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|  | the air, water, minerals, organisms, and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time |
|  | Favorable, resulting in good |
|  | a living thing with parts that work together to carry on the processes of life |
|  | pertaining to life or living organisms |
|  | of or characterized by the absence of life or living organisms; refers to a factor in the environment that is not alive, such as rocks, elements, weather, and water |
|  | the living and nonliving things and the way they interact in an environment |
|  | all of the same kind of living things that live in one place |
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|  | something that survives, a natural process resulting in the evolution of organisms best adapted to the environment, a state of surviving; remaining alive |
|  | constituting a disadvantage, tending to cause great harm |
|  | the remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and that has been excavated from the soil |
|  | the natural environment of an organism; place that is natural for the life and growth of an organism |
|  | a class of individuals having some common characteristics or qualities; distinct sort or kind |
|  | threatened with a danger |
|  | a living thing that makes its own food |
|  | a living thing that eats other living things for food |
|  | an animal that eats plants |
|  | an animal that eats other animals |
|  | an animal that eats both plants and animals |
|  | an organism that breaks down wastes and remains of other organisms |
|  | the transfer of energy and matter from one living thing to another by eating and being eaten |
|  | a consumer that hunts other animals for food |
|  | an animal hunted by others for food |
|  | a system of overlapping food chains in which energy and matter flow through many branches |