What is the definition of a habitat?

**ANS** The place where an organism normally lives

What is the definition of a community?

**ANS** All the organisms that live in an area

What is the definition of population?

**ANS** The number of one species in an area

What is the definition of niche?

**ANS** The role an organism plays in its community

List the 3 parts of an ecosystem?

**ANS** animals + plants + habitat

What is the definition of a producer.

**ANS** An organisms that can make its own food by photosynthesis

What is the definition of a decomposer?

**ANS** an organisms that feed on dead or decay matter

What is the definition of a consumer?

**ANS** An organism that gets its food by eating other organisms

What does the arrow show in a food web or chain?

**ANS** the flow of energy

State two ways energy is lost from a food chain.

**ANS** As heat / movement / in waste

What is meant by a pyramid of biomass?

**ANS** A diagram that represent the mass of organisms at each successive level of a food chain.

What is meant by a pyramid of numbers?

**ANS** A diagram that represent the number of organisms at each successive level of a food chain.

What three things do plants compete for?

**ANS**  Light, water and soil nutrients

What three things do animals compete for?

**ANS** Food, shelter and water

What effect does VERY HIGH or LOW INTENSITY grazing have on species diversity?

**ANS** It reduces species diversity

What effect does HIGH INTENSITY grazing have on species diversity?

**ANS**. It maintains species diversity

What effect does pollution have on species diversity

**ANS** Any type of pollution decreases species diversity

Name two types of habitat destruction caused by humans

**ANS** Desertification and deforestation

What is natural selection?

**ANS** The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment, survive and breed, while those less well adapted fail to do so.

Why is the light form of the peppered moth better adapted to survive in rural areas?

**ANS** They gain camouflage on light coloured bark so are more likely to survive and pass their genes on to future generations.

Why is the dark form of the peppered moth better adapted to survive in polluted areas?

**ANS** They gain camouflage on dark coloured bark so are more likely to survive and pass their genes on to future generations.

What name is given to bacteria that are not killed by antibiotics?

**ANS** Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria

Describe two characteristics of a camel which make it better adapted to life in the desert

**ANS** Long eyelashes, spread toes, hump.

Describe two characteristics of a Arctic fox which make it better adapted to living in the Arctic

**ANS** Warm thick coat, white coat

Describe two characteristics of an elephant which make it better adapted to life in the grasslands

**ANS** large ears, long trunk

How have Darwin’s finches adapted to suit their habitat?

**ANS** Their beak shape has changed

Describe a seed eater’s beak.

**ANS** Wide and blunt to crack seed coats

Describe an insect eater’s beak.

**ANS** Long and thin to fit in holes in logs and trees

Describe how a desert plant is adapted to GAIN WATER

**ANS** Long roots to absorb water deep underground

Describe how a desert plant is adapted to STORE WATER.

**ANS** They have succulent tissues/ fleshy stems

Describe how desert plants are adapted to PREVENT WATER LOSS.

**ANS** Their leaves are reduced to spines and they have a waxy cuticle.

Green plants make their own food through a series of enzyme controlled reactions called?

**ANS** Photosynthesis.

What chemical is responsible for

absorbing light in a plant cell?

**ANS** Chlorophyll

What type of energy is the light energy converted into?

**ANS** Chemical energy

What is the name of the first stage of photosynthesis?

**ANS**

Photolysis

What is the raw material for photolysis?

**ANS** Water

What happens to a water molecule during photolysis?

**ANS** It is split into hydrogen and oxygen

What is the fate of the oxygen produced during photolysis?

**ANS** It diffuses out of the leaf

What is the fate of hydrogen produced during photolysis?

**ANS** It is picked up by a carrier and used in carbon fixation.

What is the second stage of photosynthesis called?

**ANS** Carbon Fixation

What is the raw material for Carbon Fixation?

**ANS** Carbon Dioxide

What structural carbohydrate can glucose be converted into for use in the cell wall?

**ANS** Cellulose

What carbohydrate can glucose be converted into for storage?

**ANS** Starch

What are the three limiting factors of photosynthesis?

**ANS** Temperature. Carbon Dioxide Concentration and Light Intensity.