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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)