EXAM EXPECTATIONS
MYP Biology
"Unit Two-Ecology"

STATE the aquatic biome in which salt water and fresh water are mixed
STATE the 2 classes organic molecules that require nitrogen to build them (the 2 classes that do not..)
STATE the average/usual amount of energy transferred from trophic level to another
DEFINE phylogeny
DEFINE genetic drift
DEFINE biomass
DEFINE organic molecules
DEFINE glycolysis
DEFINE cell respiration
DEFINE photosynthesis
DEFINE hydrolysis and dehydration synthesis
DEFINE atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere
DEFINE invasive species
DEFINE niche
DEFINE detritivores, decomposers
DEFINE mutations
DEFINE protozoa
DEFINE species
DEFINE symbioses
DEFINE reciprocal
LIST ways in which prey species might avoid predation
LABEL the process of transpiration on a model of the water cycle
LABEL the process of cellular respiration on a model of the carbon cycle
LABEL the process of nitrogen fixation on a model of the nitrogen cycle
LABEL the different zones in a model of aquatic biomes
APPLY the use of (+) and (-) symbols to explain interspecific interactions
IDENTIFY the type of symbiosis from a example
IDENTIFY polar, temperate and tropical zones on earth
IDENTIFY the different zones in aquatic ecosystems
IDENTIFY the process that builds most of the organic molecules found on earth
IDENTIFY an example of primary or secondary succession
OUTLINE primary and secondary production
OUTLINE community
OUTLINE ecosystems
OUTLINE resource partitioning
OUTLINE competitive exclusion
OUTLINE coevolution
OUTLINE interspecific and intraspecific competition
OUTLINE adaptations
OUTLINE evolution
OUTLINE El Nino
OUTLINE red tides
OUTLINE the two most fundamental and important processes that occur in ecosystems
OUTLINE the general climate, flora and fuana for each biome
DESCRIBE global wind patterns
DESCRIBE eutrophication
DESCRIBE the following biogeochemical cycles: water, carbon and nitrogen
COMPARE movement of water in the atmosphere at the equator and 23 degrees north and south latitude
COMPARE solar input and seasonal variation latitude
COMPARE seasonal variation and latitude
COMPARE range and distribution (from an ecology standpoint)
COMPARE species abundance and species richness
COMPARE producers and consumers

COMPARE primary and secondary succession
COMPARE food webs and food chains
COMPARE divergent and convergent evolution
COMPARE carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
COMPARE herbivory, predation, parasitism, competition, mutualism and commensalism
COMPARE day length with latitude
PREDICT the consequences of adding or removing a given organism from food web
PREDICT the consequences of altering nutrients to an aquatic ecosystem
CALCULATE energy available at one trophic level when given the energy of another trophic level
SUGGEST which biome might be more productive than another
SUGGEST which biome might be more physically demanding on the organisms that live there