Chapter Review
Ecosystems support life.

Key Idea: Ecosystems are made up of living and non-living things.

Vocabulary
organisms p. 6
micro-organisms p. 6

Living Factors
plants
animals
temperature
Sun
soil
water

Non-Living Factors

Key Idea: Groups of living things interact within ecosystems.

Vocabulary
species p. 6
population p. 6
community p. 6
ecosystem p. 7

Key Idea: All the ecosystems on Earth are interconnected.

Vocabulary
biosphere p. 12
biomes p. 12

Key Idea: Limiting factors determine which species’ needs will be met in an ecosystem.

Vocabulary
habitat p. 15

- Temperature
- Food
- Sunlight
- Shelter
- Water

Key Idea: Living things interact in different ways.

Vocabulary
predator p. 23
prey p. 23

Competition
Predator-Prey relationship
Review Key Ideas and Vocabulary

When answering the questions, remember to use vocabulary from the chapter.

1. Make a two-column table with the headings “Living” and “Non-Living.” Think about your local ecosystem. In your table, list as many living and non-living parts of your local ecosystem as possible.

2. Humans are a species. They are also a population in your local ecosystem. What are some other populations that form communities with humans in your local ecosystem?

3. A pond lies untouched by humans in a remote part of the province. Your local garden centre has a demonstration pond to show people how to create a water garden. How are these two ponds similar? How are they different?

4. Describe two ways in which your local land ecosystem is linked to the Pacific Ocean.

5. Infer two factors that might limit the size of a population of small plants growing on a forest floor.

6. Give an example of a predator-prey relationship from your local ecosystem. Is there another predator that competes for the same prey? If so, what is it?

Use What You’ve Learned

7. Go for a walk near your home or school and find a small ecosystem. Sketch the ecosystem, or take a photo of it. Make a presentation to your class, in which you describe the living and non-living parts of the ecosystem. Compare ecosystems with your classmates.

8. Identify a predator in your local ecosystem. Find out all the organisms it uses as prey. Is it prey for any other organisms? Use print or electronic sources of information, or ask knowledgeable people in your community.

9. Make a display about the ecosystem where you live. Your display could include
   • photographs of the landscape
   • samples, sketches, or models of typical plants and animals
   • samples of soils and rocks
   • graphs, models, or newspaper articles that describe the climate
   • newspaper articles or Aboriginal stories about how the environment affects the people who live in the ecosystem

Think Critically

10. Do you compete with any of the organisms in your environment? If so, how?


12. Do you think that the environment affects humans less, more, or about the same as it affects other organisms?

13. Humans can live in more types of environments than any other species. Explain why.

Reflect on Your Learning

14. Make a list of new things that you have noticed or learned about your local ecosystem.

15. List two questions that you still have about ecosystems. Glance through the rest of the unit. Do you think your questions will be answered in the topics that are covered? If not, where can you go to find the answers?