

**4.3 Assessment**

Match each description on the left with the term on the right. Each term may be used more than once.

Description	Term
1. ____ organism that makes its own food to get the energy it needs to live	A. consumer
2. ____ model that describes how the stored energy in food is passed on from one living thing to another	B. decomposer
3. ____ golden eagle that preys on a marmot	C. food chain
4. ____ organism that breaks down dead organic material to obtain the energy it needs to live	D. food web
5. ____ model of feeding relationships that shows a network of interacting and overlapping food chains	E. producer
6. ____ organism that consumes other organisms to get the energy it needs to live	
7. ____ grasses that carry out photosynthesis	

Circle the letter of the best answer for questions 8 to 17.

8. In a food chain, each time energy is transferred to the next level some of the energy is lost as unusable

- A. heat.    C. waste.  
 B. food.    D. water.

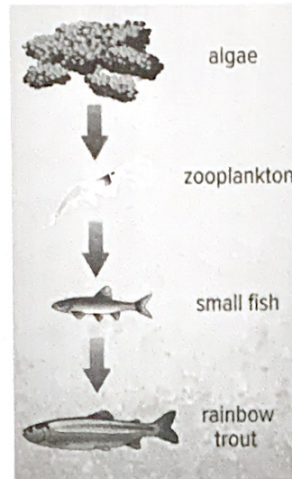
9. Which is **not** a reason why only a small percent of food energy is available at the next level of an energy pyramid?

- A. Some of the original food energy has been used already to support life functions, such as growth and cellular respiration.  
 B. Some energy is changed into heat that is given off into the environment. This energy cannot be used by other living things.  
 C. Some energy is stored in wastes (urine and feces) that are excreted into the environment.  
 D. There is a constant flow of energy needed to sustain living things in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

10. In an energy pyramid, how much energy is lost with each step up?

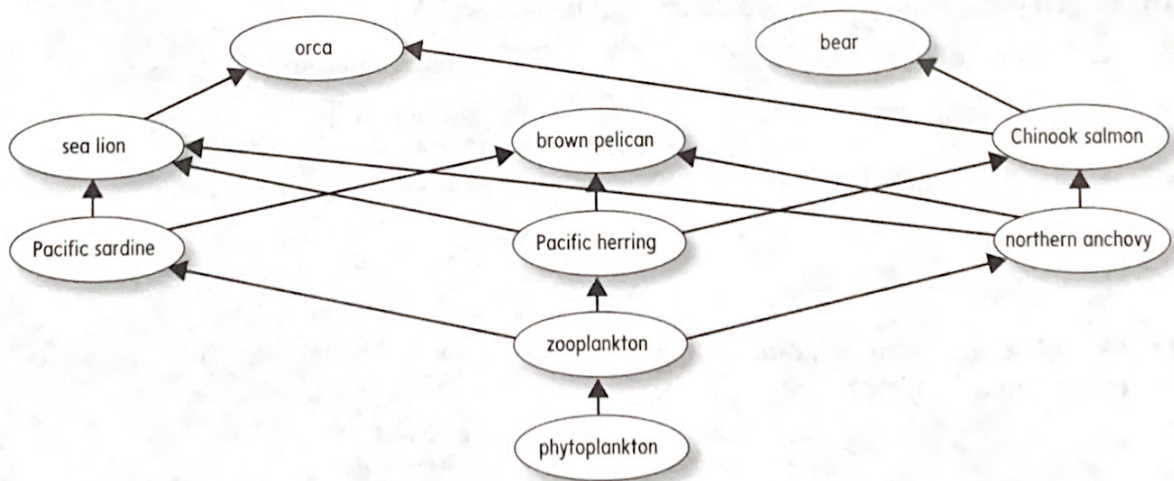
- A. 10%    C. 50%  
 B. 25%    D. 90%

11. If the algae in the food chain shown produce 10 000 energy units, how many energy units are available for the small fish?



- A. 10  
 B. 100  
 C. 1 000  
 D. 10 000

Use the diagram of the food web to answer questions 12 to 17.



12. Which organisms are preyed on by brown pelicans?
- A. orcas, zooplankton, Pacific herring  
 B. Pacific sardine, Chinook salmon, bear  
 C. northern anchovy, Pacific herring, Pacific sardine  
 D. sea lion, phytoplankton, northern anchovy



