Biosphere VOC	AB QUIZ					Na	me						
All Ales and		15 5	1 4	- <b>4</b> l	عامات								
	anisms that	•	_	etner w	ith the	r				_			
nonliving of	or physical e	nvironment	ľ						SPECIES				
_	_								AUTOTRO	OPHS			
• •	cosystems th		ne same	climate	and				BIOME				
similar do	minant comm	unities							POPULA'				
									BIOSPH				
the scienti	fic study of	interactio	ns among	g organi	sms and	ł		F.	HETERO	TROPHS			
between o	organisms and	d their env	vironmen <sup>.</sup>	t				G.	COMMUI	NITY			
								Н.	<b>ECOLOG</b>	У			
• •	dividuals than the same a	•	o the sa	ime spe	cies			I.	ECOSYS <sup>*</sup>	TEM			
all the dif	ferent populo	itions that	live tog	ether i	ı a cert	tain ar	ea						
the parts o	•	•						own to	11 km l	below the			
• •	rganisms so : I produce fei			her tha	t they	can							
•	that can cap includes gree	_	•		•			ironme	nt to pro	oduce their			
_	that can't m gy by consum				_	mals, f	ungi, an	d man	y bacteri	a)			
* * *	* ;	<b>*</b> *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
oraanisms :	that obtain o	enerav bv	eatina o	nlv plan	ts			A	CHEMOS	SYNTHESIS			
	caterpillars		<b>.</b>	, p				B. OMNIVORES					
(Correction)	оштот ринал о	,,							HERBIV				
organisms	that break o	lown oraan	ic matte	r (Fx: l	acteria	and f	unai)	D. CARNIVORES					
organisms that break down organic matter (Ex: bacteria and fungi)				٠.١٩٠٦	E. DETRITIVORES								
organisms that eat both plants and animals						F. PHOTOSYNTHESIS							
_	(Ex: bears and most humans)							G. DECOMPOSERS					
·		·						•	0200				
organisms	that eat anii	nals (Ex: l	lions, ow	ls, snak	es)								
•	that feed on , earthworm:	•			and ot	her de	ad matte	er					
process se	en in certain	bacteria	in which	energy	from t	he che	mical						
•	norganic mole			٠.				absenc	e of ligh	t			
process in dioxide and water	which energy				•			ons th	at conve	rt carbon			

	_ series of steps in which organisms transfer energy by								
	eating and being eaten Ex: grass $\rightarrow$ antelope $\rightarrow$ coyote								
	_ process by which water changes from liquid form to an	Α.	RE:	SOUR	CE				
	atmospheric gas	B. TRANSPIRATION							
	·	C.	BIC	OGEO	CHEMIC	AL			
	_ Each step in food chain or food web			CYCL	Æ				
	_	D.	E۷	APOR	ATION				
	_ process by which water enters the atmosphere from	E. FOOD CHAIN							
	the leaves of plants	F. FOOD WEB							
	······································	G. TROPHIC LEVEL							
	_ any necessity of life, such as food, water, light, or space	- •							
	_ network of complex interactions formed by linking together								
	all the food chains in an ecosystem								
	_ process by which elements, chemical compounds, and other								
	forms of matter are passed from one organism to another and								
	from one part of the biosphere to another								
*	* * * * * * * * *	*		*	*	*			
	_ process in which soil bacteria convert nitrates into nitrogen gas								
	which is released into the atmosphere	Α.	PRE	DATI	ON				
		В.	DEN	VITRI	FICATI	ON			
	_ interaction in which one organism captures and feeds on another	C.	NIT	<b>TROGE</b>	EN FIXA	NOITA			
		D.	PAI	RASIT	ΓISM				
	_ nutrient that is scarce or cycles slowly in an ecosystem	E.	MU	TUAL	ISM				
		F.	CO	MMEN	<b>ISALIS</b>	٨			
	_ type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits	G.	LIA	/ITI	IG NUTI	RIENT			
	and the other is harmed	H. ALGAL BLOOM							
		I.	SYI	MBIO:	SIS				
	_ type of symbiotic relationship in which one member of the association								
	benefits and the other is neither helped nor harmed								
	_ an immediate increase in the amount of algae and other producers								
	that results from the addition of a large amount of limiting nutrient								
	relationship in which 2 species live closely together								
	_ type of symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit								
	_ process in which nitrogen gas from the atmosphere is converted								
	into ammonia by bacteria that live in the soil and on the roots of plants	s cal	led	legum	es				

