



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing.

Physical	Biotope	Interactions	Interdependence	Humidity	Ecosystem	Population	Chemical
Biocenosis	Abiotic	Community	Relationships	Biotic	Hibernate	Salinity	Influence

Ecosystems

All the living things that live in a particular place and the among them and their environment, including the non-living things, form an, a functional unit of nature.

a) Components of an ecosystem

In any ecosystem, we can distinguish:

- The

It consists of all the living things in an ecosystem.

- The **biocenosis** or biological is composed of the organisms of different species.

- refers to members of the same species that are present in a community.

For example, in the Mediterranean we can identify different populations: pines, holm oaks, rabbits, foxes, eagles, etc. These populations form the biological community.

These living things are known as biotic components or **biotic factors** of the ecosystem.

- The biotope

The refers to the particular place or geographical area where a community lives.

It has specific environmental conditions determined by the non-living elements in the environment, such as, air, soil or, and a number ofand

..... factors, such as light,, or

These features are called the **abiotic factors** of the ecosystem



b) Interaction within an ecosystem

In every ecosystem there is a close relationship and between its biological community and its biotope. These are also part of the ecosystem.

-**factors** influence each other and they also have an on the biocenosis.

For example, makes the more arid, low temperatures makes animals, and so on.

- **factors** have an influence on each other and also on the biotope. Herbaceous plants attract more herbivores for example, and increases oxygen.