Date

# Chapter

## **Principles of Ecology**

#### Reinforcement and Study Guide

Section 2.1 Organisms and Their **Environment** 

In your textbook, read about what ecology is and about aspects of ecological study.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

| ecology<br>humans   | biotic factors<br>organisms                     | nonliving<br>soil       | environments<br>biosphere | atmosphere abiotic factors  |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Living orga   | nisms in our world a                            | re connected to o       | ther <b>(1)</b>           | in a                        |
| variety of ways. The  | e branch of biology c                           | alled <b>(2)</b>        |                           | is the scientific study of  |
| interactions among  |   | including relationships |                           |                             |
| between living and  | (4)   | tł                      | nings.                    |                             |
| All living th   | ings on Earth can be                            | found in the <b>(5)</b> |                           | , the portion               |
| of Earth that suppo   | )   | to the bottom           |                           |                             |
| of the oceans. Many   | y different environme                           | ents can be found       | in the biosphere. Al      | l living organisms found in |
| an environment are  | called <b>(7)</b>                               |                         | Nonliving pa              | rts of an environment are   |
| called <b>(8)</b>   |   | For example, v          | vhales, trees, and (9)    |                             |
| are biotic factors. C   | Ocean currents, tempe                           | erature, and (10)       |                           | are abiotic factors         |
| -   | ad about levels of org                          |                         |                           | lumn R                      |
| For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching  Column A |   |                         | 2                         | Column B                    |
|   | A group of organism interbreed and live in      | s of one species th     | hat <b>a</b> .            | community                   |
| the same time   |   |                         | b                         | competition                 |
| 12.   | A collection of intera                          | acting population       |                           | £-,,                        |
|   | Interactions among t<br>abiotic factors in a co |                         | nd                        | forest                      |
| 14  | Occurs between orga                             | anisms when reso        |                           | population                  |
|   | are scarce                                      |                         |                           | . ecosystem                 |
| 15.   | A terrestrial ecosyste                          | ·m                      |                           |                             |

REINFORCEMENT AND STUDY GUIDE



### **Principles of Ecology, continued**

#### **Reinforcement and Study Guide**

Section 2.1 Organisms and Their Environment, continued

In your textbook, read about organisms in ecosystems.

| For each stateme | ent below, write <u>true</u> or <u>false</u> .   |
|------------------|--|
|                  | <b>16.</b> A habitat is the role a species plays in a community.   |
|                  | 17. Habitats may change.   |
|                  | <b>18.</b> A niche is the place where an organism lives its life.  |
|                  | 19. A habitat can include only one niche.  |
|                  | <b>20.</b> A species' niche includes how the species meets its needs for food and shelter.                           |
|                  | <b>21.</b> The centipedes and worms that live under a certain log occupy the same habitat but have different niches. |
|                  | <b>22.</b> It is an advantage for two species to share the same niche.   |
|                  | <b>23.</b> Competition between two species is reduced when the species have different niches.                        |

#### Complete the table below by writing the kind of relationship described on the left.

| Relationships Among Organisms  |                      |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Description of Relationship  | Kind of Relationship |  |  |  |
| <b>24.</b> Organisms of different species live together in a close, permanent relationship.                |                      |  |  |  |
| <b>25.</b> One species benefits and the other species is neither benefited nor harmed by the relationship. |                      |  |  |  |
| <b>26.</b> One species benefits from the relationship at the expense of the other species.                 |                      |  |  |  |
| <b>27.</b> Both species benefit from the relationship.   |                      |  |  |  |