Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pd\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7th Grade Life Science Midterm Exam Review Packet**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- environmental factors that affect a population the same way no matter what the population density is #natural disasters like forest fires, droughts, and floods
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- animals that are hunted and killed by predators
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- species that is naturally found in that area
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- large, destructive, uncontrolled fire
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- anything that has mass and takes up space, living or nonliving
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- pattern of ecological growth that occurs over time in an area WITHOUT any soil, vegetation, or other organisms
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which a liquid changes from a gas to a liquid
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the process of water seeping into the soil
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- consists of all the water on Earth stored in rivers, lakes and oceans
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- involves the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen N2 to ionic forms of nitrogen like ammonium (NH4+), nitrite (NO2-), and nitrate (NO3-)
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- any material, artificial or natural, that is added to soil or directly to a plant to supply a nutrient needed for the plant’s growth.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is dissolving in ocean water, turning the water slightly more acidic
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- proposed explanation based on evidence, usually in an “if, then, because” format
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- experiment in which the researcher changes only one variable at a time
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- maximum population size that can be supported by the ecosystem
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- found on or near the equator, and typically stay warm and rainy all year round, often called the “lungs of the world”
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- different layers in which something exists; rainforest is arranged in several vertical layers
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- anything that is alive or was once alive
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- any place where an organism lives
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a group of living organisms that interbreed with one another
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- total number of individuals of that species found in a particular area that interact with one another
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- sum of all the populations in an area that interact with one another
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the part of the earth where life occurs, and includes both abiotic and biotic parts of every ecosystem
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- standards or specifications that must be met by a successful design.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- limitations and restrictions that might limit or restrict possible solutions
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- field of science dedicated to the design of sustainable ecosystems that intend to integrate human society with the natural environment for the benefit of both.
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organisms that are able to survive and thrive in conditions typically considered extreme, such as high temperatures, acidity, or chemical concentration.
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- nonliving parts of the environment, such as water, rocks, air
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- living parts of the environment, such as plants, fungi, animals, bacteria, etc.
30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- composed of all the living and nonliving things within an area, and is a complex system made up of interacting organisms and their environment
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- uses the flow of water to produce electricity depends on rivers and streams (#Hoover Dam)
32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- something in an ecosystem that is required by an organism
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- chemical process in which plants use light, water, and carbon dioxide to make glucose (food) and oxygen
34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which plants take in water and release it into the environment
35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- transfer of pollen grains between flower structures that results in fertilization and the production of fruits and seeds
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when precipitation washes chemicals such as fertilizer from a nearby farm into a water system, like a pond.
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- refers to the measure of concentration of dissolved minerals, like calcium or magnesium, found in water
38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- refers to the clarity (how clear it is) of the water
39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- gas inhaled by animals, required for cellular respiration
40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- exhaled by animals, waste product of cellular respiration
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- variety of life in a particular area
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- variety of genetic material or characteristics in a species
43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment, including the prevention of wasteful use of a resource
44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a different version of something, like genes or traits
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- any change in the sequence of DNA
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- hereditary material found in most organisms
47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- resistance to disease
48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process of something being chosen as most suitable, either naturally or artificially
49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- theory that explains how changes in ancestor’s DNA allowed it to better survive and reproduce in different environments eventually causing new species to occur over a long period of time
50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce pass on their desirable traits to their offspring
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- water falling to the ground in the form of sleet, snow, hail, or rain
52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- any coloration that allows animals to blend in to their environment therefore making them less obvious to predators or prey
53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- first species to return to an area after a disturbance
54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- final stage of ecological succession, in which organisms remain relatively unchanged until a disturbance occurs
55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- pattern of ecological growth that occurs over time in an area that DOES have soil and may have some vegetation or organisms
56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which a liquid changes to a gas
57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- series of chemical reactions that break apart and rearrange the atoms that make up food molecules to release the stored energy for use in cellular processes
58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the envelope of gases that surrounds the earth’s surface
59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- technique used in forestry and fire management in which the vegetation and land are set on fire and carefully monitored; also called prescribed burn
60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- prolonged period of dryness leading to water shortage that can cause damage to ecosystems and crops
61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- long-term close interactions between species
62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- two species interact with an outcome that benefits both.
63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- consists of the solid portions of Earth, including rocks, soil and landforms
64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- only one species benefits, but the other is unharmed
65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- one species benefits and the other is harmed
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- species that has been released into an ecosystem to which it is not native and has a detrimental impact on native species in that area.
