

# CHAPTER 4 ECOSYSTEMS

## COMMUNITIES WORK ANSWER KEY

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**Which is an example of an ecosystem answer key?** Answer: Plants, animals, soil organisms, coral reef, desert, forest, human ecosystem, and climatic conditions. Explanation: An ecosystem is comprised of all the non-living elements and living species in a specific local environment.

**What is an ecosystem questions and answers?** An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts.

**Which ocean zone would seem least likely to support marine life?** The Abyss (Abyssal Zone) From 13,135 feet to 19,700 feet, the Abyssal zone (aka “the abyss”) contains zero sunlight and crushing levels of water pressure. The Abyssal zone alone covers around 83% of the total area of the ocean! Although the abyssal zone is so vast, very few animals can handle the extreme conditions.

**What is the difference between a community and an ecosystem?** A community is made up of populations of different species or organisms. These are biotic factors such as plants, animals, and bacteria. While an ecosystem is made up of a community, it also includes the abiotic factors in the environment such as the temperature, water, and the landscape of the area.

**Is an ecosystem a collection of all the \_\_\_\_\_ in a given area?** An ecosystem includes all the living things (plants, animals and organisms) in a given area, interacting with each other, and with their non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate, atmosphere). In an ecosystem, each organism has its own niche

or role to play.

**What are the types of ecosystem answer?** Types of Ecosystems. There are two main types of ecosystems: terrestrial and aquatic. Terrestrial ecosystems, meaning those that exist on land, include examples such as the desert ecosystem example above. Aquatic ecosystems are those that occur in water, such as the pond example discussed.

**What is an ecosystem your answer?** What is an Ecosystem? An ecosystem is a structural and functional unit of ecology where the living organisms interact with each other and the surrounding environment. In other words, an ecosystem is a chain of interactions between organisms and their environment.

**Is an ecosystem a very short answer?** An ecosystem is a community or society of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system.

**What is ecosystem basic 4?** An ecosystem is made up of all of the living and nonliving things in an area. This includes all of the plants, animals, and other living things that make up the communities of life in an area. An ecosystem also includes nonliving materials—for example, water, rocks, soil, and sand.

**Is oxygen abiotic or biotic?** Like water, oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) is another important abiotic factor for many living organisms.

**Is water biotic or abiotic?** Biotic factors are living things within an ecosystem; such as plants, animals, and bacteria, while abiotic are non-living components; such as water, soil and atmosphere.

**Is temperature biotic or abiotic?** Temperature is an abiotic factor and it affects animals, plants, and humans in an ecosystem.

**What has the largest negative impact on biodiversity?** The biggest threat to biodiversity to date has been the way humans have reshaped natural habitats to make way for farmland, or to obtain natural resources, but as climate change worsens it will have a growing impact on ecosystems.

**Which best compares habitat and niche?** A habitat is the place where an organism lives while a niche is that organism's role within that environment. Habitat focuses on how the environment impacts the organism while niche focuses on how the organism impacts the environment.

**What are four abiotic factors?** Five common abiotic factors which affect living being are atmosphere, chemical elements, sunlight/temperature, wind and water.

**What is the largest number of individuals of the same species that an ecosystem can support?** The maximum population size that an ecosystem can support is called carrying capacity. Limiting factors determine carrying capacity. The availability of abiotic factors (such as water, oxygen, and space) and biotic factors (such as food) dictates how many organisms can live in an ecosystem.

**What is the diversity of ecosystems communities and habitats called?** Ecological biodiversity is the diversity of ecosystems, natural communities, and habitats. In essence, it's the variety of ways that species interact with each other and their environment.

**What are the characteristics of biotic factors in the ecosystem?** Biotic factors include interactions between organisms, like disease, predation, parasitism, and competition among species or within a single species. In addition, living organisms themselves are biotic factors. They fall into three main categories: producers, consumers, and decomposers.

**Which ecosystem do we live in?** Answer: We live in a terrestrial ecosystem, where organic beings cohabit on landforms. Instances of terrestrial ecosystems are tundra, tropical rainforests, deserts, grasslands and deciduous forests.

**How do living and nonliving things interact with each other?** The living things in an ecosystem are interdependent. This means that living things depend on their interactions with each other and with nonliving things for survival. For example, a tree depends on sunlight for energy to make its own food and a snail depends on the tree for food.

**What does ecosystem stability refer to?** Ecological stability: Overall ability of a system to remain in the same domain of attraction and to retain its function and

structure in the face of perturbations.

**What is an example of an ecosystem?** An ecosystem is a self-contained unit of living things (plants, animals, and decomposers), and their non-living environment (soil, air, and water). ? Example: Pond ecosystem, forest ecosystem.

**Which of the following are examples of ecosystems?** A biotic community and its abiotic environment living together constitute an ecosystem. Desert, grassland and savanna are examples of ecosystems.

