**Unit C, Chapter 1, Lesson 1-3 Study Guide Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—the part of an environment in which an organism lives**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—organisms of the same species living together in the same environment**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—nonliving things in the environment**
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—surroundings in which an organism lives**
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—living things in all 5 kingdoms in an environment**
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—all populations living in the same area at the same time**
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—made up of the community and all the abiotic parts of an environment**
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—role of an organism in its environment**
9. Earth’s ecosystems depend on energy from the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
10. Abiotic materials are used **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** again because living things return them to the environment in cycles
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—movement of water through earth’s ecosystem**
12. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—water that returns to earth in the form of snow, rain, hail, sleet, etc.**
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—excess water that is released into the atmosphere by plants—release over 99% of water back into air**
14. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—as water heats up changes from liquid to water vapor and rises into the atmosphere**
15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—water vapor cools and goes back to a liquid—water droplets join dust to form clouds**
16. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—when precip. soaks into the ground—water is taken to the ocean or another body of water**
17. Plants need **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to make food
18. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** both need O2 for respiration (break down food to release energy)
19. **CO2-O2 cycle—flow of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through Earth’s ecosystems**
20. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—one-celled protists that make food, then give off much of the O2 in the atmosphere**
21. **Air is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_O2 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_CO2**
22. Nitrogen is needed in proteins—builds **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
23. N2 is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of air
24. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cycle—movement of N2 through Earth’s ecosystems**
25. Nitrogen needs to be changed for our use—2 ways that happens

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** releases N2—comes to earth with rain

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on legumes returns N2 to the soil to be used by plants ---bacteria in the soil returns N2 back to air as it decomposes organisms

1. **Reusable resources—resources that can be used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—i.e. water, CO2, O2, N2—reused in cycles**
2. **Recycling makes things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **Renewable resources—resources that can be replaced within a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—i.e. wood, plants or crops, herd of cattle**
4. **Nonrenewable resources—resources that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be replaced within a human life span—i.e. coal, fossil fuels, oil, old-growth forest, groundwater may be, topsoil is being lost to erosion by wind and water, minerals**
5. Resources obtained through mining, agriculture and forestry change the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. Human activity can cause **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** shortages, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
7. Reducing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**on the environment happens when we conserve resources
8. **Conservation—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—prevents damage and using up of resources**
9. **Ways to conserve include—**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—turn off lights, energy efficient appliances, modern cars have better gas mileage, carpool, use public transportation**

1. **SAVING ENERGY SAVES EVEN MORE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—don’t need as many resources to mine, transport and process natural resources**
2. **Recycle—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **Using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resource—use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy—save fossil fuels and cause very little pollution**
4. **Preservation—when land is set aside to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from hunting and other harmful activities**