67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- one animal, a predator, hunts and eats other animals
68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- physically fight one another for access to a resource
69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when one organism does a better job of using the available resources
70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- variation among organisms that allows them to become specialized.
71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- stable balance point
72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- reproduction between related individuals
73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that consumes only plants
74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that consumes other animals
75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that consumes both plants and animals
76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that breaks down organic material
77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- combination of many food chains showing many pathways of energy in an ecosystem
78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- model that shows a single pathway of energy that flows through an ecosystem
79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- position of an organism in a food chain
80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that eats autotrophs
81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organism that feeds on primary consumers
82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which some organisms use chemical energy to make food
83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- increased concentration of toxins in an organism that results from eating organisms with lower concentrations of those toxins
84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the ONE variable that a scientist changes on purpose
85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the responding variable and it is the variable that will be measured to see how it responds to the independent variable
86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- group that is not exposed to the independent variable to give base line results
87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- measure of how many individuals are present in a set area
88. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- environmental factors that affect population size differently at high and low density #competition, predation, disease
89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a type of biodiversity that refers to the number of different types of ecosystems found in an area
90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- measurement that reflects how many different types of organisms there are in a particular location
91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the number of species in a given area; it doesn’t take into account the number of individuals of each species or their distribution
92. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- area of size selected at random and used to determine the biodiversity or population sizes in an area
93. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a person who has an interest or concern for a specific topic
94. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when many trees are removed from an area at the same time
95. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage typically followed by a lung breathing adult stage (# frogs, salamanders, newts)
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- organisms that can be monitored to gather information about an ecosystem
97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the use of organisms to break down pollutants in an ecosystem
98. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when individuals of a species no longer exist in an area; may be local or global
99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- an event in which many species become extinct within a relatively short period of geological time
100. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- when the extinction of one organisms is followed by the extinction of a second organism and the disappearance of the first organism is directly responsible for the loss of the second organism
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- area of land that is saturated by water either continuously or seasonally
102. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the presence or introduction of harmful substances into an ecosystem

Part 2

1. Process by which organisms that are better able to survive and reproduce pass on their desirable traits to their offspring
2. Primary succession
3. Variation
4. Natural selection
5. Secondary succession
6. Any coloration that allows animals to blend in to their environment therefore making them less obvious to predators or prey
7. Variation
8. Control group
9. Camouflage
10. Natural selection
11. Pattern of ecological growth that occurs over time in an area WITHOUT any soil, vegetation, or other organisms
12. Primary succession
13. Variation
14. Natural selection
15. Secondary succession
16. First species to return to an area after a disturbance
	1. Non-native species
	2. Invasive species
	3. Pioneer species
	4. Native species
17. Final stage of ecological succession, in which organisms remain relatively unchanged until a disturbance occurs
	1. Climax community
	2. Primary succession
	3. Secondary succession
	4. evolution
18. Pattern of ecological growth that occurs over time in an area that DOES have soil and may have some vegetation or organisms
	1. Climax community
	2. Primary succession
	3. Evolution
	4. Secondary succession
19. Species that has been released into an ecosystem to which it is not native and has a detrimental impact on native species in that area.
	1. Invasive species
	2. Native species
	3. Pioneer species
	4. Secondary species
20. Species that is naturally found in that area
	1. Invasive species
	2. Native species
	3. Pioneer species
	4. Secondary species
21. Large, destructive, uncontrolled fire
	1. Controlled burn
	2. Primary succession
	3. Volcanic eruption
	4. wildfire
22. Technique used in forestry and fire management in which the vegetation and land are set on fire and carefully monitored; also called prescribed burn
