**Ecology and Classification Test Review**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| autotroph | heterotroph | omnivore |
| herbivore | carnivore | decomposer |

\_\_\_herbivore\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- eats plants only ex. rabbit

\_\_\_\_\_\_heterotroph\_\_\_\_\_- organism that can NOT make its own food (consumer)

\_\_\_\_autotroph\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-organism that can make its own food (producer)

ex. Plants

\_\_omnivore\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-eats plants and other animals ex. human

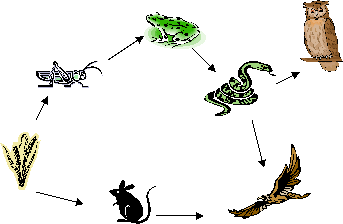
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decomposer\_\_\_- organism that breaks down and obtains energy

from dead organisms ex fungi, mushrooms

\_\_\_carnivore\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- eats meat only ex lion

Draw a picture of an lion’s food chain.

Sun plant antelope lion

Looking at the food chain below what could happen to the populations of hawks if there was a drop in the mice population?

Because the mice will not be available the snake population will be eaten more by the hawks or there will be less hawks because of their food supply dropping. Also the Owls will suffer because they rely on snakes and mice.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| consumer | producer | secondary consumer |
| limiting factor | carrying capacity | primary consumer |

\_limiting factor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-an environmental factor that prevents a population from increasing (not enough water or food)

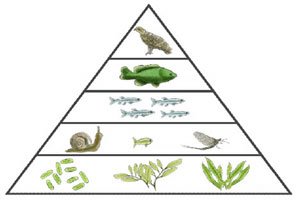
\_producer or primary producer\_\_\_\_- organism that makes its own food (autotroph) Plants

\_consumer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--organisms that relies on other organisms for its energy and food supply (heterotroph) ex. human

\_Primary consumer\_\_\_\_-An animal that eats grass and other green plants in a food chain; an herbivore. ex. grub, grasshopper

\_secondary consumer\_\_-An animal that feeds on smaller plant-eating animals in a food chain. example snake

Carrying capactiy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-largest number of individuals of a population that environment can support ex. an aquarium can only hold a limited amount of fish

Omit this question on review and test

In the Energy Pyramid how much energy is transferred at each level? omit

How does all energy enter the ecosystem?omit

**List all 3 Domains and characteristics of each.**

1. \_\_\_Archaea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- unicellular, prokaryotes, live in extreme environments, ancient

2. \_\_\_Eubactria\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- true bacteria, unicellular, prokaryotes

3. \_\_\_Eukaryota\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- eukaryotic (cells have nucleus) divided into the other 4 kingdoms

Which two domains are also their own kingdoms?

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Archaea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Eubacteria\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**List the six kingdoms and characteristics of each.**

1. \_\_archaea\_\_\_\_-unicellular, prokaryotes, live in extreme environments, ancient

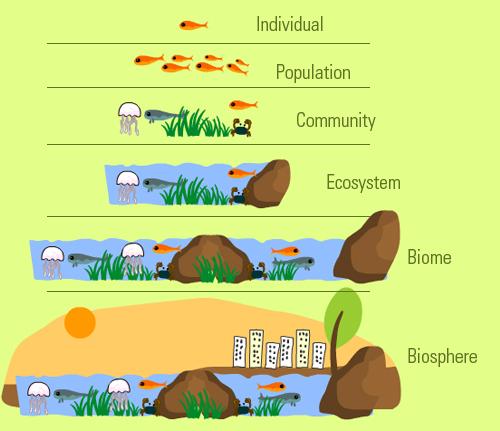
2.\_\_eubacteria\_\_\_- true bacteria, unicellular, prokaryotes

3.\_fungi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- heterotrophic, multicellular, decomposer, ex. mushrooms

4. \_protista\_\_\_\_\_- mostly unicellular, can be autotrophic or heterotrophic, almost all are microscopic

5.\_\_\_animalia\_\_\_-eukaryotic, no cell wall, multicellular, heterotrophic

6.\_\_\_plantae\_\_\_\_-autotrophic, eukaryotic, has cell wall, multicellular



In reference to the Jungle Book what are the levels of population.

* individual-\_\_\_\_ex: chimpanzee\_
* population-\_\_\_ex: a group of chimpanzee’s
* community-\_\_\_ex: chimpanzee’s, gorillas, snakes, bear\_
* ecosystem-\_\_\_\_ex: jungle with trees, plants, soil, ponds, bugs, …\_