

Unit A - Interactions and Ecosystems Review

Science 7
ADLC



Across

2. Getting rid of a harmful _____ species is usually difficult after it has established itself in its new ecosystem. [INVASIVE]
9. When organisms consume other organisms, _____ is transferred through an ecosystem. [ENERGY]
12. Both the hare and lynx in a grass-hare-lynx relationship are _____. [CONSUMERS]
13. A hare eats the grass in an ecosystem. A lynx eats the hare. The relationship between these three species is called a food _____. [CHAIN]
15. A relationship in which one species benefits while the other species is not affected at all is _____. [COMMENSALISM]
16. A good way to estimate a population's size is to use the _____-recapture technique. [CAPTURE]
18. Water, oxygen, food, and a place to live are examples of an organism's _____. [NEEDS]
19. An animal that eats mostly dead things is known as a(n) _____. [SCAVENGER]
20. Our global human _____ exceeds 1.5 Earths. [ECOLOGICALFOOTPRINT]

Down

1. Non-living parts of an ecosystem are _____. [ABIOTIC]
3. A decomposer species performs the job of recycling _____. [NUTRIENTS]
4. Carbon _____ through living organisms using three processes: photosynthesis, respiration, and the eating of plants. [CYCLES]
5. A tick that sucks blood from a dog but does not kill it is an example of a(n) _____. [PARASITE]
6. Plants need water, _____, carbon dioxide, and nutrients to live. [SUNLIGHT]
7. A(n) _____ species is likely to become extinct. [ENDANGERED]
8. The grass in a grass-hare-lynx relationship performs the role of a(n) _____. [PRODUCER]
10. A plant absorbs energy from the sun to make food using the process of _____. [PHOTOSYNTHESIS]
11. A relationship where both organisms benefit is _____. [MUTUALISM]
14. A(n) _____ is a community of living organisms interacting with their non-living environment. [ECOSYSTEM]
17. Wolves hunt caribou for food. This makes wolves a(n) _____. [PREDATOR]