

**Chapter 4 Ecosystems and Communities**

**Chapter Vocabulary Review**

**Matching** *On the lines provided, write the letter of the definition that matches each term.*

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|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. weather           | a. nonliving factors that shape ecosystems   |
| _____ 2. greenhouse effect | b. the full range of conditions in which an organism lives and the way in which the organism uses those conditions |
| _____ 3. polar zone        | c. natural situation in which atmospheric gases trap heat inside Earth's atmosphere                                |
| _____ 4. temperate zone    | d. cold area where the sun's rays strike at a very low angle   |
| _____ 5. biotic factors    | e. interaction where an organism captures and feeds on another organism  |
| _____ 6. abiotic factors   | f. day-to-day condition of Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place                                       |
| _____ 7. niche             | g. climate in this area ranges from hot to cold, depending on the season   |
| _____ 8. predation         | h. biological influences on organisms within an ecosystem  |

**Completion** *On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.*

9. The three main types of symbiotic relationships in nature are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The gradual change in living communities that follows a disturbance is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A group of communities that covers a large area and that contains a characteristic assemblage of plants and animals is called a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. From higher to lower, the two layers that plants make up in a tropical rain forest are the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Trees that produce seed-bearing cones and have leaves shaped like needles are called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ contains dense evergreen forests of coniferous trees.
15. The tiny, free-floating algae and animals that occur in both freshwater and saltwater environments are called \_\_\_\_\_.

16. The well-lit upper layer of bodies of water where photosynthesis can take place is called the \_\_\_\_\_ zone.
17. The permanently dark section of the ocean is called the \_\_\_\_\_ zone.
18. The prominent horizontal banding of organisms that live in a particular habitat is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Multiple Choice** *On the lines provided, write the letter of the phrase or term that best answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. What type of unicellular algae are supported by nutrients in water and form the base of aquatic food webs?
 

a. sphagnum	c. zooplankton
b. detritus	d. phytoplankton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What type of wetland forms when a freshwater source meets the ocean?
 

a. estuary	c. bog
b. salt marsh	d. mangrove swamp
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. What type of ecosystem occurs in tropical climates and contains dominant species of salt-tolerant woody plants?
 

a. salt marsh	c. wetland
b. mangrove swamp	d. benthic zone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. In the illustration below, which ocean zone is A referring to?
 

a. coastal ocean	c. photic zone
b. aphotic zone	d. benthic zone