**What is an ecosystem quizlet?** ecosystem The living and non-living parts of the environment in a specific area. (Ecosystems can be really small or really large!) ecology The study of how living things are related each other and to their natural environment.

**What are the 5 examples of key ecosystem services?**

**What is the history of mainframe computers?** The Birth of Mainframe Computers Mainframe computer history dates back to the 1950s when IBM, among other pioneering tech companies, developed the first IBM computer mainframe. These early mainframes were colossal machines, filling entire rooms and marked by their substantial processing power.

**Which era of business computing had terminals connected to mainframe computers?** By the early 1970s, many mainframes acquired interactive user terminals operating as timesharing computers, supporting hundreds of users simultaneously along with batch processing.

**What company built the mainframes who used mainframes during the 1970s?** The new mainframe models — designed for the Seventies IBM CEO Thomas J. Watson made reference to the constantly growing demands facing electronic data processing in the 1970s and presented the company's response: the System/370 series, featuring “dramatically higher performance and information storage capacity.”

**Which was a company that dominated mainframe computing for a fairly long time in the US?** The first modern mainframe, the IBM System/360, hit the market in 1964. Within two years, the System/360 dominated the mainframe computer market as the industry standard. Prior to this machine, software had to be custom-written for

each new machine and there were no commercial software companies.

### **What are 5 examples of a mainframe computer?**

**Do companies still use mainframes?** Just about everyone has used a mainframe computer at one point or another. If you ever used an automated teller machine (ATM) to interact with your bank account, you used a mainframe. Today, mainframe computers play a central role in the daily operations of most of the world's largest corporations.

**Is mainframe outdated?** Mainframe Technology Is Far From Obsolete – As Always, It's Indispensable.

**Why is the mainframe computer important?** The biggest benefit of mainframes is their ability to run critical applications at a very large scale. Not every business might need a mainframe, but those that do, rely heavily on mainframe computers for business-critical processes.

**Which company dominated the mainframe computer market?** IBM mainframes are large computer systems produced by IBM since 1952. During the 1960s and 1970s, IBM dominated the computer market with the 7000 series and the later System/360, followed by the System/370.

**Why do banks still use mainframes?** In summary, mainframes continue to play a vital role in the banking industry due to their unmatched reliability, security, performance, scalability, and compatibility with legacy systems.

**What company revolutionized mainframe computers during the 1960s?** IBM in particular was very successful during this decade. Its System/360, controlled almost 70% of the computer market and there was a long wait for their mainframes. IBM's advertising strategies soothed consumers who were concerned about and unfamiliar with computer technology.

**Who makes mainframes today?** Today, IBM is the only mainframe manufacturer that matters and that does any kind of business at scale. Its de facto competitors are now the cloud and clusters, but as we'll see, it's not always cost-effective to switch to those platforms, and they're not able to provide the reliability of the mainframe.

**What are the old mainframe computer companies?** The BUNCH was the nickname for the group of mainframe computer competitors of IBM in the 1970s. The name is derived from the names of the five companies: Burroughs, UNIVAC, NCR, Control Data Corporation (CDC), and Honeywell.

**Who are two major mainframe vendors?** There are two primary mainframe manufacturers today: IBM and Fujitsu.

**Is mainframe a dying technology?** The mainframe is alive and well, and it's not going anywhere anytime soon. In fact, in a 2023 BMC survey, 92% of respondents said they see the mainframe as a platform for long-term growth and new workloads.

**Does NASA use mainframe computers?** At NASA – as in a lot of private enterprises – mainframes, very powerful and expensive computers, have been replaced with server clusters.

**What are the disadvantages of mainframe computers?**

**What are the six uses of mainframe computers?**

**Does Amazon use mainframe?** AWS has recognized the strategic importance of mainframe workloads for our customers and invested in building a team comprised of highly qualified mainframe resources for AWS Professional Services, Solution Architects, Worldwide Sales Operations, and Partner teams.

**What has replaced mainframe?** The cloud disrupted this model with the ability to perform similar activities while offering significant cost reductions for organizations. However, mainframes are still widely used today, and they have in many cases evolved and adapted, rather than be replaced by cloud computing.

**Will mainframes become obsolete?** Looking towards the future, mainframe technology is expected to continue evolving and adapting to the changing landscape of computing. While some may argue that the rise of cloud computing and distributed systems could render mainframes obsolete, the reality is far from it.

**What is the oldest mainframe still in use?** According to the column, MOCAS is currently believed to be the world's oldest computer program that's remains in active

use. It seems that MOCAS (Mechanization of Contract Administration Services) is still used by the United States Department of Defense running on an IBM 2098 model E-10 mainframe.

**Who is the father of mainframe computer?** Pioneers in Tech: Gene Amdahl, “father” of mainframe computing.

**What was the first generation of mainframe computers?** This volume describes several different models of IBM computer systems, characterized by different data representations and instruction sets that strongly influenced computer system architecture in the 1950s and early 1960s.

