Name Key Date _____ Block _____

Chapter 2 Test Study Guide

DEFINE:

Abiotic factors- environmental factors in an ecosystem that are non living

Examples of abiotic factors: light, temperature, soil, climate

Chemosynthesis- production of food from chemicals

Photosynthesis- light energy becomes chemical energy

Respiration- process that uses oxygen in plants, algae, & animals

Carnivore- eats consumers

Food web- a model of feeding relationships

Biotic factors- living factors of an ecosystem

Examples of biotic factors: trees, animals, bacteria

Omnivore- consumers that eat both plants & animals

Energy pyramid- a diagram that shows the amount of energy that moves from one feeding level to another in a food web

Condensation- step in the water cycle where water vapor becomes liquid water

Evaporation- process in which molecules of liquid water absorb energy & change into a gas

Nodule- the bumps on the roots of certain plants that fix Nitrogen

Climate- the typical weather pattern in an area over a long period of time

Producer- an organism that can make its own food; the first organism in a food chain; release oxygen as a result of photosynthesis.

Scavenger- organisms that feed on the bodies of dead organisms

Decomposers- organisms that help recycle once-living matter by breaking it down into simple, energy-rich substances

Herbivore- organisms that eat only plants

Carnivore- organisms that eat only animals

Humus- biotic factor found in soil

Carbon cycle- describes how carbon molecules move between the living & nonliving world

Currents- motion of air causes currents

The air is composed of what elements?

78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, 0.94 %

Argon, 0.03% Carbon Dioxide, and trace amounts of other gases.

What is the main ingredient in cell fluids? water

What is the relationship between elevation and temperature?

As elevation increases temperature decreases

Circle the correct answer.

The level of an energy pyramid with the most available energy is

Third-level consumers Second-level consumers

First-level consumers (Producer-level)

Below, use these words to fill in the blanks.

Proteins	**Plants**
Sunlight	**Fixed**
DNA	**Animals**

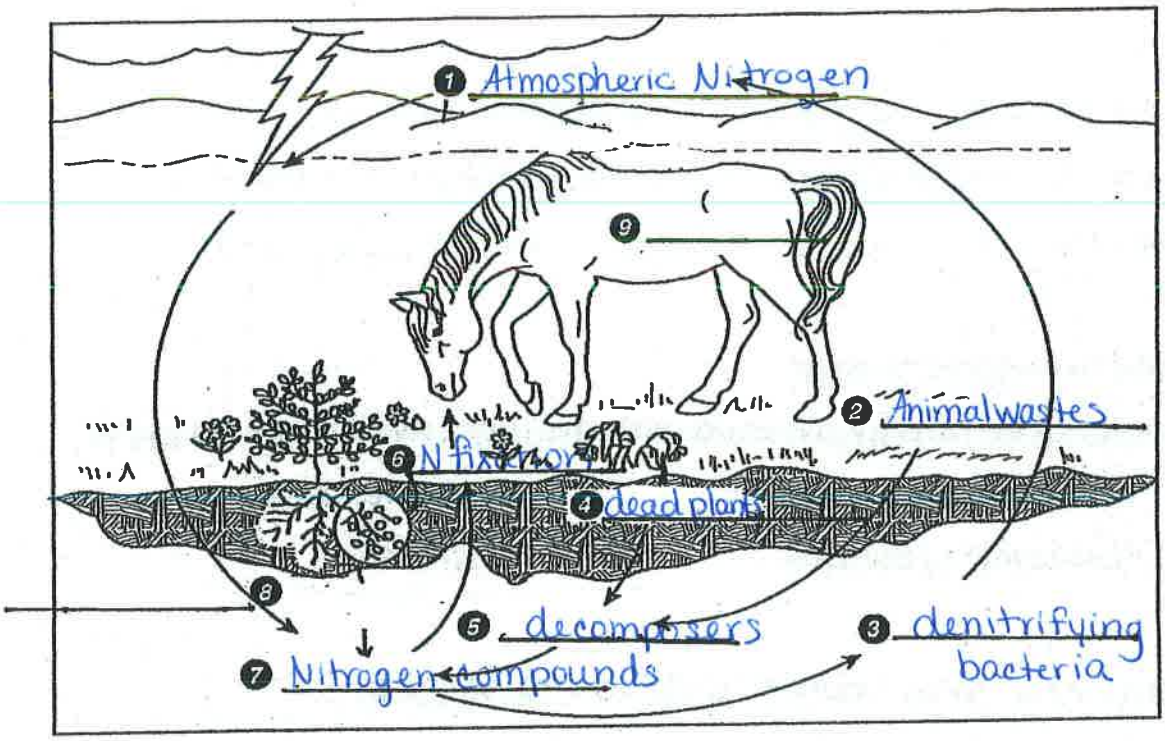
Nitrogen in the air is not able to be used by most organisms until after it is fixed.

Nitrogen in the soil is used by plants and animals.

The source of energy for most life on Earth is sunlight.

Nitrogen is important to living things because nitrogen is a necessary ingredient for proteins and DNA.

The Nitrogen Cycle



Use the word bank below to fill in each step on the nitrogen cycle.

- **Animal wastes and dead animals** (2)
- **Decomposers** (6)
- **Nitrogen fixation** (6)
- **Plants** (6)
- **Bacteria** (3)
- **Atmospheric nitrogen** (1)
- **Nitrogen compounds** (7)
- **Dead plants** (4)