Adaptations, interdependence & competition recall questions

1. What word describes the interaction of a community of living organisms with the non-living parts of their environment? Ecosystem
2. Say four things plants often compete for. Light, space, water and mineral ions from the soil.
3. Say three things animals often compete for. Food, mates, territory
4. Write down seven different abiotic factors. Light intensity, temperature, moisture levels, soil pH and mineral content, wind intensity and direction, carbon dioxide concentration for plants, oxygen concentration form aquatic animals.
5. Write down four different biotic factors that can affect a community. Availability of food, new predators, new pathogens, one species out competing another.
6. Write down one structural, one behavioural and one functional adaptation for a camel. Structural – large surface area to volume ration to help lose heat, Behavioural – rest in shade during the day to stay cool, Functional – produce little sweat and concentrated urine to conserve water.
7. Say three conditions where only extremophiles might survive

Adaptations, interdependence & competition recall questions

1. Say three conditions where only extremophiles might survive. High temperature, high salt concentrations and high pressure
2. Name one type of extremophile and where it lives. Bacteria living in deep see vents

Adaptations, interdependence & competition application questions

1. Explain what interdependence means.
2. Describe what a stable community is.
3. Explain why bluebells, a woodland ground level plant, grow in early spring. Describe the important abiotic factors.
4. Warmer water contains less dissolved oxygen. Explain why wind can be an important abiotic factor near lakes.
5. Sketch, and label with explanations, a predator-prey cycle for numbers of deer and wolves.
6. Choose some different animals and for each one write down structural, behavioural and functional adaptations that allow them to survive.