

## WORD BANK

biosphere	ecosystems	ecology	population	community
habitat	limiting factor	carrying capacity	producer	consumer
symbiosis	mutualism	commensalism	parasitism	niche

- \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Earth that supports life, including the top portion of Earth's crust, the atmosphere, and all the water on Earth's surface is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - carrying capacity
  - population
  - ecosystems
  - biosphere
- \_\_\_\_\_ anything that can restrict the size of a population, including living and nonliving features of an ecosystem, such as predators or drought is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - niche
  - limiting factor
  - consumer
  - carrying capacity
- \_\_\_\_\_ a type of symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefit is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - mutualism
  - commensalism
  - producer
  - symbiosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ study of the interactions that take place among organisms and their environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - population
  - community
  - habitat
  - ecology
- \_\_\_\_\_ largest number of individual of a particular species that an ecosystem can support over time is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - biosphere
  - carrying capacity
  - consumer
  - limiting factor
- \_\_\_\_\_ a type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other organism is not affected is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - niche
  - habitat
  - commensalism
  - ecology
- \_\_\_\_\_ organism, such as a green plant or algae, that uses an outside source of energy like the Sun to create energy-rich food molecules is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - parasitism
  - producer
  - ecosystem
  - consumer

1. BIOSPHERE part of the Earth that supports life, including the top portion of Earth's crust, the atmosphere, and all the water on Earth's surface is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. carrying capacity
  - b. population
  - c. ecosystems
  - d. biosphere
2. LIMITING FACTOR anything that can restrict the size of a population, including living and nonliving features of an ecosystem, such as predators or drought is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. niche
  - b. limiting factor
  - c. consumer
  - d. carrying capacity
3. MUTUALISM a type of symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefit is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. mutualism
  - b. commensalism
  - c. producer
  - d. symbiosis
4. ECOLOGY study of the interactions that take place among organisms and their environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. population
  - b. community
  - c. habitat
  - d. ecology
5. CARRYING CAPACITY largest number of individual of a particular species that an ecosystem can support over time is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. biosphere
  - b. carrying capacity
  - c. consumer
  - d. limiting factor
6. COMMENSALISM a type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other organism is not affected is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. niche
  - b. habitat
  - c. commensalism
  - d. ecology
7. PRODUCER organism, such as a green plant or algae, that uses an outside source of energy like the Sun to create energy-rich food molecules is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. parasitism
  - b. producer
  - c. ecosystem
  - d. consumer

8. \_\_\_\_\_ in an ecosystem, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the unique ways an organism survives, obtains food and shelter, and avoids danger.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ organism that cannot create energy-rich molecules but obtains its food by eating other organisms is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other organism is harmed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ all the populations of different species that live in an ecosystem is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ all the organisms that belong to the same species living in a community is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ all the living organisms that live in an area and the nonliving features of their environment is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ any close relationship between species, including mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism is called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ a place where an organism lives and that provides the types of food, shelter, moisture, and temperature needed for survival is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

8. NICHE in an ecosystem, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the unique ways an organism survives, obtains food and shelter, and avoids danger.
9. CONSUMER organism that cannot create energy-rich molecules but obtains its food by eating other organisms is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. PARASITISM a type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other organism is harmed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. COMMUNITY all the populations of different species that live in an ecosystem is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. POPULATION all the organisms that belong to the same species living in a community is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. ECOSYSTEM all the living organisms that live in an area and the nonliving features of their environment is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
14. SYMBIOSIS any close relationship between species, including mutualism, commensalism, and parasitism is called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. HABITAT a place where an organism lives and that provides the types of food, shelter, moisture, and temperature needed for survival is called a \_\_\_\_\_.