

**Chapter 4 Ecosystems and Communities**

**Vocabulary Review**

**Matching** On the lines provided, write the letter of the definition that matches each term.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. weather (pg. 87)           | a. non living factors that shape ecosystems  |
| _____ 2. greenhouse effect (pg. 87) | b. the full range of conditions in which an organism lives and the way in which the organism uses those conditions |
| _____ 3. polar zone (pg. 88)        | c. natural situation in which atmospheric gases trap heat inside Earth's atmosphere                                |
| _____ 4. temperate zone (pg. 88)    | d. cold area where the sun's rays strike at a very low angle   |
| _____ 5. biotic factors (pg. 90)    | e. interaction where an organism captures and feeds on another organism  |
| _____ 6. abiotic factors (pg. 90)   | f. day-to-day condition of Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place                                       |
| _____ 7. niche (pg. 91)             | g. climate in this area ranges from hot to cold, depending on the season   |
| _____ 8. predation (pg. 93)         | h. biological influences on organisms within an ecosystem  |

**Completion** On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.

9. The three main types of symbiotic relationships in nature are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (pg. 93)
10. The gradual change in living communities that follows a disturbance is called \_\_\_\_\_. (pg. 94)
11. A group of communities that covers a large area and that contains a characteristic assemblage of plants and animals is called a(an)\_\_\_\_\_(pg. 98)
12. From higher to lower, the two layers that plants make up in a tropical rain forest are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_. (pg. 100)
13. Trees that produce seed-bearing cones and have leaves shaped like needles are called \_\_\_\_\_.(pg. 103)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_contains dense evergreen forests of coniferous trees. (pg. 104)
15. The tiny, free-floating, weakly swimming algae and animals that occur in both freshwater and saltwater environments are called \_\_\_\_\_(pg. 107)

16. The well-lit upper layer of bodies of water where photosynthesis can take place is called the \_\_\_\_\_ zone. (pg. 109)
17. The permanently dark section of the ocean is called the \_\_\_\_\_ zone. (pg. 109)
18. The prominent horizontal banding of organisms that live in a particular habitat is called \_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 110)

**Multiple Choice** *On the lines provided, write the letter of the phrase or term that best answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. What type of single-celled algae are supported by nutrients in water and form the base of aquatic food webs? (pg. 107)
- sphagnum
  - detritus
  - phytoplankton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which one of the following is **NOT** a freshwater wetland? (pg. 107-108)
- bog
  - marsh
  - swamp
  - salt marsh
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. What type of wetland forms when a freshwater source meets the ocean? (pg. 108)
- estuary
  - salt marsh
  - bog
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. What type of ecosystem occurs in tropical climates and contains dominant species of salt-tolerant woody plants? (pg. 108)
- salt marsh
  - mangrove swamp
  - wetland
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. In the illustration below, which ocean zone is **A** referring to? (pg. 109)
- coastal ocean
  - aphotic zone
  - photic zone
  - benthic zone

