Interdependence

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: Ecosystems and adaptation | Exploring Science 7D

Q	Answer	Remember
1	the eater	Energy goes into the eater, so the arrow points at it: grass → rabbit means the rabbit eats the grass.
2	producer	Almost every food chain starts with a producer.
3	consumer	Consumers consume, which means they eat.
4	snail	Primary means first. The snail is the first animal to eat.
5	thrush	Secondary means second: the thrush eats the first consumer.
6	top predator	Top predators are at the end of the chain.
7	food web	A web shows that most animals eat more than one kind of food.
8	herbivore	Herb means plant. Carnivores eat meat, omnivores eat both.
9	predator	Predators hunt. Prey are hunted.
10	increases	Fewer predators means fewer rabbits get eaten.
11	ecosystem	A pond, a forest and a rock pool are all ecosystems.
12	habitat	A woodlouse's habitat is a damp, dark spot under a log.
13	pollination	Without insect pollinators, many fruit crops would not grow.
14	interdependence	Change one population and the others feel it too.
15	decomposers	Without decomposers, dead things would pile up forever.
16	decreases	With no grass left, many rabbits starve. Every change knocks on to the next.
17	bioaccumulation	Top predators eat lots of prey, so they collect the most poison.
18	heron	Each animal eats many of the one below, so the poison concentrates at the top.
19	It would fall, because fewer flowers get pollinated, so fewer apples form.	Farmers sometimes rent hives of bees for exactly this reason.
20	500 kJ	10% of 5000 = 500. Energy is lost as heat and waste at every step.

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