

## Practice Identifying One Main Learning Goal

### Matter and Energy in Food Webs

Use Analysis Guide A: Identifying One Main Learning Goal to assess the quality of the following candidate learning goals.

One Main Learning Goal	Strong Learning Goal? Yes/No	Reasons
1. An example of a food chain is when squirrels eat nuts, then hawks eat squirrels, then vultures and bacteria eat a dead hawk.		
2. The roles of producers, consumers, and decomposers in food webs		
3. What did you have for dinner last night, and where did it come from?		
4. Energy relationships in food webs		
5. Cows are consumers, grass is a producer, and bacteria are decomposers.		
6. Arrows show what eats what in a food web.		
7. Plants are called producers because they are the only organisms that can make their own food.		
8. Describing the food web in a classroom aquarium		
9. Food gives living things both the energy and the matter they need to live and grow.		
10. Living things need food.		

One Main Learning Goal	Strong Learning Goal? Yes/No	Reasons
11. Every organism's food can be traced back to sunlight.		
12. Decomposers recycle matter by breaking down dead organisms into minerals, carbon dioxide, and water that plants can use again.		
13. Building and observing the recycling of matter in a compost bin		
14. Inside cells, energy stored in food is changed into energy (ATP) that can be used to do the work of the cell.		
15. Food webs are organized into trophic levels.		
16. There are differences between energy pyramids, food chains, and food webs.		
17. Although matter changes forms and moves from organism to organism in food chains, no matter is ever lost or destroyed. The total amount of matter in the system remains the same.		
18. Are minerals in the soil food for plants?		
19. Organisms can use the matter in food as building blocks for making new body parts.		
20. Students should be able to draw a picture showing how matter moves from organism to organism in a food web.		