

# Section Quick Check

## CHAPTER 2

# Section 2: Flow of Energy in an Ecosystem

After reading the section in your textbook, respond to each statement.

1. **State** why detritivores are an important part of the ecosystem.

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2. **Describe** how food chains are related to food webs.

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3. **Differentiate** among herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores.

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4. **Predict** how the removal of an herbivore from a food web could affect the entire community.

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Use your book or dictionary, and the following list of terms to fill in vocabulary terms in this paragraph about food chains.

Autotroph    biomass    carnivore    decomposer    detritivore    food chain  
food web    herbivore    heterotroph    omnivore    trophic level

In a (5) \_\_\_\_\_, matter and energy move from (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to (8) \_\_\_\_\_. A food chain is made of many steps; each organism in the food chain represents a step called a (9) \_\_\_\_\_. An (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is a heterotroph that eat only plants, whereas a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ preys on other heterotrophs. An (12) \_\_\_\_\_ eats both plants and animals. Nutrients are returned to the soil, air, and water by (13) \_\_\_\_\_. A model that shows all the possible feeding relationships at each trophic level is called a (14) \_\_\_\_\_. If you were a scientists and you wanted to determine the weight of living material at a certain trophic level, you would measure the (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

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# COMMUNITIES.

## TROPHIC LEVELS\*

PRODUCER: - Green

HERBIVORE (PRIMARY CONSUMER): - Blue

PRIMARY CARNIVORE (SECONDARY CONSUMER): - orange

SECONDARY CARNIVORE (TERTIARY CONSUMER): - Red

DECOMPOSER: - Brown

## FOOD WEB\*

CONSUMPTION: - purple DECOMPOSITION: - yellow

