

**CHAPTER 3 PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGY****Review the Key Terms****abiotic factor** (ahy bi YAH tihk)**biosphere** (BI o sfeer)**commensalism** (kuh MEN suh liz um)**decomposer****ecosystem** (EE khy sihs tum)**food web****heterotroph** (HET uh ruh trohfs)**niche** (NIHCH)**population****symbiosis** (sihm bee OH sus)**autotroph****biotic factor** (bi YAH tihk)**community****ecology** (ih KAH luh jee)**food chain****habitat****mutualism** (MYEW chuh lih zum)**parasitism** (PAYR uh sih tih zum)**scavengers****trophic level** (TROH fihk)

Fill in the blank in each sentence below with the correct term from the list above. You will not use all the terms.

1. An organism's **habitat** is the place where it lives out its life.
2. Vultures are **scavengers** because they eat animals that are already dead.
3. The role a species plays in its community is called its **niche**.
4. The study of the way organisms interact with their environment is called **ecology**.
5. A **population** is a group of organisms that mate with one another and live in the same place at the same time.
6. A producer, or **autotroph**, uses the energy from the sun or energy stored in chemical compounds to make its own food.
7. The part of Earth that supports life is called the **biosphere**.
8. A **community** is a group of populations that interact with one another.
9. An organism that eats autotrophs is called a **heterotroph**.
10. The relationship between a flea and the dog it lives on is an example of **parasitism**.