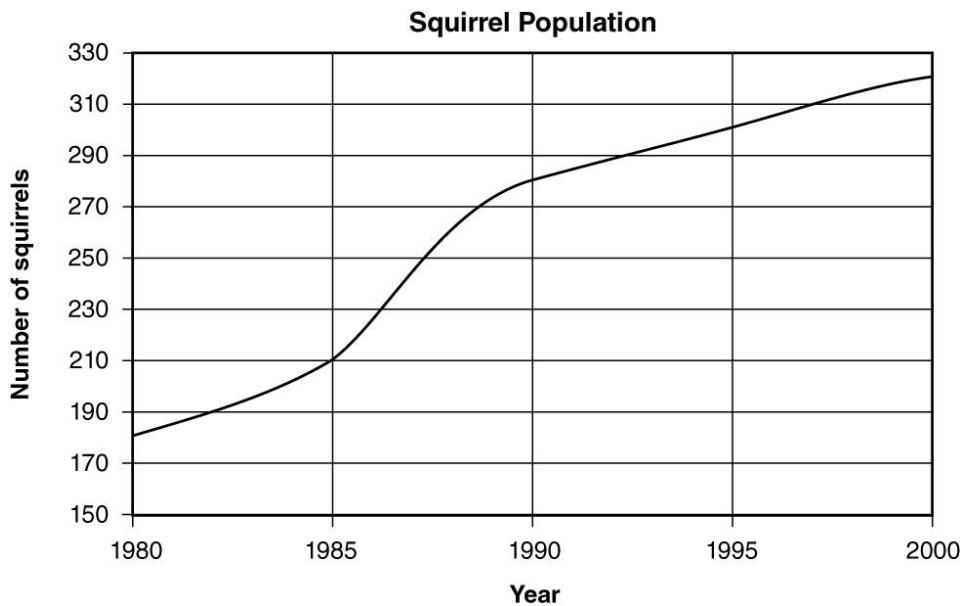
11. Which of the following is the most likely reason that a population might crash?

- A. The competition for the same resource suddenly drops.
- B. The number of prey suddenly increases.
- C. The number of predators suddenly decreases.
- D. The carrying capacity of the environment suddenly drops.

12. Grizzly bears are classified in the order Carnivora. Their diet consists of roots, tubers, berries, nuts, fungus, insects, rodents, and fish. What ecological role best describes grizzly bears?

- A. carnivores
- B. omnivores
- C. herbivores
- D. producers

13. The graph below shows the size of a squirrel population over 20 years.



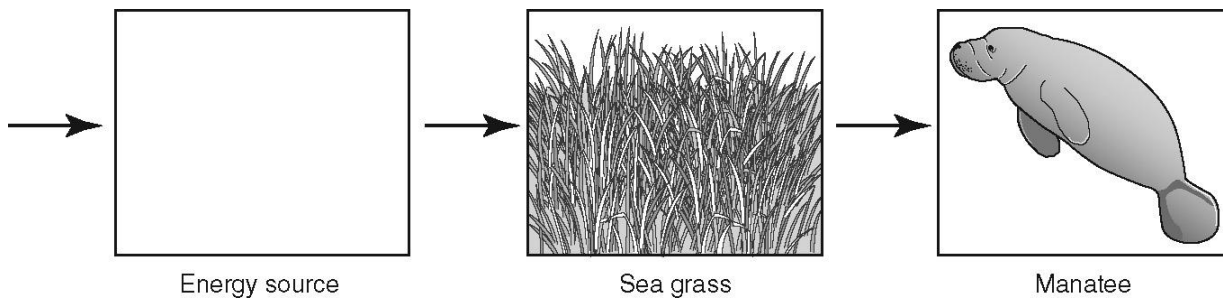
The trend displayed on the graph could be a result of what factor?

- A. emigration
- B. immigration
- C. increased death rate
- D. scarce resources

Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

14. The diagram below shows how a manatee gets its energy.

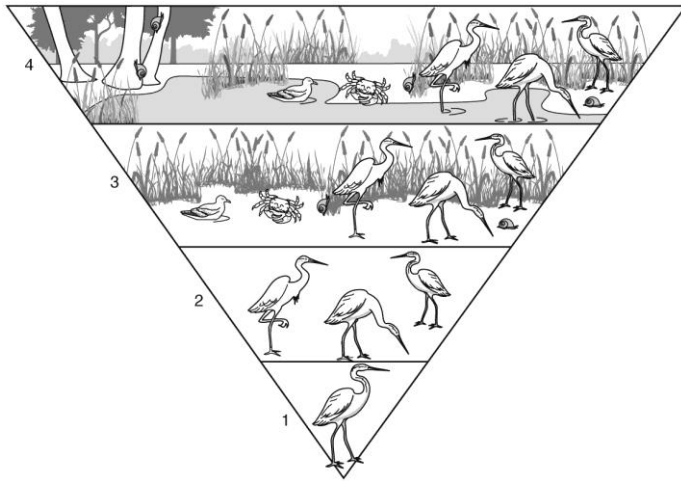


What provides the energy for the sea grass, the manatee, and most life on Earth?

What role does the sea grass play in this food chain?

According to this diagram, what type of consumer is the manatee?

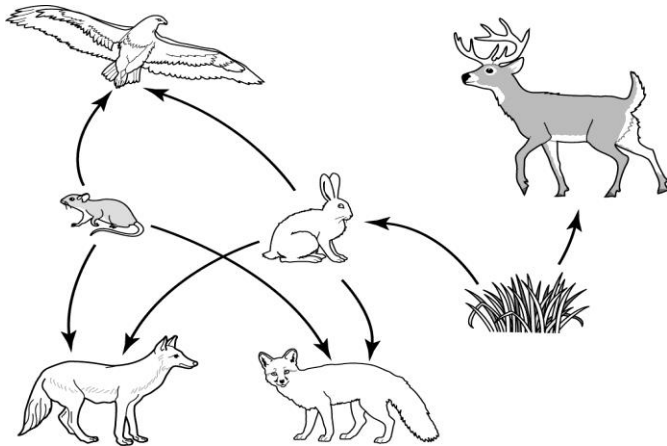
15. Use the diagram to help you answer the following question.



If there is a decrease in food availability for the wading birds, how will the different levels of organization shown in the diagram be affected?

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

16. The diagram below shows an example of a food web.



What are common traits of the prey animals shown that help them survive?

What important ecological group is missing from this food web?

What might happen if the rabbit population suddenly shrunk due to disease?
