Name	Date	
Chapter 4: The Organization of Life		
4-1: Ecosystems: Everything is Connected	<u>d</u>	
ecosystem:		
examples (not from the book):		
biotic factors:		
examples (not from the bk):		
abiotic factors:		
examples:		
Levels of living things		
organism:		
species:		
population:		
community:		
Provide 2 different examples (not found in the	book):	
organism:	organism:	
species:	species:	
population:	population:	
community:	community:	
Habitat: Examples of factors (characteristics) of a habi	tat:	
What happens if one of these factors change?		
Will an organism survive if a factors in its habi	itat changes? Explain.	
4-2: Evolution		
Who was Charles Darwin?		
hereditary:		
natural selection:		

Block_____

evolution:	
adaptation:	
Copy the table from page 98:	
Evolution by Natural Selection	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
From Wikipedia: The snowshoe hare (<i>Lepus americanus</i>), also called the varying hare, or snowshoe rabbit, is a species of hare found in North America. It has the name "snowshoe" because of the large size of its hind feet and the marks its tail leaves. The animal's feet prevent it from sinking into the snow when it hops and walks. Its feet also have fur on the soles to protect it from freezing temperatures. For camouflage, its fur turns white during the winter and rusty brown during the summer. Its flanks are white year-round. The snowshoe hare is also distinguishable by the black tufts of fur on the edge of its ears. Its ears are shorter than those of most other hares.	
What adaptations allow the hare to survive in the winter? How and why did these adaptations come about?	
coevolution: examples:	
artificial selection: examples: Evolution by Resistance:	
pesticide resistance:	

Chapter 5: How Ecosystems Work

5-1: Energy Flow in Ecosystems

Life Depends on the Sun: photosynthesis: formula: producer: autotroph: consumer: heterotroph: Exception to the Rule: Deep Ocean Ecosystem: What Eats What herbivores: examples: carnivores: examples: omnivores: examples: decomposers: examples: cellular respiration: formula: **Energy Transfer** When is the energy transferred from one organism to another? Food Chain: Example (not from the book): Food Web: Example (draw one not from the book):

trophic levels: Where does the energy go?

How much energy is available to the next trophic level?

Energy Pyramid

Energy Availability
Individuals

Trophic Levels

Number of

How Energy Loss Affects an Ecosystem: