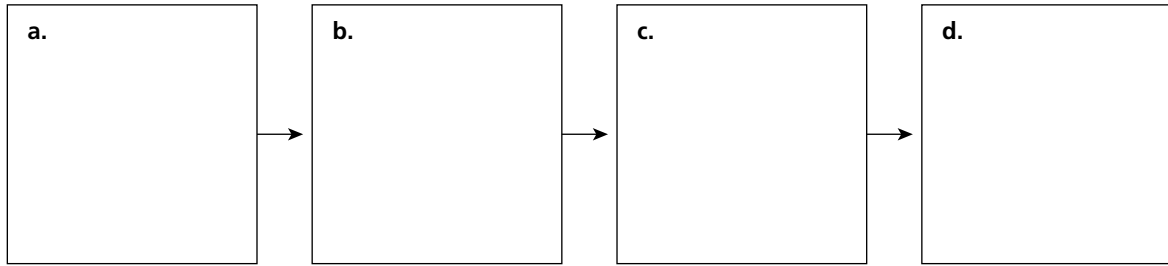


**Populations and Communities** ▪ *Review and Reinforce*

# Living Things and the Environment

## Understanding Main Ideas



1. Complete the diagram above to show the levels of organization in an ecosystem. Start with the smallest unit.

*Respond to the following items in the spaces provided.*

2. a. Name three populations commonly found in a prairie ecosystem.

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Name four abiotic factors in a prairie ecosystem.

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Identify two different habitats in a prairie ecosystem. Name one organism found in each habitat.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is ecology?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Building Vocabulary

*Write the correct term on the line to complete each sentence below.*

4. All the living and nonliving things that interact in a particular area make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The place where an organism lives and that provides the things the organism needs is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of organisms that are physically similar and can mate with each other and produce offspring that can also mate and reproduce.

7. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ includes all the members of one species in a particular area.

8. All the different populations that live together in an area make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Populations and Communities