Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mailbox #\_\_\_



1. A group of organisms who breed together &

live in the same geographical region are a(n)

* 1. Ecosystem
	2. Individual
	3. Population
	4. Biosphere
1. Members of two different populations can

mate successfully if they do meet, producing healthy,

fertile offspring, so they belong to the same:

* 1. Ecosystem
	2. Biosphere
	3. Species
	4. Community
1. A complete description of abiotic & biotic requirements

for long-term survival of a population is called its \_\_\_\_\_?

* 1. Ecosystem
	2. Habitat
	3. Resource
	4. Ecology
1. All the biotic components of an ecosystem are collectively referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_:
	1. Ecosystem
	2. Population
	3. Habitat
	4. Community
2. Nonliving components of an ecosystem, like average temperature or rainfall, are called \_\_\_\_.
	1. Resources
	2. Biotic factors
	3. Abiotic factors
	4. Organisms
3. Any material, biotic or abiotic interaction, or physical condition required by an organism for survival is referred to as a
	1. Resource
	2. Biotic factor
	3. Abiotic factor
	4. Ecosystem
4. Which is the correct order of organization of an ecosystem, from smallest and least inclusive to largest and most inclusive?
	1. Biosphere, individual, community, population, ecosystem
	2. Individual, population, community, ecosystem, biosphere
	3. Community, biosphere, ecosystem, individual, population
	4. Ecosystem, biosphere, individual, community, population
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the interaction of organisms with each other and with the nonliving parts of their environment:
	1. Ecology
	2. A habitat
	3. A biosphere
	4. A population
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is actually a huge, global ecosystem because matter and energy are exchanged in biogeochemical cycles that involve the oceans and the atmosphere and because many populations are migratory.
	1. Habitat b. Abiotic factor c. Species d. Biosphere e. Resource
7. An organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it enters INTO a new ecosystem
	1. Immigrates
	2. Emigrates
	3. Hibernates
	4. Motivates
8. An organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when it MOVES OUT of an ecosystem.
	1. Immigrates
	2. Emigrates
	3. Hibernates
	4. Motivates