Test 2 Study Guide Interactions of Living Things

1. Every organism on Earth lives in an **ecosystem**—the living and nonliving things in one place.
2. **Abiotic factors** are the nonliving parts of an ecosystem like water, light, temperature, atmosphere, and soil.
3. **Biotic factors** are all of the living or once-living things in an ecosystem.
4. A **population** is made up of all the members of one species that live in an area.
5. A **community** is all the populations that live together in the same place.
6. A **biome** is a large region on Earth with a specific climate, physical features, plants, and other organisms.
7. **Succession** is the gradual change from one community to another community in an area.
8. **Limiting factors** are factors that can limit the growth of a population.
9. **Biotic potential** is the potential growth of a population if it could grow in perfect conditions with no limiting factors.
10. All of the populations in a community share a **habitat**, the physical place where a population or organism lives.
11. A **niche** is the unique ways an organism survives, obtains food and shelter, and avoids danger in its habitat.
12. **Producers** change the energy available in their environment into food energy.
13. **Mutualism** is a symbiotic relationship that is beneficial to both groups.
14. **Parasitism** is a symbiotic relationship wherein the parasite benefits and the host is harmed.
15. **Commensalism** is a symbiotic relationship between two organisms in which one benefits and the other derives neither benefit nor harm.
16. As energy is transferred from one organism to another organism or every time one organism eats another organism, energy decreases.
17. An ecosystem is part of a biome. A biome is part of the biosphere.
18. Producers get their energy from the sun.
19. Terrestrial means related to land, and aquatic means related to water.