

Extreme Lunch!

Extreme Lunch! Links with life process and Living Things strand. It looks at feeding relationships and adaptation, specifically how animals' features enable them to hunt, catch, and kill their prey. (Sc2, 5c, 5d, 5e).

Key Science Concepts

- **Feeding relationships exist between animals and plants.**
- **Feeding relationships are referred to as food chains and food webs.**
- **Animals and plants have evolved to meet their feeding needs.**

Background Knowledge

All living things need food for energy and growth. Plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide for their food in a process called photosynthesis. Organisms which can produce their own food in such a way are called 'producers'.

All other organisms are called 'consumers'. They are reliant on obtaining their food by eating other organisms. Consumers who are solely reliant on animals are called carnivores, those who are reliant on plants and animals are called 'omnivores'.

Food chains are a way of representing feeding relationships. They always start with a producer and end with a predator. A predator is an animal who hunts other animals for food. Prey is the animal that is hunted.

A primary consumer is the first consumer in the food chain. This is most often an herbivore. The secondary consumer is most often a carnivore or omnivore.

A food web maps out more than one primary consumer/secondary consumer and establishes a wider food 'web' that is woven into a habitat.

Before the Reading

Have students complete the word scramble. Then have them write the definitions for the words.

*key provided

During the Reading

Have students complete the response journal as they read.

After the Reading

Students will use the Food Chain worksheet to make a food chain by cutting or drawing pictures and labeling them.

Worksheet Answer Key

Telson, baleen, food web, herbivore, maggot, marrow, muzzle, carnivore, food chain, venom, camouflage, carcass, bioluminescence, nectar, silk, parasite, spermaceti, nutrients

Challenge Activity