# Putting it all together

### Summing up

Copy and complete the statements below to compile a summary of this unit. The missing words can be found in the list below.

1. The presence of available food, predators and 11. All animals are described as \_ because they eat other organisms or their competitors are all \_ \_\_\_\_\_ factors. products. 2. Sheep, cattle rabbits and kangaroos all 12. The arrows in a food chain show the direction of \_\_\_\_\_ with each other for food. the flow of \_\_\_\_\_\_ from organism to organism. 3. A. describes where an organism lives. 13. Once energy has passed through the food web, it is transformed into thermal energy which 4. The sum of all the biotic and abiotic things that \_ the environment and radiates interact with each other is called an out into space. 14. Atoms are continuously \_ 5. A characteristic of an organism that enhances its living organisms and the non-living environment. chances of survival is called an \_ 15. Carbon is found in carbohydrates, proteins and 6. A feature of an organism that involves how its \_ in food. body works is called a \_ 16. Nitrogen is essential to all forms of life because it is used to make \_ 7. A fungus and an alga living together as a lichen 17. Nitrogen-fixing \_ \_ are the only is a very good example of \_ forms of life that can put nitrogen in a form that plants, and thus animals, can use. 8. A. \_ feeds on its host but does not usually kill it. 18.\_ \_ are the organisms which are responsible for converting dead material into a 9. Most fungi are\_ \_ because they live form which can be absorbed by plant life and on decaying plant matter. remade into food. 10. Domestic animals that have escaped and become 19.\_ \_ species are those that are very wild are said to be \_ small in number or close to extinction.

#### **Word list**

feral	habitat	compete	ecosystem
proteins	consumers	decomposers	mutualism
heats	recycled	adaptation	fats
energy	functional adaptation	biotic	bacteria
endangered	parasite	saprophytes	

## Looking back

1. Redraw the table below to correctly match the heads and tails.

Heads	Tails					
Herbivores are	organisms that produce their own food.					
Producers are	animals that eat plants.					
Consumers are	organisms that live in or on other organisms and obtain their food from them.					
Parasites are	organisms that break down dead plants and animals.					
Decomposers are	animals that eat other organisms.					

- 2. Unjumble the words below to reveal some of the important terms in this unit. Write down what each term means and give an example.
  - (a) phetypie
- (b) cudperro
- (c) ovinorme
- (d) dofo incah
- (e) asitreap

3. Use the clues to complete the word puzzle.

(a)				E				
	_	_	_			_	_	

- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)
- E (i)
- N (i)
- (k)

#### Clues

- (a) Animals that eat the same sort of food, and live in the same area.
- (b) Animals that are close to extinction.
- (c) Meat-eating animals.
- (d) A place where an organism lives.
- (e) Plant-eating animals.
- A stable system made up of living and non-living things.
- (g) Plants or animals that no longer exist.
- (h) Organisms such as bacteria and fungi which break down plant and animal remains.
- A diagram that shows the feeding relationships of organisms in an ecosystem.
- This process returns water to the atmosphere from plant tissue.
- The interaction between members of two species that benefits both species.
- 4. A wedge-tailed eagle kills and eats a farmer's lamb. The farmer is very angry about his loss and shoots any wedge-tailed eagles that come close to his farm. Within a year his farm is overrun by rabbits which eat all the grass. He tries everything to kill the rabbits, but finds that he can't control their increasing numbers. He has to sell his farm because all of his sheep starve.

Explain fully what went wrong, and how he could have avoided the disaster.