1. The ……………….. components (…………….. components) necessary for the existence of organisms in the environment.

   (i)     ……………          (ii) ……………          (iii) ……………

2. The ……………. components (……………… components) necessary for the existence of organisms in the environment.

   (i)     ……………          (ii)     …………..          (iii) ………………

3. Environmental conditions necessary for the existence of organisms.

   (i)     ……………     (ii) ………………(iii) ……………. (iv) rain

4. The balanced relationship between the ……………….. components and the …………..components is referred to as the …………………………….

5. Organizational levels in the biosphere

   individual → population → ……………….  → …………….. → ………………

6. A single …………….. belonging to a particular species is referred to as …………….

   Eg. man, *Rhizobium* bacteria, dog, cat, coconut tree, mango plant

7. A group of ……………. having …….……… features who contain …………… number of ……………… and who can reproduce ……………… off springs is called ……………….

8. Eg. Man, coconut tree, dog,

9. ………….. of organisms belonging to a particular ………….. living in a particular ………… during a specific period of ……………. is called a ………………..

   There were 5625 elephants in yala in 2010

10. All the …………….. living in a particular area who interact with each other is called a ………………………..

    Eg. Fish, aquatic plants, water snakes, birds in a pond

11. All ………………. and ……………… in a particular environment which interact with each other is called an ………………….

Water, soil, air, aquatic plants, fish, water snakes, birds in a pond

12.  All the places on ……………. where …………. are present are called the …………….

Eg -    ……………… (air), ……………… (soil), ………………… (water)

**Growth of populations and growth curves**

1.  The number of ……………… belonging to a particular …….……… living in a unit …………
of a selected habitat during a specific period of time is called the population ……...

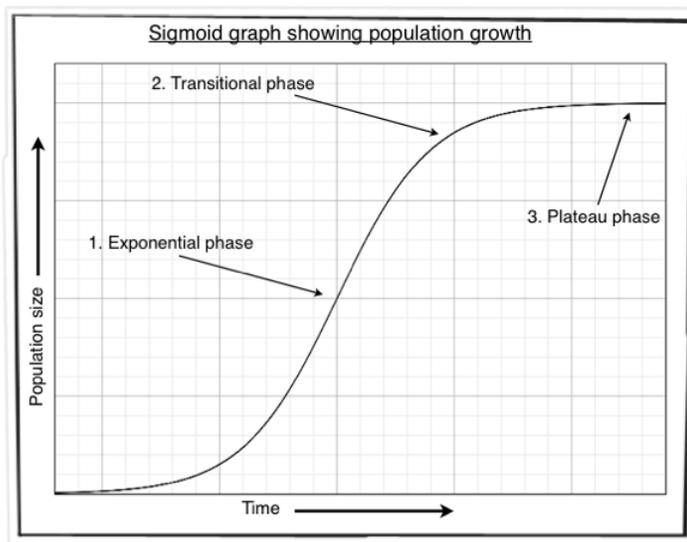Eg – the human population ……….. in Sri Lanka in 2014 was 329.12km$^{-2}$

2.  The factors which will increase the population …………….

(i)        …………..            (ii) ………………

3.  The factors which will decrease the population …………

(ii)        …………..            (ii) ……………...

**Typical growth curve of a population**

1. The shape of the graph is ……………….. shape

2. There are four phases in a typical growth curve of population

    (i)      Phase I - ……………………….. phase (lag phase)

    (a) The number of organisms increases …………….

    (b) Organisms are not well ……………. to the …………….

    (c) The number of ……………. organisms who can ……………. are less

    (ii)      Phase II - ………………….. phase (Exponential phase)

    (a) The number of organisms increases ………………

    (b) Organisms are well ……………….. to the environment

    (c) The number of ……………. organisms who could ………………. are more

    (d) Favourable ……………………… conditions and abundance of ………….

    (iii)      Phase III - Decelerating phase

    (a) The growth rate of population …………….

    (b) ………………. for limited resources such as ………….., ……….,

    (c) Spreading of …………….

    (d) Pathogens and …………………

    (iv)      Phase IV - Stationary phase/stabilized phase

    (a) The …………………. will not change (…………………)

    (b) The maximum number of organisms found in that environment is called the ………………………………….

    (c) At this state the number of …………… are almost equal to the number of …………………..

(d) Therefore the growth of the population is ………………..

**Growth curve of human population**

1. This curve has a shape of ……………….. shaped

2. Therefore the human population is still in …………………… phase

3. The reasons for high growth rate and the shape of the above curve

    (i)    Increase of ………….. rate        (ii) decrease of ………… rate

4. The above two facts are due to

    (i)    Development of ……………….

    (ii)    Development in the ………………. field

    (iii)    High rate of …………….. production