

**Target Practice, Unit 9 Test, Topic #1 – Ecology Basics**

A. Abiotic	G. Population	M. Habitat
B. Biotic	H. Specialist	N. Climax Community
C. Ecosystem	I. Generalist	O. Organism
D. Primary succession	J. Biome	P. Niche
E. Secondary succession	K. Pioneer species	Q. Ecology
F. Biosphere	L. Community	

**Directions:** Fill in the letter that corresponds to the correct term from the word bank in the space to the left of each definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A major terrestrial or aquatic habitat area (ex: savannah or ocean).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A group of organisms of the same species that live in a particular area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The earth and the portion of the atmosphere that can support living organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. All of the organisms that live in a particular area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All of the organisms and nonliving components of the environment in a particular area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A single living thing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A series of community changes in an area that occur after a major natural disaster (ex: a forest fire) has removed most of the original community.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The first organisms to colonize an area with no existing community. These organisms are typically small and reproduce quickly (ex: lichens and mosses).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A series of community changes in an area that had no pre-existing community (ex: bare rock).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A stable group of species that represents the final step in ecological succession. In a temperate forest ecosystem, this group of species typically includes tall, hardwood trees like oak and hickory trees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The study of the interactions between living things and the non-living environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A living component of an ecosystem is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ factor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A nonliving component of an ecosystem is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ factor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The area where an organism lives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The specific role an organism fills in the environment. This includes where it lives but also includes the resources it uses, the conditions it tolerates, and any interactions it has with other living organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. An organism that can use many different resources is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. An organism that can only use one or a few resources is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Tundra	G. Ocean
B. Boreal Forest / Taiga	H. Lakes / Ponds
C. Temperate forest	I. Rivers / Streams
D. Tropical rainforest	J. Wetland
E. Savannah	K. Estuary
F. Temperate Grassland	L. Coral Reef

**Directions:** Fill in the letter that corresponds to the correct term from the word bank in the space to the left of each definition.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. An aquatic biome with moving freshwater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A grassland found on all continents except Europe that has all four seasons (ex: American prairie)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. A terrestrial biome that receives very little sunlight and has very low temperatures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. An aquatic biome with a mixture of salt and freshwater that forms where the mouth of a river meets the ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. An aquatic biome with standing bodies of freshwater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. A terrestrial biome that includes mostly coniferous trees and is located just south of the arctic circle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. A major marine (saltwater) biome organized into zones based on water depth (i.e. photic, aphotic, and benthic)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. A terrestrial biome that includes mostly deciduous trees and has well-defined seasons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. An aquatic biome with a mixture of salt and freshwater (ex: swamps, mosses, and bogs).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. A grassland with distinct rainy and dry seasons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. A marine (saltwater) biome in warm, shallow water with a high number of species.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. A terrestrial biome with large broad-leaved trees and high humidity, precipitation, and temperatures.