	1. Controlled burn
	2. Drought
	3. Volcanic eruption
	4. wildfire
23. Prolonged period of dryness leading to water shortage that can cause damage to ecosystems and crops
	1. Controlled burn
	2. Drought
	3. Primary succession
	4. Wildfire
24. long-term close interactions between species
	1. Mutualism
	2. Symbiosis
	3. Parasitism
	4. herbivory
25. Two species interact with an outcome that benefits both.
	1. Commensalism
	2. Symbiosis
	3. Parasitism
	4. mutualism
26. Only one species benefits, but the other is unharmed
	1. Commensalism
	2. Symbiosis
	3. Parasitism
	4. mutualism
27. One species benefits and the other is harmed
	1. Commensalism
	2. Symbiosis
	3. Parasitism
	4. Mutualism
28. One animal, a predator, hunts and eats other animals
	1. Herbivory
	2. Parasitism
	3. Symbiosis
	4. predation
29. Animals that are hunted and killed by predators
	1. Prey
	2. Predator
	3. Carnivore
	4. producer
30. physically fight one another for access to a resource
	1. Indirect competition
	2. Direct competition
	3. Aggression
	4. Interspecific competition
31. When one organism does a better job of using the available resources
	1. Indirect competition
	2. Direct competition
	3. Aggression
	4. Interspecific competition
32. Variation among organisms that allows them to become specialized.
	1. Variation
	2. Suitability
	3. Hardiness
	4. specialization
33. Stable balance point
	1. Carrying capacity
	2. Equilibrium
	3. Balance capacity
	4. Medium level
34. Reproduction between related individuals
	1. Succession
	2. Inbreeding
	3. Herbivory
	4. hardiness
35. Organism that consumes only plants
	1. Producer
	2. Herbivore
	3. Carnivore
	4. Omnivore
36. organism that consumes other animals
	1. Producer
	2. Herbivore
	3. Carnivore
	4. Omnivore
37. Organism that consumes both plants and animals
	1. Producer
	2. Herbivore
	3. Carnivore
	4. Omnivore
38. Gas inhaled by animals, required for cellular respiration
	1. Oxygen
	2. Carbon dioxide
	3. Nitrogen
	4. Carbon monoxide
39. Exhaled by animals, waste product of cellular respiration
	1. Oxygen
	2. Carbon dioxide
	3. Nitrogen
	4. Carbon monoxide
40. Variety of life in a particular area
	1. Species
	2. Variation
	3. Biodiversity
	4. Pioneer Species
41. Variety of genetic material or characteristics in a species
	1. Ecological diversity
	2. Species diversity
	3. Genetic diversity
	4. biodiversity
42. A type of biodiversity that refers to the number of different types of ecosystems found in an area
	1. Ecological diversity
	2. Species diversity
	3. Genetic diversity
	4. biodiversity
43. Measurement that reflects how many different types of organisms there are in a particular location
	1. Indices of diversity
	2. Measure of biodiversity
	3. Diversity score
	4. Genetic richness
44. The number of species in a given area; it doesn’t take into account the number of individuals of each species or their distribution
	1. Indices of diversity
	2. Species richness
	3. Diversity score
	4. Genetic diversity
45. Area of size selected at random and used to determine the biodiversity or population sizes in an area
	1. Zone
	2. Quadrat
	3. Ecological area
	4. biozone
46. A person who has an interest or concern for a specific topic
	1. Owner
	2. Manager
	3. Designer
	4. stakeholder
47. When many trees are removed from an area at the same time
	1. Conservation
	2. Ecological engineering
	3. Deforestation
	4. Ecological Harvesting
48. cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage typically followed by a lung breathing adult stage (# frogs, salamanders, newts)
	1. Pioneer species
	2. Invasive species
	3. Reptile
	4. amphibian
49. Organisms that can be monitored to gather information about an ecosystem
	1. Delicate species
	2. Pioneer species
	3. Indicator species
	4. Red flag species
50. the use of organisms to break down pollutants in an ecosystem
	1. Biopollution
	2. Biological breakers
	3. Biodestruction
	4. bioremediation
51. When individuals of a species no longer exist in an area; may be local or global
	1. Dissappearance
	2. Conservation
	3. Indices of Diversity
	4. Extinction
52. Group that is not exposed to the independent variable to give base line results
	1. Experimental
	2. Independent Variable Group
	3. Control Group
	4. Manipulated Group
53. Measure of how many individuals are present in a set area
	1. Population density
	2. Indices of diversity
	3. Quadrat
	4. Individual count
54. Environmental factors that affect population size differently at high and low density #competition, predation, disease
	1. Density dependent factor
	2. Density independent factor
	3. Wildfire
	4. Carrying capacity
55. environmental factors that affect a population the same way no matter what the population density is #natural disasters like forest fires, droughts, and floods
	1. Density dependent factor
	2. Density independent factor
	3. Wildfire
	4. Carrying capacity
56. Maximum population size that can be supported by the ecosystem
	1. Density dependent factor
	2. Density independent factor
	3. Wildfire
	4. Carrying capacity
57. Found on or near the equator, and typically stay warm and rainy all year round, often called the “lungs of the world”
	1. Watering Hole
	2. Tundra
	3. Savana
	4. Tropical Rain Forest
58. Different layers in which something exists; rainforest is arranged in several vertical layers
	1. Quadrat
	2. Biolayer
	3. stratification
	4. geosphere
59. Anything that is alive or was once alive
	1. Protist
	2. Bacteria
	3. Organism
	4. organ
60. Any place where an organism lives
	1. Home
	2. Den
	3. House
	4. habitat
61. A group of living organisms that interbreed with one another
	1. Organism group
	2. Community
	3. Ecosystem
	4. species
62. Total number of individuals of that species found in a particular area that interact with one another
	1. Community
	2. Species
	3. Ecosystem
	4. population
63. Sum of all the populations in an area that interact with one another is called a
	1. Community
	2. Species
	3. Ecosystem
	4. Populations
64. the part of the earth where life occurs, and includes both abiotic and biotic parts of every ecosystem
