Biosphere VOCAB QUIZ Name _____

_____ All the organisms that live in a place together with their nonliving or physical environment

_____ group of ecosystems that have the same climate and similar dominant communities

_____ the scientific study of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment

_____ group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area

_____ all the different populations that live together in a certain area

_____ the parts of the planet (from about 8 km above the Earth's surface down to 11 km below the ocean's surface) including land, water or atmosphere in which all life exists

_____ group of organisms so similar to one another that they can breed and produce fertile offspring

_____ organisms that can capture sunlight or chemical energy from their environment to produce their own food (includes green plants, some algae & certain bacteria)

_____ organisms that can't make their own food and must get their energy by consuming other organisms (includes animals, fungi, and many bacteria)

A. SPECIES
B.AUTOTROPHS
C. BIOME
D. POPULATION
E. BIOSPHERE
F. HETEROTROPHS
G. COMMUNITY
H. ECOLOGY
I. ECOSYSTEM

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_____ organisms that obtain energy by eating only plants (Ex: cows, caterpillars, deer)

_____ organisms that break down organic matter (Ex: bacteria and fungi)

_____ organisms that eat both plants and animals (Ex: bears and most humans)

_____ organisms that eat animals (Ex: lions, owls, snakes)

_____ organisms that feed on plant and animal remains and other dead matter (Ex: mites, earthworms, snails, and crabs)

_____ process seen in certain bacteria in which energy from the chemical bonds of inorganic molecules is used to produce carbohydrates in the absence of light

_____ process in which energy from the sun is used to power chemical reactions that convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and carbohydrates such as sugars & starches

A. CHEMOSYNTHESIS
B. OMNIVORES
C. HERBIVORES
D. CARNIVORES
E. DETRITIVORES
F. PHOTOSYNTHESIS
G. DECOMPOSERS

_____ 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 atmospheric gas

_____ Each step in food chain or food web

_____ process by which water enters the atmosphere from the leaves of plants

_____ 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

A. RESOURCE
B. TRANSPIRATION
C. BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE
D. EVAPORATION
E. FOOD CHAIN
F. FOOD WEB
G. TROPHIC LEVEL

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_____ process in which soil bacteria convert nitrates into nitrogen gas which is released into the atmosphere

_____ interaction in which one organism captures and feeds on another

_____ nutrient that is scarce or cycles slowly in an ecosystem

_____ type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed

_____ 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 called legumes

A. PREDATION
B. DENITRIFICATION
C. NITROGEN FIXATION
D. PARASITISM
E. MUTUALISM
F. COMMENSALISM
G. LIMITING NUTRIENT
H. ALGAL BLOOM
I. SYMBIOSIS

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