

## Subject: Science (Biology)

## Topic: Ecosystem Interdependence

Year Group: 7



Food Chain and Food webs							
Energy is transferred along the food chain. Some energy are							
transferred to the organism in the level above.							
Primary Cocondony Textions							
Producer							
acacia tree impala cheetah lion							
Disruption to a food chain							
Ι	Interdependence	ls the way on each c	stamen	anther			
2	Consumer	If the con number o increase u organism	mame				
3	Bioaccumulation	ls the pro as pesticio along a fo	OVU	le			
Pollination is the fertilization of the ovule.							
	Cross pollination		ls between two different types of plant.	I	W		
	Self pollination		Happens within the same	2	0;		
			plant.	3	w		

	Cor	Competition					K	ey Vocabulary			
	2	Hare – Prey Hare populati more	Lyn> on in	$\gamma$ nx - Predator n increases $\rightarrow$ Lynx survive longer, more to eat, reproduce				Food web	Sho in a linl	ows how food chains an ecosystem are ked.	
	3	Lynx populati	on increase $\rightarrow$ eat more preys $\rightarrow$ Hare population decrease					-	-		
	4	Eventually, not enough food for lynx $\rightarrow$ population drop.						Food Chain	Pa sta	Part of a food web, starting with a producer,	
	5 Less lynx feeding on the hare $\rightarrow$ hare population increase and the cycle starts again.								eno pre	ending with a top predator.	
serve snowshoe hare 100000 80000 60000 40000 20000 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 time (years)						3	Ecosystem	Th give not	e living things in a en area and their n-living environment.		
						80	4	Environment	Th wa org	e surrounding air, ter and soil when an ganism lives.	
	petal Parts of a flower						5	Population	Gr spe	oup of the same ecies living in an area.	_
- atter carpel		t style	I Male	Male Part of the flower Stamen	Female part of the flower	9					_
			Stamen	Carpel		6	Consumer	An	Animal that eats other animals or plants.		
	oule seal		2	Anther produces	Stigma is sticky to catch grains of pollenStyle holds up the stigma		7				
			3	Filament holds up the				Decomposer	· Or do	Organism that breaks down dead plant and animal material so nutrients can be recycles back to the soil or	
				anther					ani		
			4		Ovary contains ov	ovules			bac		
	Geri the s	mination is the eed needs.	e pro	cess in which the <b>seed</b> begin	s to grow, for this to	occur		tigma — pollen grai	wa	ter.	
	I	Water	t	To allow the seed to swell and o start growing.	nbryo		ovule nucleus ovule	S			
	2	Oxygen	F	For that the cell can start respi germination .	gy for		wary-				
	3 Warmth To allow the chemical reactions to start to occur within the seed.					within		The tube grows out of the pollen grain and down through the style.	The pollen nucleus m down the tube.	oves The pollen nucleus joins with the ovule nucleus. Fertilisation takes place and a seed will form.	