Ch 2 and 3 review (test on Friday, Nov 30th)

1. Give an example of each: producer, consumer, omnivore, predator, decomposer, and scavenger.

Algae, deer, bear, wolf, red worms, maggots

1. Create a food web using at least 7 organisms.
2. Give an example of each: symbiosis, mutualism, parasitism, parasite, host, and commensalism.

Dogs and fleas, bee and flower, tapeworm and human, viruses, human, clownfish and anemone

1. How are scavengers and decomposers different? Why are they important to an ecosystem?

Scavengers eat dead things and decomposers break down dead things. Without them, there would be   
dead things everywhere, and they put nutrients back into the environment.

1. Why is water important to all living things?

Most organisms are made up of 50% or more water. Water is important for all bodily processes.

1. Water is not always a liquid. What other forms does it take? How does it change in the water cycle?

Liquid (water), gas (steam or vapour), solid (ice, snow, hail). Water evaporates to cloud (water vapour),  
then it falls to earth as rain (liquid), snow (solid) or hail (solid).

1. Give two reasons why people might redirect a water way.

Floods, electricity, reservoir, new rivers, construction, to run a mill

1. How do you use fossil fuels?

Plastics, furnace oil, gas for a car, polar fleece

1. Give a brief overview of the carbon cycle.

Burning fossil fuels, respiration, natural fires all put carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Plants take   
carbon dioxide and give off oxygen during photosynthesis. Oceans can also cycle some carbon.

1. Explain two different types of limiting factors.

Predator-prey, competition for resources, diseases and parasites, weather and climate change,  
forest fires

1. How can technology be used to help reduce the harmful effects of other types of technologies?

Making polar fleece from recycled plastic bottles

1. What is one advantage to keeping plants in your house?

They take carbon dioxide and give off oxygen