	1. Geosphere
	2. Atmosphere
	3. Biosphere
	4. Hydrosphere
65. Standards or specifications that must be met by a successful design.
	1. Constraints
	2. Criteria
	3. requirements
	4. needs
66. limitations and restrictions that might limit or restrict possible solutions
	1. Constraints
	2. Criteria
	3. Standards
	4. requirements
67. Field of science dedicated to the design of sustainable ecosystems that intend to integrate human society with the natural environment for the benefit of both.
	1. Ecological manipulation
	2. Chemical engineering
	3. Ecological Mechanics
	4. Ecological Engineering
68. Organisms that are able to survive and thrive in conditions typically considered extreme, such as high temperatures, acidity, or chemical concentration.
	1. X Factor Protists
	2. Extremomammals
	3. Extremophiles
	4. Bioextremes
69. Nonliving parts of the environment, such as water, rocks, air
	1. Dead
	2. Organisms
	3. Biotic factor
	4. Abiotic factor
70. living parts of the environment, such as plants, fungi, animals, bacteria, etc.
	1. Dead
	2. Organisms
	3. Biotic factor
	4. Abiotic factor
71. composed of all the living and nonliving things within an area, and is a complex system made up of interacting organisms and their environment
	1. Habitat
	2. Community
	3. Abiotic zone
	4. ecosystem
72. Uses the flow of water to produce electricity depends on rivers and streams (#Hoover Dam)
	1. Geopower
	2. Hydropower
	3. Wind power
	4. Solar power
73. Something in an ecosystem that is required by an organism
	1. Habitats
	2. Needs
	3. Requirements
	4. resources
74. Chemical process in which plants use light, water, and carbon dioxide to make glucose (food) and oxygen
	1. Transpiration
	2. Cellular Respiration
	3. Photosynthesis
	4. Pollination
75. Process by which plants take in water and release it into the environment
	1. Transpiration
	2. Cellular Respiration
	3. Photosynthesis
	4. Pollination
76. Transfer of pollen grains between flower structures that results in fertilization and the production of fruits and seeds
	1. Transpiration
	2. Cellular Respiration
	3. Photosynthesis
	4. Pollination
77. When precipitation washes chemicals such as fertilizer from a nearby farm into a water system, like a pond.
	1. Runoff
	2. Percolation
	3. Precipitation
	4. Transpiration
78. Refers to the measure of concentration of dissolved minerals, like calcium or magnesium, found in water
	1. Turbidity
	2. pH
	3. Alkalinity
	4. Water Hardness
79. Refers to the clarity (how clear it is) of the water
	1. Turbidity
	2. pH
	3. Alkalinity
	4. Water Hardness
80. An event in which many species become extinct within a relatively short period of geological time
	1. Asteroid
	2. Coextinction
	3. Mass extinction
	4. Termination
81. When the extinction of one organisms is followed by the extinction of a second organism and the disappearance of the first organism is directly responsible for the loss of the second organism
	1. Symbiosis
	2. Coextinction
	3. Mass extinction
	4. Predation
82. Area of land that is saturated by water either continuously or seasonally
	1. Estuary
	2. Wetlands
	3. Swamps
	4. Savannas
83. The presence or introduction of harmful substances into an ecosystem
	1. Turbidity
	2. Pollution
	3. Alkalinity
	4. ammonification
84. Preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment, including the prevention of wasteful use of a resource
	1. Pollution
	2. Bioremediation
	3. Conservation
	4. Ecology
85. A different version of something, like genes or traits
	1. Variation
	2. Types
	3. Biotypes
	4. bioversions
86. Any change in the sequence of DNA
	1. Code error
	2. Bioremediation
	3. Mutualism
	4. mutation
87. hereditary material found in most organisms
	1. Glucose
	2. Oxygen
	3. Nitrogen
	4. DNA
88. resistance to disease
	1. Variation
	2. Hardiness
	3. Healthiness
	4. Indices of diversity
89. Process of something being chosen as most suitable, either naturally or artificially
	1. Biochoice
	2. Selection
	3. Inbreeding
	4. evolution
