

## Key Words

<b>Food web</b>	Shows how food chains in an ecosystem are linked.	<b>Population</b>	The number of one type of species living in an area.
<b>Food chain</b>	Part of a food web. Starts with a producer and ends with	<b>Producer</b>	Green plant or algae that makes its food using the energy in
<b>Ecosystem</b>	All the living things and non-living environment within a	<b>Consumer</b>	Animal that eats other animals or plants.
<b>Environment</b>	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.	<b>Decomposer</b>	Organism that breaks down dead animals or plants so that nutrients can be recycled and returned to the surrounding water or soil.

## Learning Sequence

1. Ecosystems
2. Food webs and chains
3. Pollution
4. How do species depend on each other?
5. Food security

## Assessment

Food webs—pond task

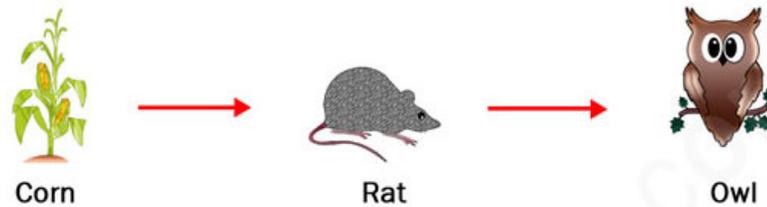
Test—Interdependence

## Food chains:

The arrows in a food chain show the transfer of energy through an ecosystem.

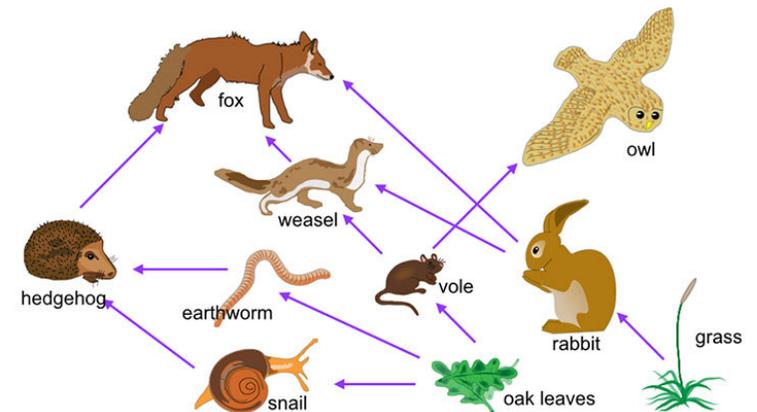
They start with a producer (plant or green algae), e.g. the corn below, which uses the energy in sunlight to make food .

Food chains end with a consumer. This is often a predator or carnivore that eats other animals e.g. the owl below is a predator that eats the rat.



## Food webs:

Food webs show how multiple food chains interact with each other. They also show how certain organisms compete for food sources at each level of the food chain.



## Interdependence:

Organisms in a food web depend on each other for nutrients. So, a change in one population leads to changes in others.

The population of a species is affected by the number of its predators and prey, disease, pollution and competition between individuals for limited resources such as water and nutrients.

Year 7 (unit title)