

## Trophic level in an ecosystem

Level: GSCE AQA 8461

Subject: Biology

Exam Board: Suitable for all boards

Topic: Trophic level in an ecosystem

Level: Hard

This is to be used by all students preparing for AQA Biology 8461 foundation or higher tier but it is also suitable for students of other boards



Q1. The table shows energy transfers in a large insect and a small mammal.

Both animals feed mainly on grass.

Energy transfer	Amount of energy in kJ.				
	Large insect	Small mammal			
Eaten as grass	4.00	25.00			
Absorbed into body	1.60	12.50			
Leaves body as faeces	2.40	12.50			
Production of new tissue	0.64	0.25			
Transferred by respiration	0.96	12.25			

(a)	What percentage of the energy in food is transferred into new tissue in the large insect?
	Show clearly how you work out your answer.
	Answer =

(2)



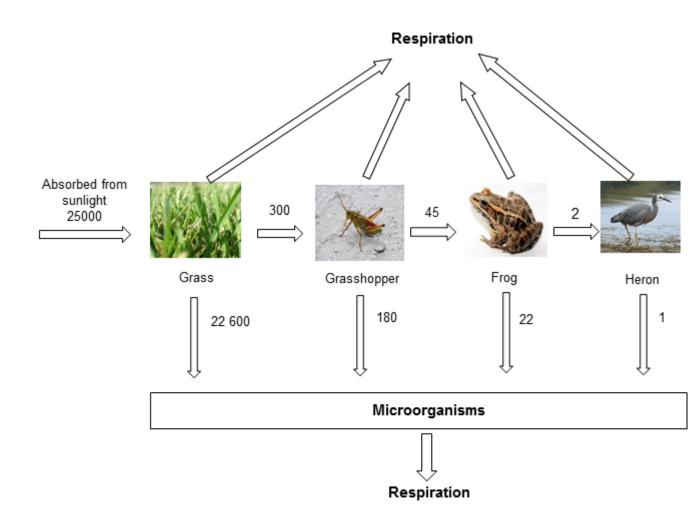
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(b)	The proportion of energy in the food transferred into new tissue is much greathe large insect than in the small mammal.	ater in
	Explain why as fully as you can.	
	You should include references to the data in your answer.	
		(3) (Total 5 marks)



**Q2.** The diagram shows the annual energy flow through 1 m<sup>2</sup> of a habitat.

The unit, in each case, is kJ per m<sup>2</sup> per year.



a)	transferred to the frog.	
	Show clearly how you work out your answer.	
	Answer %	(2)
b)	All of the energy the grass absorbs from the sun is eventually lost to the surroundings.	
	In what form is this energy lost?	

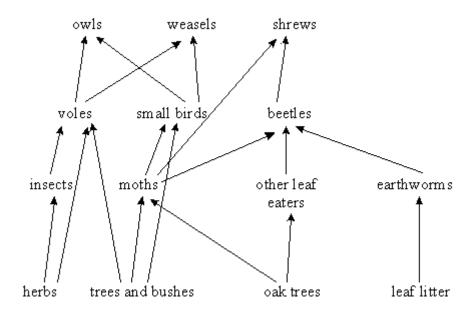


—· [- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Explain how.	
In this habitat microorganisms help to recycle materials.	(2)
	(2)
To gain full marks you must use data from the diagram.	
=xpiain wny.	
	In this habitat microorganisms help to recycle materials.

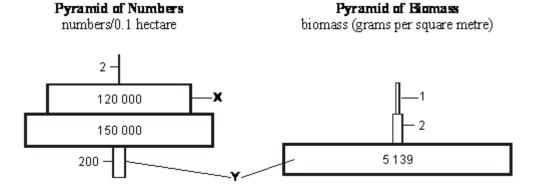
Grass by By Catarina Carvalho from Lisboa, Portugal (Flickr) [CC-BY-2.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Grasshopper by I, Daniel Schwen [GFDL, CC-BY-SA-3.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Frog by Brian Gratwicke (Pickerel Frog) [CC-BY-2.0], via Wikimedia Commons. Heron by Glen Fergus (Own work, Otago Peninsula, New Zealand) [CC-BY-SA-2.5], via Wikimedia Commons.