**What is the mainframe era of computing?** 1950s-1960s The first #mainframe computers were developed in the 1950s and were huge, room-sized machines that were used primarily for scientific calculations and military purposes. These early mainframes were slow, expensive, and difficult to operate, but they marked the beginning of a new era in computing.

**What is electrical and electronic measurements?** Electrical measurement standards are precise resistors, capacitors, inductors, voltage sources, and current sources, which can be used for comparison purposes when measuring electrical quantities. For example, resistance can be accurately measured by means of a Wheatstone bridge which uses a standard resistor.

**What is the subject code 22325?** 22325 - Electrical and Electronics Measurements - Model Answer Paper, Question Paper & Syllabus. Download all the model answer papers, question papers and syllabus for the subject “Electrical and Electronics Measurements”.

**What are the 4 electrical measurements?** Volts, amps, ohms, and watts are therefore the four fundamental units of electricity.

**What are the 4 basic measurements of electricity?** Volts, amps, ohms, and watts are the four basic units of electricity.

**What is procedure code 92325?** CPT code 92325 is used to denote a procedure involving the modification of a contact lens. This code is applied when adjustments are necessary to ensure the contact lens fits properly and functions correctly for the

patient, but does not include the initial fitting or supply of the lens itself.

**What is the subject code 22519?** Client Side Scripting Language For MSBTE Sem 5 Computer Course Code : 22519.

**What is subject code 22324?** : Electrical Engineering Program Group : EE/EP/EU : Third : Electrical Circuits Program Name Program Code Semester Course Title Course Code : 22324 Course Code: 22324 1. RATIONALE To maintain electrical equipments, knowledge of electrical circuits is very important.

**What is the electrical measurment?** Electrical measuring instruments are all the devices used to measure the magnitude of an electric current with different objectives. The values that are usually measured with this equipment are current, voltage, resistance, and power. Each is expressed in different units: amps, volts, ohms, and watts, respectively.

**What is electronic measure?** The electronic measurement uses devices to measure physical quantities such as voltage, current, and resistance. Why is electronic measurement important? Because it allows us to take accurate measurements of these physical quantities without relying on more traditional methods, such as using a meter stick or a ruler.

**What is the electrical electronic measuring device?**

**What are the three electrical measurements?** Current, Voltage and Resistance  
The SI unit of resistance is the ohm ( $\Omega$ ). The resistance of a resistive circuit element changes with temperature.

**Why was Manchuria called Manchuria?** "Manchuria" – variations of which arrived in European languages through Dutch – is a calque of Latin of the Japanese placename Manshū (滿洲, "Region of the Manchus"), which dates from the 18th century.

**Which of the following regions has been known as and is sometimes called Manchuria?** Manchuria , or Northeast Chinese Dongbei or Tung-pei , Historical region, northeastern China. It consists of the modern provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang; the northeastern portion of Inner Mongolia autonomous region is sometimes also included.



**What did Japan call Manchuria?** The Japanese declared the area to be the new autonomous state of Manchukuo, though the new nation was in fact under the control of the local Japanese Army.

**What was the Manchurian dynasty called?** The Qing (or Ch'ing) dynasty, also called the Manchu (or Manzu) dynasty, was the last of the imperial dynasties of China, spanning from 1644 to 1911/12.

**Is Manchuria Russian or Chinese?** Manchuria is a region in East Asia. Depending on the definition of its extent, Manchuria can refer either to a region falling entirely within present-day China, or to a larger region today divided between Northeast China and the Russian Far East.

**What country is Manchuria today?** Today the principal rivals there are China, Japan and Russia, with the last named for the moment in the background. Although outside the Great Wall of China and originally a separate country, Manchuria is today a part of China, and is so recognized by the Powers.

**What is the new name for Manchuria?**

**What is the difference between Manchuria and Manchukuo?** Manchukuo is the term which the Japanese invented to call the area in Northeastern China which they occupied between 1932 and 1945. The area of Manchukuo comprised of the area which Western people often called Manchuria.

**When was Manchuria renamed?** Final answer: Manchuria was renamed Manchukuo by Japan in 1932 after it was invaded by the Japanese Imperial Army in 1931 and set up as a puppet state with the former Chinese Emperor as its nominal head.

**Where does the word Manchurian come from?** History. The word "Manchurian" means native or inhabitant of Manchuria (in northeast China); the dish, however, is a creation of Chinese restaurants in India, and bears little resemblance to traditional Manchu cuisine or Northeastern Chinese cuisine.

**Why did China lose Manchuria?** Seeking raw materials to fuel its growing industries, Japan invaded the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931. By 1937

Japan controlled large sections of China, and war crimes against the Chinese became commonplace.

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