

#### Section 1: Food Chains and Predator-Prey Relationships

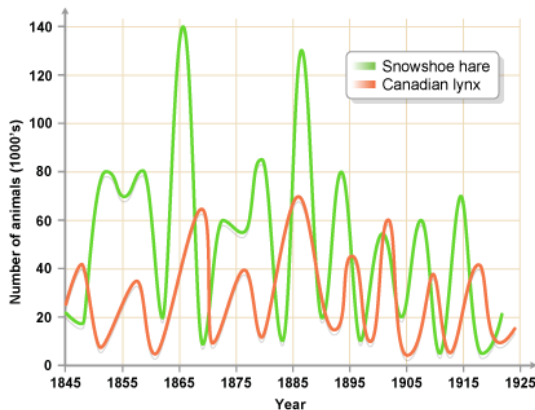


**Producer** – Start of a food chain. Produces **glucose** through **photosynthesis**.

**Primary Consumer** – Eats a **producer**. **Prey** of secondary consumer.

**Secondary Consumer** – Eats a **primary consumer**. **Predator** of primary consumer.

**Tertiary Consumer** – **Predates** on **secondary consumer**.



#### Predator-prey cycles

The population of the **prey increases** **More food** is available for the **predators**, so their population increases. There are **more predators** so the **population of the prey decreases**. There is **less prey to feed on** so the population of **predators decreases**. 19 The **cycle restarts** from the beginning.

#### Section 4: Carbon cycle steps

Photosynthesis	<b>Plants absorb CO<sub>2</sub></b> from atmosphere.
Respiration	<b>Animals, plants and micro-organisms</b> respire, <b>releasing CO<sub>2</sub></b> into the atmosphere.
Decay	The carbon in dead organisms is <b>released to the atmosphere</b> by <b>micro-organisms respiring</b> .
Combustion	Carbon locked in <b>fossil fuels</b> is <b>released</b> as CO <sub>2</sub> when fuels are <b>burned</b> .

#### Section 2: Rates of Decomposition (Separate)

Decomposers	<b>Microorganisms that break down waste products and dead bodies</b>
Factors affecting rate of decay	Temperature, oxygen availability and moisture levels
Anaerobic decay	Decay without the presence of oxygen produces methane gas – biogas.

#### Section 3: Water cycle steps

Evaporation	<b>Liquid water is turned into water vapour</b> in the <b>atmosphere</b> .
Condensation	Water vapour <b>condenses to form clouds</b> .
Precipitation	Water is deposited from clouds as <b>rain</b> .

