

Table of Contents

CSF Schedule	3
Introduction	4
Food Chains Unit – Curriculum Connections Web	5
Setting the Stage	6
KWL Chart	7
How to Make a Thought Web	8
Vocabulary	9
FOOD CHAINS AND FOOD WEBS	
What is a Food Chain?	11
Who Eats What? Food Chains and Food Webs	12
Enjoying the Book.....	13
Put these Food Chains in Order	14
Make a Mobile	15
Everybody’s in a Chain.....	17
The Magic School Bus Gets Eaten	18
Enjoying the Book.....	19
An Ocean Food Web.....	20
Land Food Chains	21
Linking the Chain	22
Food Chain Strips	24
Where do I Fit Into the Chain?	28
Food Pyramid	29
What I Have Eaten	30
Other Food Chains	31
Word Puzzle	32
Venn Diagram	33
The Whole Wide World	34
Look in Your Own Backyard	35
Findings in Our Backyard	36
Our Backyard Graph	37
Natural Science Journal Article	38
The Tasmanian Tiger	40
Review and Reflection	41
ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION	
Insect Individuality	42
Insect Question Cards	43
How do Plants and Animals...?	44
How Animals Adapt to their Environment	45
Arrowhead	47
Review and Reflection	49
ECOSYSTEMS	
Ecosystems: Food Webs	50
Ponds and Pond Life	51
What’s What in the Ecosystem	52
Make A Mini Pond	53
Make A Pond Insect Aquarium.....	54
Make A Worm Farm	55
Review and Reflection	58
Bibliography and Related Resources	59

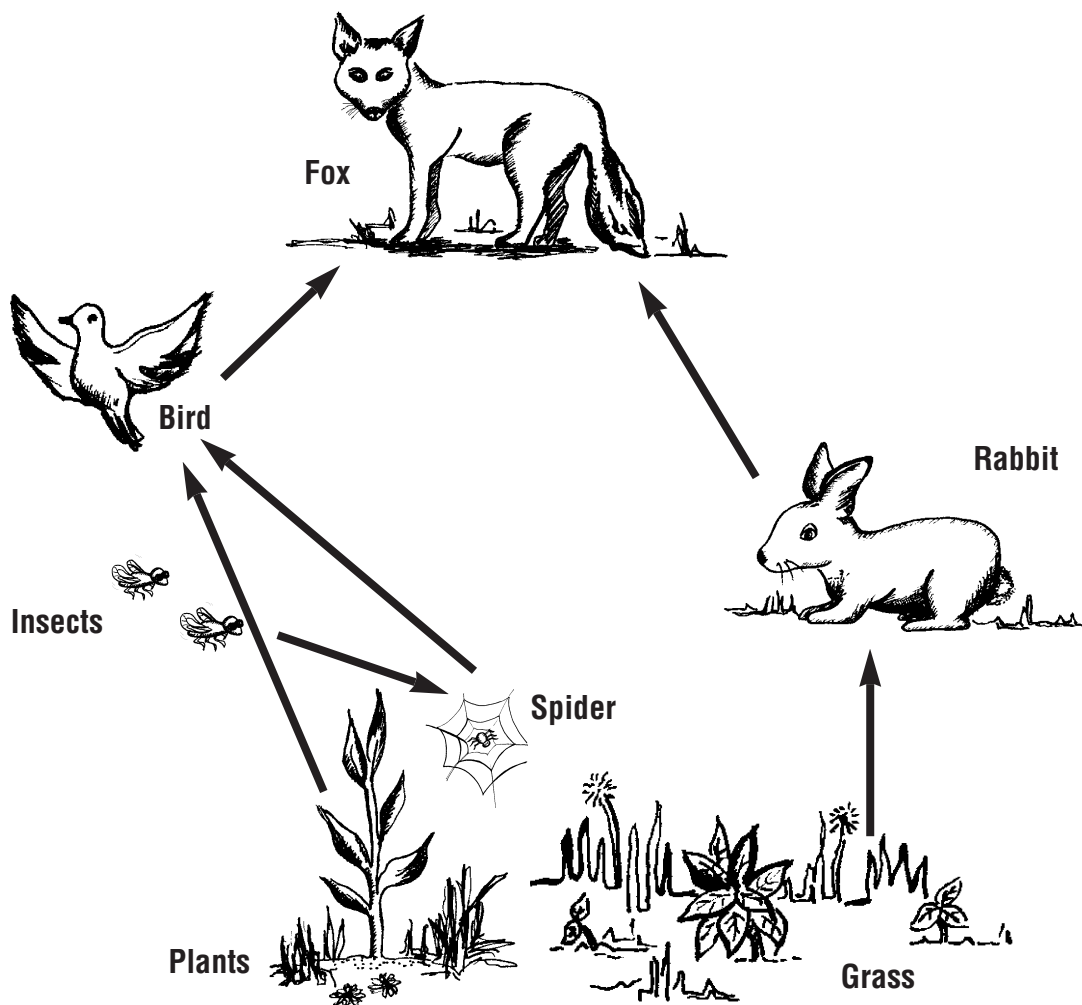
Introduction

Food chains help us to understand how animals and plants are interdependent. They also help us learn about purpose in nature. Children learn that what may seem to be an act of cruelty e.g., a seal eating a penguin, is normal and essential for these animals to survive.

Food chains contains a captivating thematic unit about the study of food chains. These pages are filled with a wide variety of lesson ideas and reproducible pages designed for use with students studying CSF science levels 1 to 4. At its core, two books will be studied. Activities are included which set the stage for reading, encourage the enjoyment of the selection and extend the concepts gained.

This thematic unit includes:

- Literature selections; summary of the children's books with related lessons (complete with reproducible pages) that cross the curriculum.
- Writing ideas; suggestions for writing across the curriculum.
- Shared experiences; to foster cooperative learning.
- Curriculum connections; in science, English, maths, the arts, SOSE, health and personal development.



Who Eats What? Food Chains and Food Webs

*Written by Patricia Lauber and illustrated by Holly Keller
(Harper Collins Publishers)*

A summary of the story

A caterpillar is eaten by a wren and a wren is eaten by a hawk. The hawk is at the top of the food chain because nobody eats it.

If you eat an apple or drink a glass of milk, you are at the top of different food chains. Food gives us energy and keeps us alive.

All food chains start with green plants, plants do not eat anything else so they are at the bottom of the food chain. They get their energy from sunlight. All animals need green plants even if they do not eat them, they need the plants in an indirect way.

Observe the many food chains around you. Draw some of the food chains. You will see that one plant can be the start of many food chains. You will also note that animals are often part of many food chains. If you draw these relationships you will have many arrows pointing in all directions. You have created a food web. Food webs are made up of many food chains.

Food chains on the land are shorter than food chains in the ocean. Food chains in the ocean also have green plants - some are microscopic and some are enormous.

The book *Who Eats What? Food Chains and Food Webs* shows a web of food chains from Antarctica. Humans can change the food chain and this may cause other changes which can have a huge affect on our environment.

In *Who Eats What? Food Chains and Food Webs* we read the story of the Pacific sea otters and how they were nearly all killed by humans. The otters lived on kelp and people killed them for their fur until there were only a few otters left. The beds of kelp also started disappearing as did the other animals and fish because the kelp was the start of this food chain. The hunting of the otters was stopped and the kelp beds regenerated, the otters, the fish and the birds all returned.

It is important that we look after the earth and our environment to make sure food chain links are not broken.