**Q3.** The diagram below shows a food web for a wood.



(a) The diagrams below show a pyramid of the numbers and a pyramid of the biomass for 0.1 hectare of this wood.



(i) Name **one** organism from the level labelled X.

(1)

(ii) Explain, as fully as you can, why the level labelled Y is such a different width in the two pyramids.

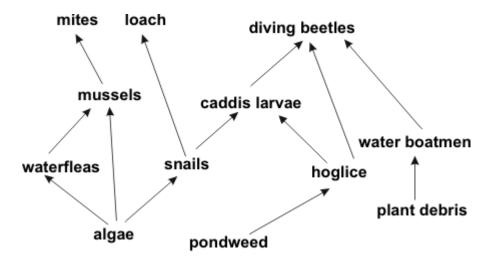


(3)

(Total 14 marks)

(b)	Explain, as fully as you can, what eventually happens to energy from the sun which is captured by the plants in the wood.

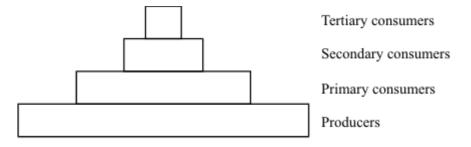
**Q4.** The diagram below shows a food web for some of the organisms which live in a pond.



(a)	(i)	Name <b>one</b> secondary consumer in this food web.					
			(1)				

(3)

(b) This is a pyramid of biomass for the organisms in the aquarium.



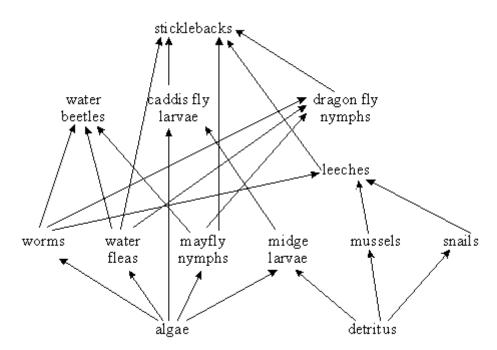


Some of the biomass of the producers is **not** transferred to the tertiary consumers.

Explain, as fully as you can, what happens to this biomass.

(6) (Total 10 marks)

**Q5.** The diagram below shows a food web for some of the organisms which live in a pond.



You may need to use information from the food web to help you to answer the following questions.

(a) The algae photosynthesise. Complete the equation for photosynthesis.

carbon dioxide +	+	+	light energy	-	sugar	+	
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(b)	Only a small percentage of the Sun's energy captured by the algae is eventually incorporated into the body tissues of the stickleback. Explain, as fully as you can, what happens to the rest of the energy captured by the algae.
	(8) (Total 10 marks)

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The diagram shows the flow of energy through a forest. The figures are in kilojoules of energy per square metre per year.

Trees 24 000	1600	Herbivares	400	Carnivores
24 000				

(a)	What percentage of the energy in the trees is passed on as food for the carnivores? Show clearly how you work out your final answer.	
	per cent	(2)
(b)	Give <b>three</b> reasons why so little of the energy in the trees is passed on to the carnivores.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	(Total 5 ma	(3) arks)

**Q6.** The diagram shows the annual flow of energy through a habitat.

The figures are in kJ m<sup>-2</sup>.

Sunl 4 ×	ight 10 <sup>6</sup>								
		Green plants 2.4 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	2500	Plant-eating insects	200	Insect-eating birds	15	Predatory birds	
(a)	(i)	Calculate the energy in the			gy in su	nlight that was t	ransferr	ed into	
		Show clearly h	now you	work out your a	answer.				
				Ansv	ver =			%	
									(2)
	(ii)	Suggest reaso (a)(i) was so lo		the percentage	energy	transfer you ca	lculated	in part	
									(2)



		(3) (Total 7 marks)
	Suggest explanations for the difference in the amount of energy transferred two types of bird.	I to the
. ,	amount transferred to the predatory birds.	
(b)	Compare the amount of energy transferred to the insect-eating birds with the	ne