

Chapter 1 Study Guide

1. Energy passes from one organism to another in a **food chain**
2. An **ecosystem** can be small, such as a log, or large, such as a forest.
3. Worms, bacteria, and fungi are **decomposers** that break down dead organisms.
4. Water and rocks are **abiotic factors** in an environment.
5. Animals that eat other organisms to get the energy they need to survive are **consumers**.
6. The source of all of the food in an ecosystem comes from **producers**.
7. The smallest unit of living matter is a **cell**.
8. All living things that carry out **5** basic life functions.
9. Unlike animal cells, all plant cells contain **chlorophyll** and can make their own food.
10. Groups of similar cells form **tissues**.
11. Animals that eat only plants are **herbivores**.
12. **Rocks and water** are examples of an abiotic (non-living) factor in an ecosystem
13. Cell walls surround a cell membrane in **plant cells**
14. An energy pyramid shows **the amount of energy at each level of a food web**
15. The energy flow in a food chain is: **producer, consumer, decomposer**
16. Bullfrogs, dragonflies, water lilies, and fungi live in a warm moisture climate: **pond ecosystem**
17. Competition affects the number of predators and prey. How? **All organisms compete for resources. If the number of prey is large the number of predators increase. If the amount of prey decreases, the amount of predators decrease. Some predators might have to move ecosystems to find prey.**
18. Be able to create an ocean food web
19. A consumer is: **an organism that can't make its own food;**
A producer is: **makes the food**
A herbivore: **eats only plants**
A carnivore: **eats only meats**
An omnivore: **eats both plants and meats**
- Herbivores could be considered a primary consumer. Why? **They are the 1st consumers in the food chain**
20. Competition is: **competing for food**
Organisms compete in a food chain because **there is not enough food in the ecosystem**