

**Note-taking
Worksheet**

Interactions of Living Things

Section 1 The Environment

- A. The study of interactions among organisms and their environment is called _____.
- B. _____ **factors**—nonliving parts of the environment
- _____ is needed by all organisms for cell and life processes.
 - _____ and _____ determine where plants and animals can live.
 - _____ gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide are needed by most species.
 - _____ types determine what plants and animals can live in an area.
- C. _____ **factors**—living or once-living parts of the environment
- All members of one species living together form a _____.
 - _____ are groups of populations that interact with each other in a given area.
 - The biotic community and its abiotic factors make up an _____.
 - _____ are large areas containing several ecosystems.
 - The _____ includes the top layer of Earth's crust, all waters, and the atmosphere.

Section 2 Interactions Among Living Organisms

- A. Characteristics of _____
- _____—number of individuals in a population
 - Number of individuals in a particular area is the _____.
 - Population _____—how organisms are arranged in an area
 - _____ spaced—consistent distance between organisms
 - _____ spaced—individual location is independent of other individuals' locations
 - _____ spacing—organisms group together
 - A biotic or abiotic factor that restricts the size of a population is called
 - _____.
 - _____—the maximum population size that can live in an environment over time
 - _____—the size a population could reach if no limiting factors stopped its growth

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

- B. _____—close interactions between species
1. When both species benefit, the relationship is termed _____.
 2. _____ is a form of symbiosis that helps one species but has no effect on the other.
 3. When one species is harmed and the other benefits, the symbiosis is termed _____.
 4. _____—occurs when one species hunts, kills, and eats another
 5. _____—where an organism lives
 6. _____—an organism's function in its ecosystem

Section 3 Matter and Energy

- A. _____—moves through a community as producers and consumers interact
1. _____—how food energy moves from one organism to another
 2. _____—overlapping food chains to better show the way energy moves through an ecosystem
 3. _____—bottom layer of pyramid represents ecosystem producers; top layers represent consumers
 4. _____—compares the energy available at each level of a food chain; bottom levels have more energy than top levels
- B. Cycles of matter—matter that makes up living organisms, such as water, carbon, and nitrogen, _____ through the environment
1. Processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation make up the _____.
 2. Carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, and other elements needed by living organisms move through Earth's _____.