

SECTION | GROUPS OF LIVING THINGS INTERACT WITHIN ECOSYSTEMS.

## 2.1 Reading Study Guide B

**BIG IDEA** Living things within an ecosystem interact with each other and the environment.

**KEY CONCEPTS** Groups of living things interact within ecosystems.

### Review

Matter and energy, which are necessary for life, move through the environment.

### Take Notes

#### I. Organisms occupy specific living areas. (p. 45)

##### A. Populations (p. 46)

1. Fill in the four square diagrams for *species* and *population*.

Definition	Characteristics
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SPECIES	
Example	X
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Definition	Characteristics
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
POPULATION	
Example	Non-example
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

##### B. Habitats and Niches (p. 46–47)

2. Fill in the mini-outline for *habitat* and *niche*.

#### I. Habitats and niches

A. A habitat is

B. A habitat gives a population

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

C. A population's niche is

**C. Communities (p. 48)**

3. What is the scientific meaning of word *community*?

**II. The environment can be organized into five levels. (p. 48)**

4. Fill in the mini-outline with the five levels used to classify the environment.

I. Levels of organization in the environment

A. Biome: large area having similar climate and vegetation worldwide

B. Ecosystem:

C.

D.

E.


5. Circle the picture that illustrates a population.

**III. Patterns exist in populations. (p. 48)****A. Patterns in Living Space (p. 50)**

6. Write or draw 3 examples of animal populations forming patterns within their environment.

**B. Patterns in Time (p. 51)**

7. Yellow jackets are rarely found at a spring picnic but often swarm around a picnic during late summer. Ants, however, can appear during spring and summer. What does this show about patterns in an ant population compared with patterns in a yellow jacket population?