**JEOPARDY REVIEW**

Levels of Organization

100 True or False: An individual is one organism. True

200 What’s the difference between and individual and a population? Population is more than 1 individual

300 A word for all of the populations that exist in the same area community

400 any area where abiotic and biotic factors interact ecosystem

500 all of the land, water, air where organisms live on Earth biosphere

Biomes

Choose one of the following biomes described by the clue: deciduous forest, coniferous forest, grassland, tundra, desert, ocean.

100 pine trees, spruce trees, chickadees coniferous forest

200 poplar, birch, and oak trees, magpies, woodpeckers deciduous forest

300 deer, grasshoppers, wet and dry seasons grassland

400 trees cannot grow due to less than 2 ½ cm of rain per year tundra or desert

(must give 2 answers)

500 animals have to have special adaptations such as small ears tundra

so that they can survive the abiotic factors of this harsh environment

Biotic/Abiotic

100 Describe a biotic factor interacting with an abiotic factor any predator and prey relationship

A bear eating a fish, for example

200 Describe 2 biotic factors in a grassland grass, grasshopper, woodpecker, hawk etc

300 Name a biotic factor that a carnivore might eat mouse

400 Name a producer that might get eaten by an herbivore grass, blueberry bush

500 Describe an interaction between a biotic factor and an abiotic factor

of the Dalhousie forest

Roles/Niches

100 True or False? A primary consumer is eaten by a producer False. A primary consumer EATS a producer

200 A producer produces food from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sun’s light energy, carbon dioxide

300 A consumer does photosynthesis to get energy False. Consumers eat producers (or other

consumers) and so they do respiration to get energy

400 A secondary consumer is higher up on a food pyramid than producer, primary consumer

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2 answers)

500 A tertiary consumer can also might be a \_\_\_\_\_ carnivore. top

Food Chain, Food Webs, Food Pyramids

100 Draw a food chain

200 Draw a simple food web

300 Label a food pyramid with grass, hawk, grasshopper, & woodpeckers.

400 True or False - Energy is stored in the producers and moved up the food pyramid to the True

primary consumers. Energy is used up along the way because each organism

uses some just to move around and survive.

500 True or False – the level of the food pyramid that represents the most ENERGY is the False--primary

tertiary consumer. Consumer

Decomposers & Scavengers

100 Eats dead meat scavenger

200 Two examples of scavengers vultures, raccoons, gulls

300 Two examples of decomposers mushrooms, bacteria

400 Decomposers can “digest” rotting wood by secreting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into it chemicals

500 The role/job/niche of a decomposer gets nutrients back into the soil

Succession

100 Succession that happens when the is soil already present secondary succession

Example: after a forest fire

200 Succession that happens when there is no soil present primary succession

Example: bare rock

300 The plant that usually starts primary succession; also lichens; pioneer organisms

the general name for organisms that begin succession

400 Succession is the gradual and natural process during

which one species replaces another

500 When an ecosystem is no longer changing much, it climax community

Is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Photosynthesis & Respiration

100 Two items NEEDED for photosynthesis sun’s light energy, carbon dioxide

200 Two items MADE in photosynthesis glucose (food), oxygen

300 Two items NEEDED in respiration glucose (food), oxygen

400 Two items MADE in respiration energy, carbon dioxide

500 Write an equation that shows what comes in and out of a plant during photosynthesis

Commensalism, Mutualism and Parasitism

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Levels of Organization | Biomes | Biotic & Abiotic | Roles/Niches |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |
| 300 |  |  |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Food Chains, Food Webs, Food Pyramids | Decomposers & Scavengers | Photosynthesis & Respiration | Succession |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |
| 300 |  |  |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  |  |  |