Biosphere VO	CAB QUI	<u>Z</u>					Na	me				
	ganisms th		•	ace toge	ether w	ith thei	r					
nonliving	or physica	l enviro	nment							IOME		
									В. Н	ETEROT	TROPHS	
group of	ecosystems	that h	ave th	e same	climate	and			C. S	PECIES		
similar d	lominant co	mmuniti	es						D. E	COSYST	LEW	
									E. E	COLOGY	y	
the scien	tific study	of inter	raction	is amond	oraani	sms and	i		F. <i>A</i>	UTOTRO	OPHS	
	organisms			_					G. C	OMMUN	NITY	
	<b>J</b>									SIOSPH		
aroup of	individuals	that be	lona to	the sa	me spe	cies				OPULAT		
g									_, .			
and live	in the sam	e area										
all the di	fferent pop	pulations	s that	live tog	ether i	n a cert	tain ar	ea				
the parts	of the pla	net (fro	om abo	out 8 km	above	the Ea	rth's sı	urface do	own to	11 km b	elow the	
ocean's surface)	including la	and, wat	ter or	atmosph	nere in	which a	ll life	exists				
group of	organisms s	so simila	ır to o	ne anoti	her tha	t they	can					
breed ar	nd produce	fertile	offspr	ring		·						
_	that can (	•	_			•			ronmen	t to pro	duce their	
,	(	,. oo p	,	u.g				-,				
organisms	that can't	make 1	their o	wn food	and m	ust get						
_	rgy by cons					•	mals, f	ungi, and	d many	bacterio	a)	
									•			
* * *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
organisms	that obta	in energ	y by e	eating o	nly plan	ts			<i>A</i> . P	HOTOS	YNTHESIS	
	s, caterpillo	_	•	,	, ,				B. CARNIVORES			
<b>\</b> -	'	•	•							ERBIVO		
oraanisms	that brea	k down	oraani	c matte	r (Ex: I	oacterio	and f	unai)		OMNIVO	_	
			<b>.</b>	- 1,1	. (3.		•			ECOMPO		
oraanisms	that eat l	both pla	ints an	d anima	ls						YNTHESIS	
	irs and mos	•								ETRITI		
•	that eat o		•	ons. ow	ls. snak	es)			0. 0		.vones	
or <b>g</b> aments			(	J. 10, J. 11	,	,						
organisms	that feed	on plan	nt and	animal r	remains	and ot	her de	ad matte	r			
(Ex: mite	s, earthwo	rms, sn	ails, a	nd crab	s)							
process s	een in cert	ain bac	teria iı	n which	enerav	from t	he che	mical				
•	inorganic n				•				bsence	of light		
•	n which ene	• •				•			ons tha	t conver	t carbon	
dioxide and wate	r into oxyg	gen and	carbol	hydrates	s such d	as sugar	's & st	arches				

	_ series of steps in which organisms transfer energy by								
	eating and being eaten Ex: grass → antelope → coyote								
	_ process by which water changes from liquid form to an	<b>A</b> .	TRA	NSPI	RATIO	NC			
	atmospheric gas	B. RESOURCE							
	•	<b>C</b> .	BIO	GEOC	HEMIC	CAL			
	_ Each step in food chain or food web			CYCL	E				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D.			LEVE	L			
	_ process by which water enters the atmosphere from		E. EVAPORATION						
	the leaves of plants			D CH					
	The leaves of plants	G. FOOD WEB							
	_ any necessity of life, such as food, water, light, or space	0.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
	any necessity of life, such as food, water, light, or space								
	_ network of complex interactions formed by linking together								
	all the food chains in an ecosystem								
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	forms of matter are passed from one organism to another and								
	from one part of the biosphere to another								
	Tront one part of the biosphere to another								
*	* * * * * * * * *	*		*	*	*			
	_ process in which soil bacteria convert nitrates into nitrogen gas								
	which is released into the atmosphere	A	SYM	BIOS	SIS				
					FICAT	TON			
	_ nutrient that is scarce or cycles slowly in an ecosystem	C. NITROGEN FIXATION							
	- Harrish Mar 13 Scarce of Cycles Slowly III all Coosystem	D. LIMITING NUTRIENT							
	_ relationship in which 2 species live closely together				SALIS				
	_ relationship in which 2 species live closely together			TUAL]		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
	_ type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits								
	and the other is harmed	G. PARASITISM H. ALGAL BLOOM							
	and the other is narmed			DATIO					
	Anno of combinate relationship in orbido one members of the constitution	Ι.	PKE	DAIL	JN				
	type of symbiotic relationship in which one member of the association								
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	an immediate increase in the amount of alone and other producers								
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	into ammonia by bacteria that live in the soil and on the roots of plan	ts cal	lled le	egume	S				