

1 What do pesticides kill? Tick the *best* answer.

- ☐ all small animals ☐ animals that harm things that humans want to use
☐ bees ☐ slugs and other small animals that damage garden plants

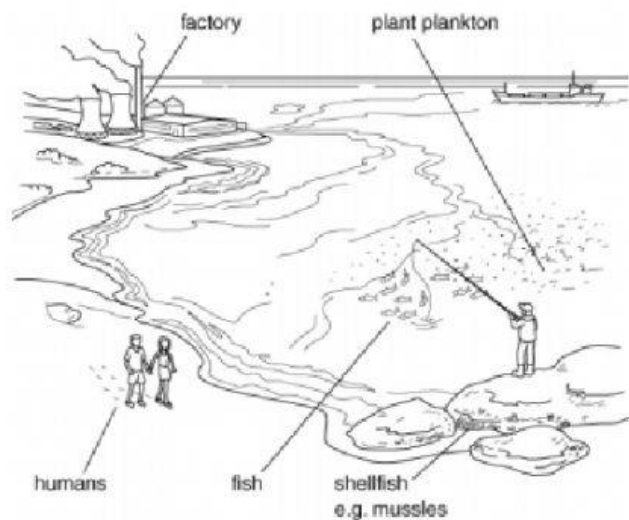
2 What do the arrows in a food chain show? Tick the *best* answer.

- ☐ which way the organisms go ☐ what eats what
☐ what different organisms eat ☐ increasing size of organisms
☐ the direction in which energy flows in the food chain

3 Write down *one* way that an animal loses some of the energy it gets from a plant.

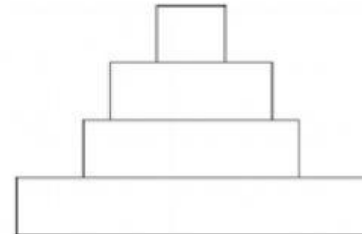
4 The drawing shows Minamata Bay in Japan.

a Draw a food chain below using all the organisms labelled in the picture.



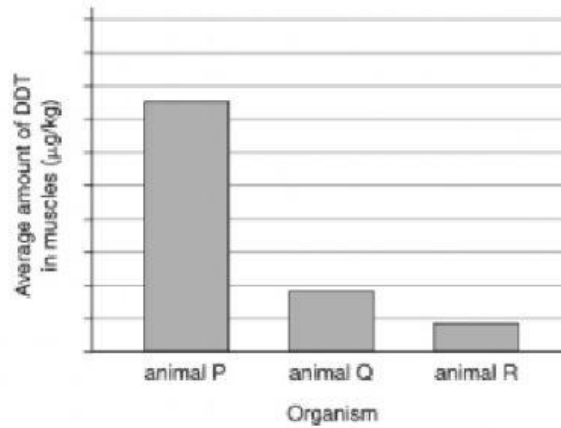
b Write the names of the organisms from your food chain on the pyramid of numbers on the right.

c In the 1950s a plastics factory was putting poisonous mercury into the sea. Which of the following explains why 70 people living around the bay died? Tick the correct box.



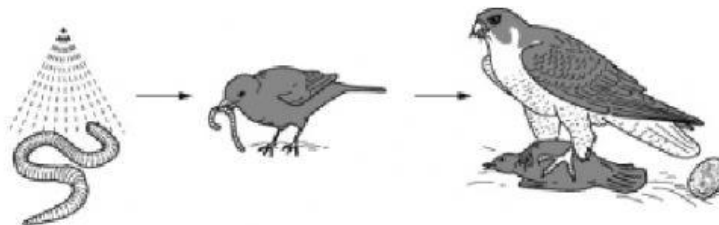
- ☐ The mercury was not destroyed inside the fish and people ate lots of fish and so ate lots of mercury.
☐ People drank the sea water and so lots of mercury got into their bodies.
☐ The mercury soaked into people's bodies when they went swimming in the sea.

The bar chart shows the amounts of pesticide found in the muscles of three woodland animals in a particular area.

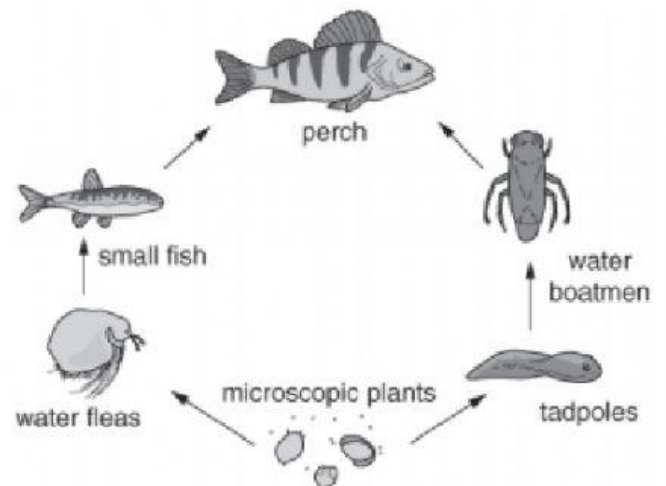


- a Of the three animals shown on the bar chart, which is most likely to be:
- a top predator
 - a herbivore?
- b Sketch a pyramid of numbers for these organisms with 'leaves' as your producer.

DDT is a pesticide that has never been used in Antarctica. However, the chemical is found in the muscles of penguins. Explain why you think this is.



Look at this food web from a warm, shady pond.



(a) Write down **one** food chain from the food web.

(b) From your food chain, write down the name of **one** predator and its prey.

predator _____

prey _____

(c) Name **two** physical environmental (abiotic) factors affecting this pond.
