



## Key Vocabulary

**Vertebrate** Animals with backbones

**Invertebrate** Animals without backbones

**Herbivore** An animal that eats plants

**Carnivore** An animal that feeds on other animals

**Omnivore** An animal that eats plants and animals

**Producer** A plant that produces its own food

**Predator** An animal that hunts and eats other animals

**Prey** An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal

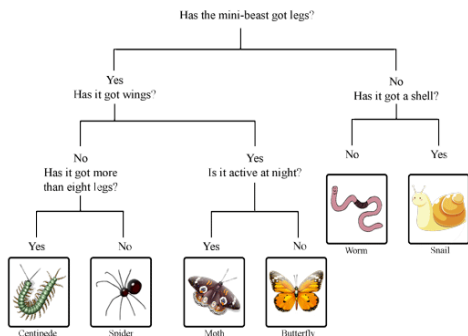
**Consumer** The animal that eats something

**Food Chain** A series of organism each relying on the next as a source of food

**Organism** An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.

**Life Cycle** The series of changes in the life on an organism

**Reproduction** Process of recreating a new plant/animal



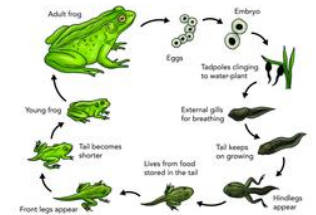
## Key Information

- Animals can be classified by many features – diet, skeleton, appearance
- A food chain will show who can eat who
- The arrows in a food chain show the flow on energy – We sometimes say ‘Into the belly of...’
- A food chain always starts with a producer – most chains start with a green plant because plants can make their food by a process called photosynthesis
- Food chains can be impacted upon by humans and natural disasters – reducing one element in the chain can affect many other parts of the chain

## Enquiry Skills

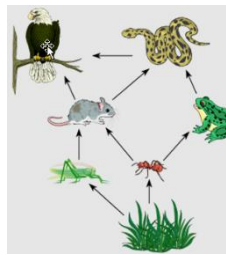
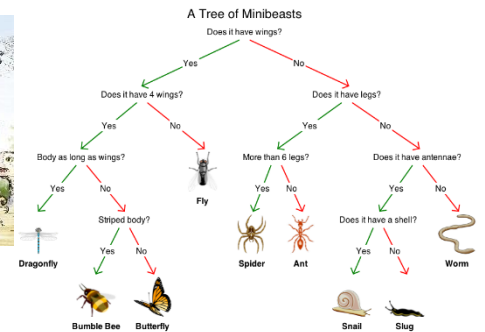
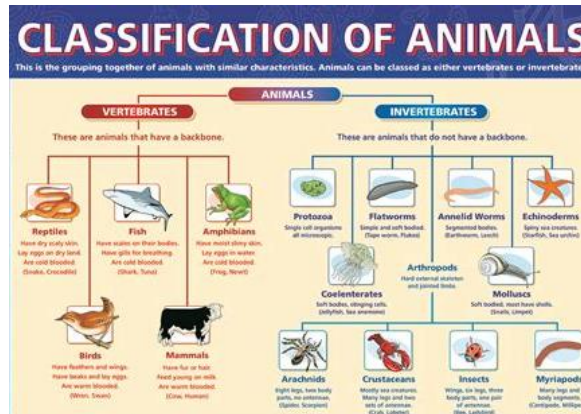
In this unit the pupils will:

- Classify mini-beasts in a variety of ways – creating classification criteria
- Use different classification sorting diagrams to identify a variety of creates
- Construct their own food chain



# Minibeasts

## Kingfishers: Classification and Food chains



Sometimes a food chain can be developed in a food web to show different possibilities

