

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Chapter 10 Review

The first species to populate an area where primary succession is taking place are called pioneer species.

Bees and flowers are biotic factors in an ecosystem.

Population size generally increases if the birth rate is greater than the death rate.

The carrying capacity is the largest number of individuals in a population that can live in one area.

Second-level consumers may be either carnivores or omnivores.

In an energy pyramid, the available energy decreases at each feeding level compared to the level below.

An organism's particular role in its habitat, or how it makes its living, is called its a niche.

The behaviors and physical characteristics of species that allow them to live successfully in their environment are called adaptations or characteristics.

Predation describes an interaction in which one organism kills and eats another. Mutualism describes an interaction in which both organisms benefit. Symbiosis describes a close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species.

The many overlapping food chains in an ecosystem make up a food web.

The first organism in a food chain is always a producer.

In an energy pyramid, the producer level has the most available energy, and the third-level consumer level has the least.

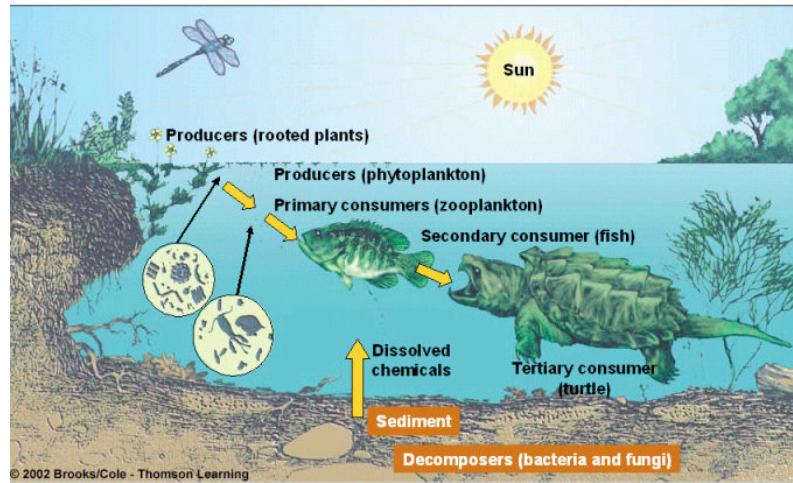
When a tick is living on a cat, the cat is a host and the tick is a parasite.

What do producers release oxygen as a result of photosynthesis, and use carbon dioxide.

An organism's habitat must provide food, water and shelter.

To carry out photosynthesis, algae and plants use the abiotic factors sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water.

The units of ecological organization from smallest to largest are organism, population,



community, and ecosystem.

The largest population that an environment can support is called its carrying capacity.

An early winter frost preventing further growth in a tomato garden is an example of a limiting factor.

Herbivore eat plants, carnivores eat other animals.

A producer is an organism that can make its own food and a consumer eats it's food.  
If an eagle eats a rat that eats grass, the eagle is a second-level consumer.

The series of changes that occurs after a disturbance in an existing ecosystem is called secondary succession.

An insect looks like a leaf, so it blends in with its surroundings and is hard for predators to see.  
The insect's characteristic is an example of adaptation.

In predation, the organism that kills another organism for food is the predator.

The series of changes that occur in an area where no ecosystem previously existed is called primary succession.