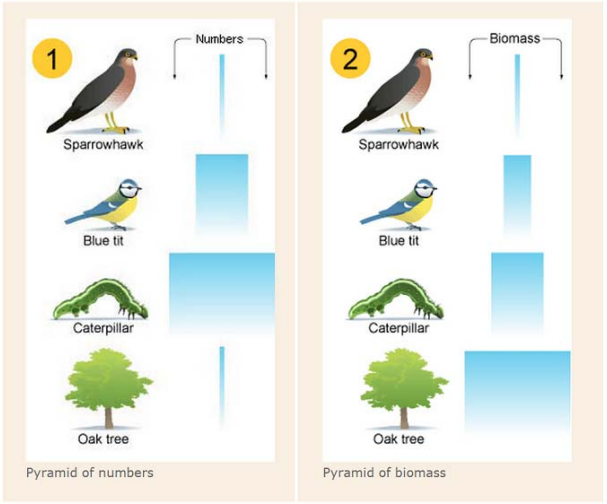
Year 7/8- Life processes (part 2)

Energy	The chemical potential energy stored in each trophic level
Pyramids of biomass	The dry mass of an organism is called its **biomass**. The total biomass at a particular step in a food chain is always less than the total biomass at the step before it
Energy Transfer	This is the direction in which energy flows in the food chain.
Energy loss	energy released by respiration is used for movement and other life processes, and is eventually lost as heat to the surroundings. Energy is lost in waste materials, such as faeces
Parasite	The parasite benefits from this arrangement, but the host suffers as a result
Host	The organisms that a parasite lives on
Mutualist	A **mutualistic** relationship is when two organisms of different species "work together," each benefiting from the relationship
Oxpecker (mutualistic relationship)	Oxpeckers (birds) land on rhinos or zebras and eat ticks and other parasites that live on their skin. The oxpeckers get food and the beasts get pest control.
Indigenous species	Species and communities that occur naturally, not as accidental or deliberate introductions, in an area.
Non-indigenous species	A species introduced to the habitat, example of these include the cane toad and the rabbit
Organ	A group of tissues that perform a specific function
Heart	A muscular organ responsible for pumping blood around the body.
Blood	Is a liquid containing many cells that carries oxygen and carbon dioxide around the body
Lungs	The pair of organs in the chest that performs breathing
Breathing	The physical process of taking air into and out of the lungs
Diaphragm	A muscle at the base of the lungs that contacts and relaxes to increase volume and draw air into the lungs
Circulatory system	An organ system comprising of the heart, lungs and blood vessels



This image shows a pyramid numbers and a pyramid of biomass

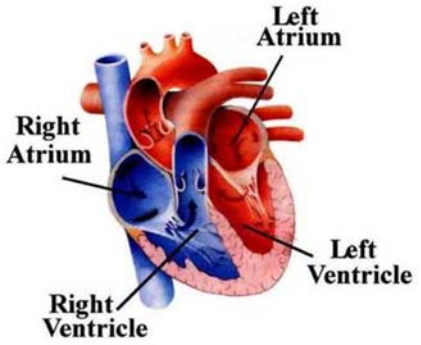


Diagram of the heart

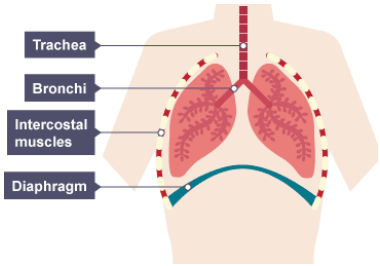


Diagram of the lungs

Quizlet

Bitesize

PRIDE THROUGH SUCCESS

Year 7/8- Life processes (part 2)		
Learning Outcome	**Strengthen**	**Extend**
3.2, 3.3	1. produce a pyramid of number for: 1 oak tree, 100 greenfly, 3 blue tits and 1 kite 2. Produce an approximate pyramid of biomass for the same species in question one. 3. **recall** 3 ways energy is lost at each trophic level	4. if the pyramid of biomass was inverted **explain** why this would not work 5.
3.4		
3.5		
3.6, 3.7		
4.1		
4.2		
4.3		