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| **Word** | **“Book/Teacher Given” Definition** | **Example/ Sentence** |
|
| 1. Predator | Animal that hunts/eats another animal | Wolf |
| 1. Prey | Animal that is hunted/eaten | Rabbit |
| 1. Autotroph | “Self”-feeder; makes their own food | Plants, Flowers, another name is producer |
| 1. Heterotroph | Feeds on “others”; organisms that obtain energy from other organisms | Consumers, wolf, rabbit |
| 1. Producer | Organisms that can make their own food by using energy from the Sun (photosynthesis) | Plants, flowers, grasses |
| 1. Consumer | Organisms that eat other organisms or organic matter | People, animals |
| 1. Decomposer | Organisms that get energy by breaking down the remains of dead organisms or animal wastes | Bacteria |
| 1. Herbivore | Eat only plants | Also called primary consumers, rabbit |
| 1. Omnivore | Eat plants/animals | Bears |
| 1. Carnivore | Eats only meat | Tiger; also called top-level consumers |
| 1. Scavenger | Omnivores that eat already dead plants, animals or garbage; “road kill crew” | Vultures, worms |
| 1. Food Chain | Simple diagram showing the flow of energy in an ecosystem | Grass -> Rabbit -> Wolf |
| 1. Food Web | Complicated diagram showing all feeding relationships | See pictures online |
| 1. Energy Pyramid | Diagram showing how energy flows through trophic levels | See pictures online |
| 1. Trophic Level | “Feeding levels”; organization of living things to show flow of energy | Producers, primary consumers; secondary consumers; tertiary consumers |
| 1. Matter | Anything that has mass and takes up space | “stuff” molecules atoms etc. |
| 1. Energy | Ability to do work | All living things need energy in order to do bodily functions and survive. |
| 1. Nutrients | Nonliving matter that organisms need | Carbon, Nitrogen, Calcium, etc. |
| 1. Population | All the same kind of organism in an area | Rabbits |
| 1. Community | Multiple populations in an area | Rabbits and wolves |
| 1. Species | A single kind of organism | Arctic Hare |
| 1. Ecosystem | All the biotic and abiotic factors interacting in an area. | Rabbits and wolves living in the forest by the pond. |
| 1. Photosynthesis | Process by which plants make food using sunlight, carbon dioxide and water. | X |
| 1. Cellular Respiration | Process by which plants and animals take sugars and break them down to use as energy. | X |
| 1. Calorie | Unit used to measure the amount of energy in food; amount of heat need to raise 1 ml of water 1 degree Celsius |  |