

Communities and interdependence

**Put in order from smallest to largest:
community, organism, ecosystem,
population.**

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What is a population?

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What is a community?

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What is an ecosystem?

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**What is an abiotic factor? Give
examples.**

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What is a biotic factor? Give examples.

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What is competition?

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**How do predator and prey numbers
change together?**

All the organisms of one species living in the same area.

Organism, population, community, ecosystem.

A community together with the non-living (abiotic) parts of its environment, interacting with each other.

All the populations of different species living in the same area.

A living factor that affects a community, for example competition or predation.

A non-living factor that affects a community, for example temperature, light, water or pollutants.

More prey means more predators. More predators then reduce the prey, so predator numbers fall too. The cycle repeats.

Organisms needing the same limited resources, such as food, water, light or space.

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How can pollutants affect a community?

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What is interdependence?

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What is parasitism?

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What is mutualism? Give an example.

Species in a community depend on each other for food, shelter, pollination and seed dispersal, so a change in one affects others.

They can kill sensitive species, so the number of species and organisms falls.

Both organisms benefit. For example, nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the root nodules of legumes.

A parasite lives on or in a host and takes food from it. The parasite benefits and the host is harmed.