

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 2: Energy Flows and Matter Cycles in Ecosystems

Chapter Review (p.56)



Key Idea: The _____ is the source of all the _____ in most ecosystems.

Sketch and label Figure 1 (p.29) showing the process of photosynthesis.

^{Use}
Vocabulary: ~~Cut~~ the definitions from the sheet provided ~~and glue them below the term~~
~~OR, if you prefer,~~ neatly print the entire definition.)

Niche:

Photosynthesis:

Producers:



Key Idea: Energy _____ ecosystems.

Draw an example of a FOOD CHAIN that could exist in the Okanagan with at least 4 organisms in it.

Vocabulary:

Consumers:

Herbivores:

Carnivores:

Omnivores:

Detritivores:

Decomposers:



Key Idea: A _____ can be used to show how _____
flows _____ an ecosystem.

Vocabulary:

Food Chain:

Food Web:



Key Idea: A model can be used to show how the _____ of energy that
is available to organisms _____ at each _____ in the
food chain.

Explain (using words or a diagram) how the Sun's energy is used by the organisms at the top of an ecological pyramid.

Vocabulary:

Ecological Pyramid:



Key Idea: Matter _____ with ecosystems.

If no *new* water ever arrives on Earth, where do rain and snow come from?

What would happen to the carbon cycle if there were no decomposers?

Vocabulary:

Cycle:

TURN PAGE OVER - there's a little more on the other side of this page.

Your Chapter 2 Test in NEXT CLASS.

Use this booklet for studying. If you have time, you should review the whole chapter in the textbook (p. 28-57). Do not just read the main body of text, but also read the learning tips, look at all the figures and read their captions. You can check your understanding by mentally answering all of the *CYU* questions and chapter review questions. If you don't know the answer, go back, reread that section and then try again.

Chapter 2 Vocabulary Definitions

Here are the definitions of the Chapter 2 vocab words in random order. Cut them out and glue them under their matching vocab word in the Chapter 2 Review Booklet.

- A model that shows the effects of the loss of energy in a food chain; at each higher level of the pyramid, the amount of available energy and the number of organisms decreases.
- A consumer that eats other animals; for example, wolves and orca.
- A consumer that eats only plants.
- A model that represents several interconnected food chains.
- The way that an organism fits into an ecosystem, in terms of where it lives, how it obtains its food, and how it interacts with other organisms.
- Anything that happens over and over again; for example, the seasons of the year and the phases of the moon.
- A consumer that eats both plants and animals.
- A model that shows how food energy is passed from one organism to another in a feeding pathway.
- An organism, such as an animal, that must obtain its food by eating other organisms in its environment.
- The process in which the Sun's energy is used by plants to produce simple sugars from carbon dioxide and water; oxygen is released in the process.
- An organism that feeds on large nits of dead and decaying plant and animal matter; for example, earth worms, dung beetles, and wolverines.
- An organism that gets its food energy by breaking down the final remains of living things, such as dead animals and plants and animal waste; for example, bacteria and fungi.
- An organism that can make its own food from non-living materials.