Name Date Class

Note-taking Worksheet

Interactions of Life

Section 1 Living Earth

A. **Biosphere**—the part of Earth that supports _____

1. The _____ portion of Earth's crust, all the waters on Earth's surface, and the surrounding _____
2. Made up of different _____ that are home to different kinds of organisms

B. **Ecosystem**—all the organisms living in an area and the _____ features of their environment

1. _____ is the study of interactions that occur among organisms and their environment.
2. A **population** is made up of all the organisms in an ecosystem that belong to the same _____.
3. A **community** is all the _____ in an ecosystem.

C. _____—the place in which an organism lives

1. Must provide the kinds of food, shelter, temperature, and _____ the organism needs to survive
2. Example: _____ are the woodpecker's habitat

Section 2 Populations

A. Competition—two or more organisms seek the same _____ at the same time

1. Competition for food, living space, or other resources can _____ the population.
2. Competition is usually most intense between members of _____ species.

B. Population _____—indicates whether a population is healthy and growing

1. Population _____—the size of a population that occupies a specific area
2. Two ways to measure the _____ of a wildlife population
   a. _____ method
   b. _____ method
3. Elements that affect population size
   a. _____—any living or nonliving feature that restricts the number of individuals in a population
   b. **Carrying capacity**—the _____ number of individuals of one species that an ecosystem can support

Meeting Individual Needs

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Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

c. _____ potential—the maximum number of offspring that parent organisms can produce

d. _____ and _____ rates

e. _____ of organisms into or out of an area

C. Exponential growth—the larger a population becomes, the _____ it grows

Section 3 Interactions Within Communities

A. _____—source of energy that fuels most life on Earth

1. **Producers**—organisms that use an outside energy source to make _____

   a. Most producers use the Sun and contain _____, a chemical required for photosynthesis.

   b. Some producers, found near volcanic vents on the ocean floor, use mineral molecules as energy source for _____.

2. **Consumers**—organisms that cannot make their own energy-rich molecules; they obtain energy by _____.

   a. Herbivores, such as deer and rabbits, eat _____.

   b. Carnivores, such as frogs and lions, eat _____.

   c. _____, such as pigs and humans, eat both plants and animals.

   d. _____, such as earthworms and bacteria, eat dead organisms.

3. **Food chain**—a model that shows the _____ among the organisms in an ecosystem

B. **Symbiosis**—any close relationship between _____

1. _____—a symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit

2. **Commensalism**—a symbiotic relationship in which one organism _____ and the other is _____

3. **Parasitism**—a symbiotic relationship in which one organism _____ and the other is _____

Meeting Individual Needs

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Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

C. _____—a species' unique requirements for survival, including its habitat and food, and how it avoids danger, finds a mate and cares for its young.

1. Predator and prey

   a. _____—consumer that captures and eats other consumers

   b. _____—the organism that is eaten

   c. Predators limit the size of prey populations, _____ the number of different species that can live in an ecosystem

2. _____ actions improve a species' survival.

   a. Example: one deer warns the others of _____ in the area.

   b. Example: individual _____ perform different tasks required for the survival of all.

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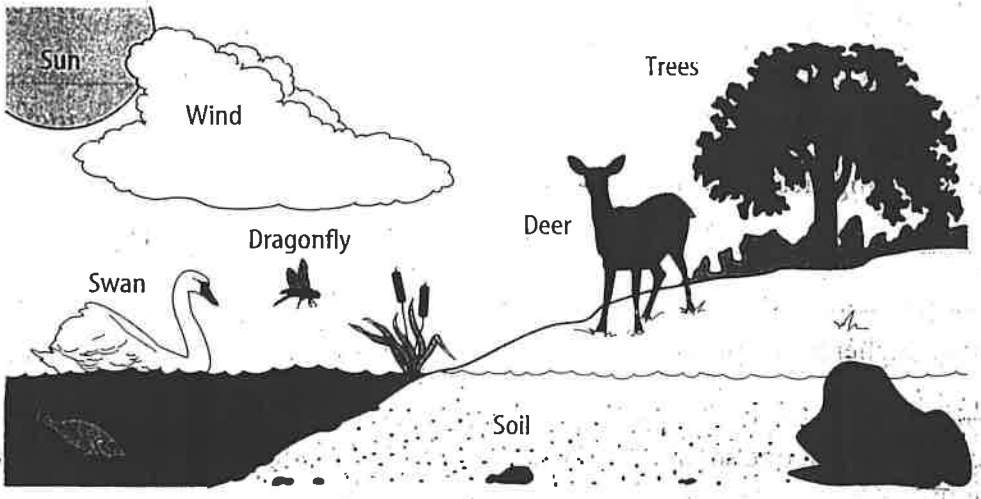
Name Date Class

SECTION 1 Reinforcement

Living Earth

Directions: *Classify the features in the picture as either living organisms or nonliving factors.*



1. Living Organisms

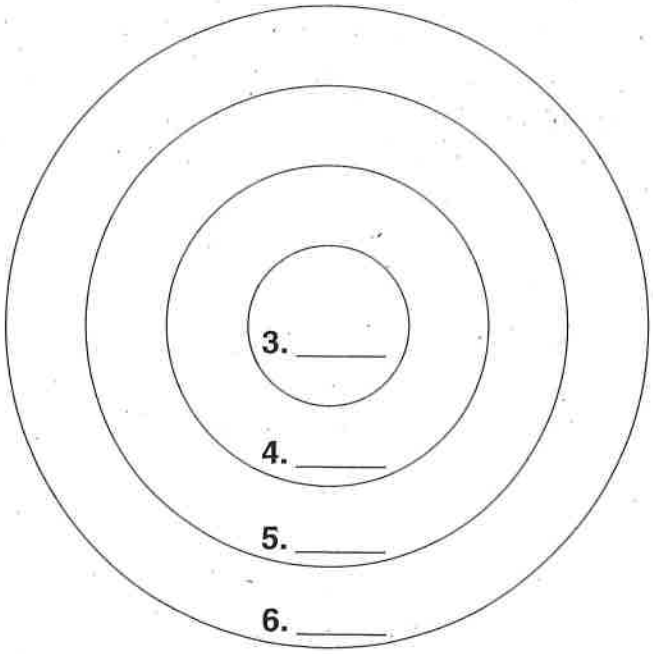
_____

2. Nonliving Factors

_____

Directions: *Place the letter of each term below within the circles. The term that includes all of the others should be in the outermost circle. Place the others in order until the smallest group is in the center circle.*

a. population **b. ecosystem** **c. community** **d. organism**



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Teaching Resources