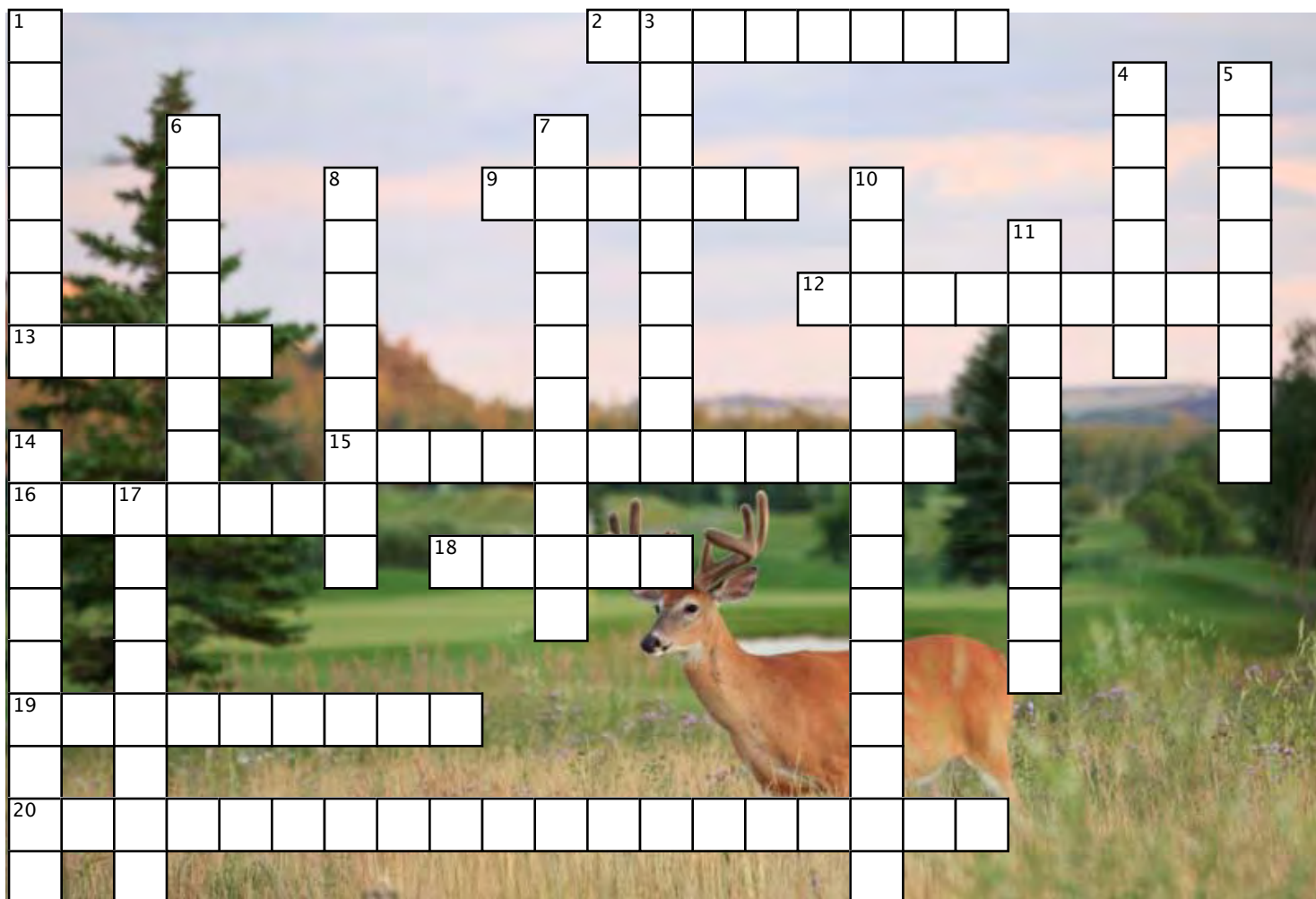


Unit A - Interactions and Ecosystems Review

Science 7
ADLC



Across

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

Down

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