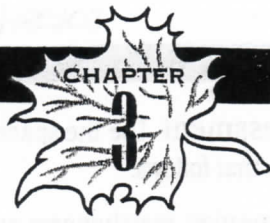


CHAPTER REVIEW



How ECOSYSTEMS WORK

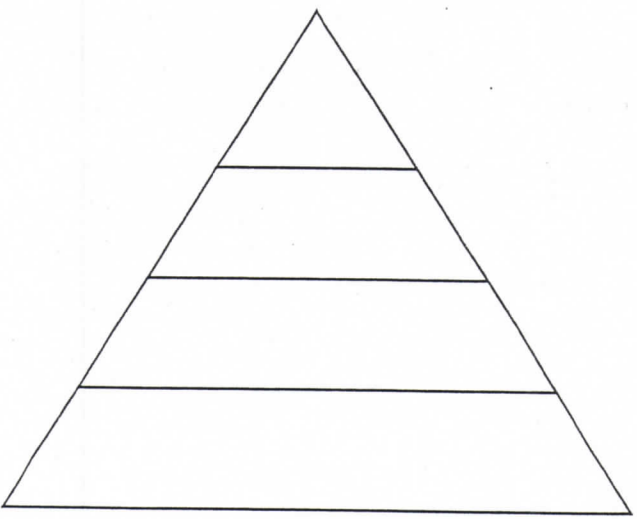
Matching Match each example in the left column with the appropriate term from the right column.

- _____ 1. herbivore
- _____ 2. carnivore
- _____ 3. producer
- _____ 4. omnivore
- _____ 5. decomposer

- a. oak tree
- b. raccoon
- c. spider
- d. mushroom
- e. aphid

Concept Mapping

6. Draw an energy pyramid using the following organisms found in the temperate forest of North America: shrubs, trees, bears, insects, woodpecker, hawk, rabbit, cougar, and deer. Beside your diagram, explain why you placed these animals as you did.



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WKSHT - FOOD WEB

Alternative Assessment Use the space below to create a diagram of the food web described and to answer the question that follows.

In a mountain meadow, grasshoppers and aphids eat the flowers and grasses. Ladybugs eat the aphids, and bluejays eat the grasshoppers and ladybugs. Bluejays also eat grass seeds and pine nuts and even an occasional small frog from the pond. The frogs ate algae in the pond when they were tadpoles, but now they catch grasshoppers and other insects. The field mice eat grass seeds and pine nuts. Rabbits eat young grass shoots, and the deer browse on small green willow twigs. Owls and hawks eat the frogs, mice, and rabbits, and once in a while a cougar visits the meadow and preys on a fawn or sick deer.

Draw a food web that shows these relationships (you may draw pictures or just write the names). Use arrows to show who eats what. Then answer the following question: Do you think there would be more rabbits or owls living in this area? Explain your answer.



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