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Copyright © Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Name Date Class The Nonliving Environment 33 Chapter 25 Section 1 Abiotic Factors A. Living or once-living environmental features are called biotic factors; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_biotic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors are nonliving physical features. B. Atmosphere–the \_\_\_\_\_\_abiotic\_\_\_\_\_\_ that surrounds Earth C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_soil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the major ingredient of the fluid inside the cells of all organisms D. \_\_\_\_\_\_soil\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–a mixture of mineral and rock particles, the remains of dead organisms, water, and air E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sunlight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the source of energy for most life on Earth F. Most organisms’ body \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_heat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should stay within the range of 0°C to 50°C for survival. 1. Temperature is affected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_latitude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; areas closer to the equator are warmer than areas farther from the equator. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_elevation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–distance above sea level that affects temperature, wind, and soil G. Climate–an area’s average \_\_\_\_\_\_weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions over time, including temperature, precipitation, and wind 1. For most living things, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_temperature\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_precipitation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two most important components of climate. 2. Heat energy from the Sun creates air currents called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_wind\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section 2 Cycles in Nature A. Earth’s biosphere contains a fixed amount of water, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and other materials that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_cycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the environment and are reused by different organisms. B. Water cycle–how water moves from Earth’s surface to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_evaporate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and back to the surface again 1. Evaporation–when liquid water changes into water \_\_\_\_\_\_gas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enters the atmosphere 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condensation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the process of changing water from a gas to a liquid 3. When water drops become large and heavy enough, they fall to the ground as rain or other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_liquids\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water cycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the transfer of nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil, to living organisms, and back to the atmosphere 1. Nitrogen fixation–a process in which some types of soil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bacteria\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can form the nitrogen compounds that plants need 2. Farmers replace nitrogen in the soil by growing nitrogen-fixing crops or using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plants\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that contain nitrogen compounds that plants need for growth. D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_soil nitrogen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–how carbon molecules move between the living and nonliving world 1. Producers remove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_carbon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the air during photosynthesis. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_carbon cycle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the chemical process that provides energy for cells Section 3 Energy Flow A. Matter can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_recycled\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over and over again, but energy is \_\_\_\_\_not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from one form to another. 1. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_photosynthesis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ producers convert light energy to chemical energy. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_chemosynthesis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–the production of energy-rich nutrient molecules from chemicals B. Energy stored in the molecules of one organism is transferred to another when one organism becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_food\_\_\_\_\_\_ for another organism. 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_energy transfer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–a simple way of showing how matter and energy pass from one organism to another 2. Food web–shows all the possible feeding \_\_\_\_relationship\_\_\_\_ among the organisms in a community C. \_\_\_energy pyramid\_\_\_\_\_–shows the amount of energy available at each feeding level in an ecosystem Meeting Individual Needs Note-taking Worksheet (continued)