Chapter 2 Study Guide- THIS IS 2 PAGES

Column A		Column B
_____	**1.** Tiny organisms that break down and absorb nutrients from dead organisms	**a.** autotroph
_____	**2.** Obtains energy by feeding on other living organisms	**b.** commensalism
_____	**3.** Step in the passage of energy and matter through an ecosystem	**c.** decomposer
_____	**4.** Place where an organism lives out its life	**d.** food chain
_____	**5.** Relationship between species in which one species benefits at the expense of another	**e.** food web
_____	**6.** Manufactures nutrients using energy from the sun or from chemical compounds	**f.** heterotroph
_____	**7.** Collection of interacting populations	**g.** parasitism
_____	**8.** Simple model for showing how matter and energy move through an ecosystem	**h.** scavenger
_____	**9.** Eats dead organisms	**i.** trophic level
_____	**10.** Portion of Earth that supports life	**j.** habitat
_____	**11.** Relationship between species in which one species benefits and the other is neither harmed nor benefited	**k.** community
_____	**12.** Network of interconnected food chains	**l.** biosphere
_____	**13.** Relationship between species in which both species benefit	**m.** ecology
_____	**14.** Study of interactions among organisms and their environments	**n.** mutualism

For each statement below, write <u>true</u> or <u>false</u>.

_____ **16.** A habitat is the role a species plays in a community.

_____ **17.** Habitats may change.

_____ **18.** A niche is the place where an organism lives its life.

_____ **19.** A habitat can include only one niche.

_____ **20.** A species' niche includes how the species meets its needs for food and shelter.

_____ **21.** The centipedes and worms that live under a certain log occupy the same habitat but have different niches.

_____ **22.** It is an advantage for two species to share the same niche.

_____ **23.** Competition between two species is reduced when the species have different niches.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

11. Energy that is lost at each trophic level of an ecosystem is replenished by
a. heat. **b.** nutrients. **c.** sunlight. **d.** organisms.

12. Besides energy, what moves through the organisms at each trophic level of an ecosystem?
a. organisms **b.** nutrients **c.** sunlight **d.** cycles

13. Evaporation and condensation a part of the
a. carbon cycle. **b.** nitrogen cycle. **c.** phosphorus cycle. **d.** water cycle.

14. Plants lose water to the air through
a. condensation. **b.** photosynthesis. **c.** their roots. **d.** evaporation.

15. Animals lose water when they
a. breathe in. **b.** urinate. **c.** breathe out. **d.** both b and c.

16. The major process by which water in the atmosphere is returned to the earth is
a. precipitation. **b.** evaporation. **c.** photosynthesis. **d.** decomposition.

17. Autotrophs and heterotrophs use carbon-containing molecules for energy and for
a. photosynthesis. **b.** growth. **c.** decomposition. **d.** both a and b.

18. What do plants use in photosynthesis to make carbon-containing molecules?
a. carbon dioxide **b.** carbohydrates **c.** fertilizer **d.** oxygen

19. Heterotrophs get carbon-containing molecules by
a. making the molecules themselves. **b.** feeding on other organisms.
c. decaying. **d.** growing.

20. When decomposers break down the carbon-containing molecules in dead organisms,
a. the dead organisms are converted to coal. **b.** oxygen is released.
c. carbon dioxide is released. **d.** carbon dioxide is converted to energy-rich carbon-containing molecules.

21. Fertilizers provide plants with
a. nitrogen. **b.** carbon. **c.** water. **d.** oxygen.

22. Which of the following convert(s) nitrogen from air into a form plants can use?
a. bacteria **b.** lightning **c.** sunlight **d.** both a and b

23. Plants use nitrogen to make
a. carbohydrates. **b.** nitrogen gas. **c.** amino acids **d.** both b and c.

24. An animal returns nitrogen to the environment when it
a. breathes. **b.** decomposes. **c.** urinates. **d.** both b and c.

25. Animals get phosphorus from
a. the air. **b.** eating plants. **c.** water. **d.** the soil.

26. Phosphorus in the soil comes from
a. rocks. **b.** decaying organisms. **c.** the air. **d.** both a and b.