Na	ame: Date:		
3 rd	9 Week Final Exam Study Guide Exam on Tuesday March 14th		
<u>Ch</u>	lapter 8, Lesson 1 (page 285)		
1.	Ais a group of ecosystems with similar climates and organisms.		
2.	Biotic factors are the part of the ecosystem. Biotic factors include animals, <u>plants</u> , algae, trees and		
3.	Abiotic factors are the part of the <u>ecosystem</u> ? Abiotic factors for food production of plants and algae include Sunlight, and		
4.	. List the ecological organization in order. (page 288). [OPCE],,,		
5.	. Define organism, population, communities, and ecosystems. (Give examples of each.)		
<u>Ch</u>	apter 8, Lesson 2 (page 290)		
6.	A is the role of an organism in its environment. Give an example.		
7.	7. What are limited factors? Examples of limiting factors include food, space and		
8.	A specie is known to be if all its members disappear from the existence on earth.		
9.	is the behavioral and physical characteristics that an organism has to survive in a changing ecosystem.		
10.	is occurring when a bald eagle is made to mate in a wildlife reserve or zoo.		
11.	Define predator and prey. Give examples of each.		
12.	. Define the three types of symbiosis? Give examples of each not from the book.		
<u>Ch</u>	apter 8, Lesson 3 (page 296) ***Students use the Foldable we did in class as well		
13.	.What are the six major biomes?		
14.	14. Which two biomes are most similar in regard to rainfall?&		
15.	15. Which biome has permafrost?		
16.	16. Which biome do you live in?		

- 17. Which biome turns "swampy" in the summer? _____
- 18. Which biome would you find lions, giraffes, and elephants?
- 19. Which biome is near the equator where it is hot all year with heavy rain? There are many, many kinds of plants and animals there.
- 20. The Sahara, Mojave and Gobi are examples of this biome?

Chapter 9 Study Guide: pages are marked

21. Two ways population size can increase are	and	
22. Two ways population size can decrease are		
 23. How do you calculate population density? For example garden measuring 10 square meters. The population density 	suppose you counted 20 butterflies in a ensity is : (pg 324)	
24. Limiting factors are environmental factors that cause a describe the <u>effects</u> of 3 limiting factors. (pages 325-32	population to stop growing. Identify and	
25. The largest population an area can support is		
26is the number of different spe 27 Explain the 2 type of structural adaptations with an exa	cies living in an area. (page 348)	
28. Explain the 2 types of behavioral adaptations with an ex	xample for each.	
29. How does natural selection affect the survival of a population	ulation?	
30. Compare and contrast primary and secondary success	ion. List the possible causes of each.	
31. How can non-native species affect an ecosystem? Give	e two examples in Louisiana. av harm the balance in an ecosystem? What	
happens to soil when grasses are overgrazed by cattle	?	
33. Why is biodiversity important? Pg 349		
34. What is extinction? What causes it? pg 353		
35. Explain the differences among a threatened species, and	n endangered species, and an extinct species	
Pg 353 36 Habitat fragmentation contribute to extinction by	larger babitats into smaller, isolated	
fragments thereby depriving species of their basic need	ds. Pg 354	
37. Illegal removal or killing of wildlife is called	Pg 354	
Chapter 10 Study Guide		
38. Scientist is the first to study how	traits are passed down from parents to their	
offsprings which is called to <u>heredity</u> . This makes him e	ern the name, of	
39. Understand and be able to apply all terminology in less	on 1:	
Heredity, trait, genetics, purebred, gene, homozygous,	heterozygous, phenotype, genotype	
 a) ``[T] is dominant for tall and [t] is a recessive allele for s genotype? 	short, what is the phenotype of a 'Tt'	
b) The passing on of traits from parents to offsprings is ca	illed	
c) The physical characteristics that a species expresses is termed as		
d) % of a parent's alleles is contributed by	y a parent to their offspring.	
e) Alleles with BB represent a or	trait	
f) In a punnett square a letter with a capital for allele repre-	esents a allele	
g) In a punnett square, genotype 'bb' represents a	orallele	
 n) In a punnett square, the alleles with Bb represent a 	or Note the following below	
40. Be able to construct a Punnett square and determine p 41. Understand and be able to apply the terms homozygou	robability for phenotypes and genotypes. is and heterozygous.	

12 I Inderetand the main types of mutations