90. Theory that explains how changes in ancestor’s DNA allowed it to better survive and reproduce in different environments eventually causing new species to occur over a long period of time
	1. Biochoice
	2. Selection
	3. Inbreeding
	4. Evolution
91. Organism that breaks down organic material
	1. Consumer
	2. Decomposer
	3. Producer
	4. prey
92. Combination of many food chains showing many pathways of energy in an ecosystem
	1. Food chain
	2. Biomagnification
	3. Predation
	4. Food web
93. Model that shows a single pathway of energy that flows through an ecosystem
	1. Quadrat
	2. Biomagnification
	3. Food web
	4. Food chain
94. Position of an organism in a food chain
	1. Place
	2. Consumer level
	3. Autotroph
	4. Trophic level
95. organism that eats autotrophs
	1. Secondary consumer
	2. Tertiery consumer
	3. Primary consumer
	4. carnivore
96. organism that feeds on primary consumers
	1. Secondary consumer
	2. Tertiary consumer
	3. Primary consumer
	4. carnivore
97. Process by which some organisms use chemical energy to make food
	1. Chemosynthesis
	2. Bioremediation
	3. Biomagnification
	4. nitrification
98. Increased concentration of toxins in an organism that results from eating organisms with lower concentrations of those toxins
	1. Chemosynthesis
	2. Bioremediation
	3. Biomagnification
	4. nitrification
99. anything that has mass and takes up space, living or nonliving
	1. Energy
	2. Matter
	3. Transpiration
	4. chemosynthesis
100. process by which a gas changes to a liquid
	1. Percolation
	2. Precipitation
	3. Evaporation
	4. Condensation
101. Water falling to the ground in the form of sleet, snow, hail, or rain
	1. Percolation
	2. Precipitation
	3. Evaporation
	4. Condensation
102. The process of water seeping into the soil
	1. Percolation
	2. Precipitation
	3. Evaporation
	4. Condensation
103. Process by which a liquid changes to a gas
	1. Percolation
	2. Precipitation
	3. Evaporation
	4. Condensation
104. series of chemical reactions that break apart and rearrange the atoms that make up food molecules to release the stored energy for use in cellular processes
	1. Chemosynthesis
	2. Cellular Respiration
	3. Photosynthesis
	4. Denitrification
105. the envelope of gases that surrounds the earth’s surface
	1. Geosphere
	2. Hydrosphere
	3. Atmosphere
	4. biosphere
106. Consists of all the water on Earth stored in rivers, lakes and oceans
	1. Geosphere
	2. Hydrosphere
	3. Atmosphere
	4. Biosphere
107. Consists of the solid portions of Earth, including rocks, soil and landforms
	1. Geosphere
	2. Hydrosphere
	3. Atmosphere
	4. Biosphere
108. Involves the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen N2 to ionic forms of nitrogen like ammonium (NH4+), nitrite (NO2-), and nitrate (NO3-)
	1. Nitrogen Fixation
	2. Cellular Respiration
	3. Chemosynthesis
	4. Photosynthesis
109. Any material, artificial or natural, that is added to soil or directly to a plant to supply a nutrient needed for the plant’s growth.
	1. Vitamin
	2. Steroid
	3. Fertilizer
	4. Additive
110. Excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is dissolving in ocean water, turning the water slightly more acidic
	1. Biomagnification
	2. Ocean acidification
	3. Transpiration
	4. Percolation
111. Proposed explanation based on evidence, usually in an “if, then, because” format
	1. Guess
	2. Law
	3. Hypothesis
	4. procedure
112. Experiment in which the researcher changes only one variable at a time
	1. Controlled experiment
	2. Random trial
	3. Investigation
	4. Research
113. The ONE variable that a scientist changes on purpose
	1. Control
	2. Constant
	3. Dependent variable
	4. Independent variable
114. The responding variable and it is the variable that will be measured to see how it responds to the independent variable
	1. Control
	2. Constant
	3. Dependent variable
	4. Independent variable
115. Organism that can make its own food
	1. Decomposer
	2. Heterotroph
	3. Autotroph
	4. Herbivore
116. Carnivores, omnivores, herbivores, and decomposers are all examples of
	1. Producers
	2. Parasites
	3. Heterotroph
	4. Autotroph