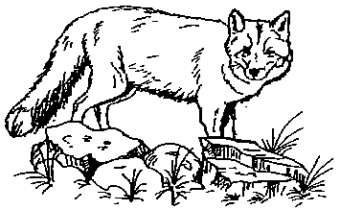
Name: _____



Food Chains

Activity 3

Fill in the blanks with these words:

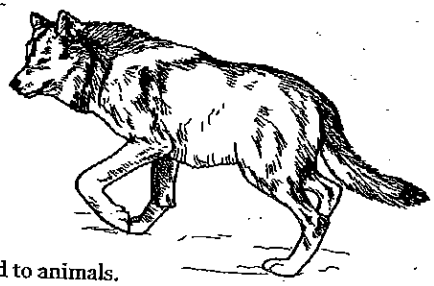
energy	producers	consumers	heat	light
sun	leaves	roots	food	
food chains	fruit	stems	seeds	

Producers and Consumers

At the beginning of every food chain is the _____. All living things need energy to survive. They obtain energy directly or indirectly from the sun. The sun provides energy in the form of _____ and _____. Without the sun, nothing could survive.

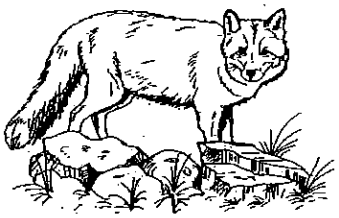
Plants need _____ from the sun to grow. Plants are called _____ because they produce materials that can be eaten by other living things. Some part of the plants that are consumed are: _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

All living things depend on other living things for _____. Animals and humans eat or consume plants to gain energy and are called _____. Plants, animals and humans are all part of _____ _____.



Skill: Understand that a food chain is a system in which energy from the sun is eventually transferred to animals.

Name: _____



Food Chains

Activity 2

1. Place the following living things in the correct place in the chart:

owl	hawk	human	robin	frog
deer	worm	rabbit	anteater	grasshopper
bear	seal	moose	skunk	baboon

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore	Insectivore

2. What is a 'predator?'

_____

_____

_____

3. What is 'prey?'

_____

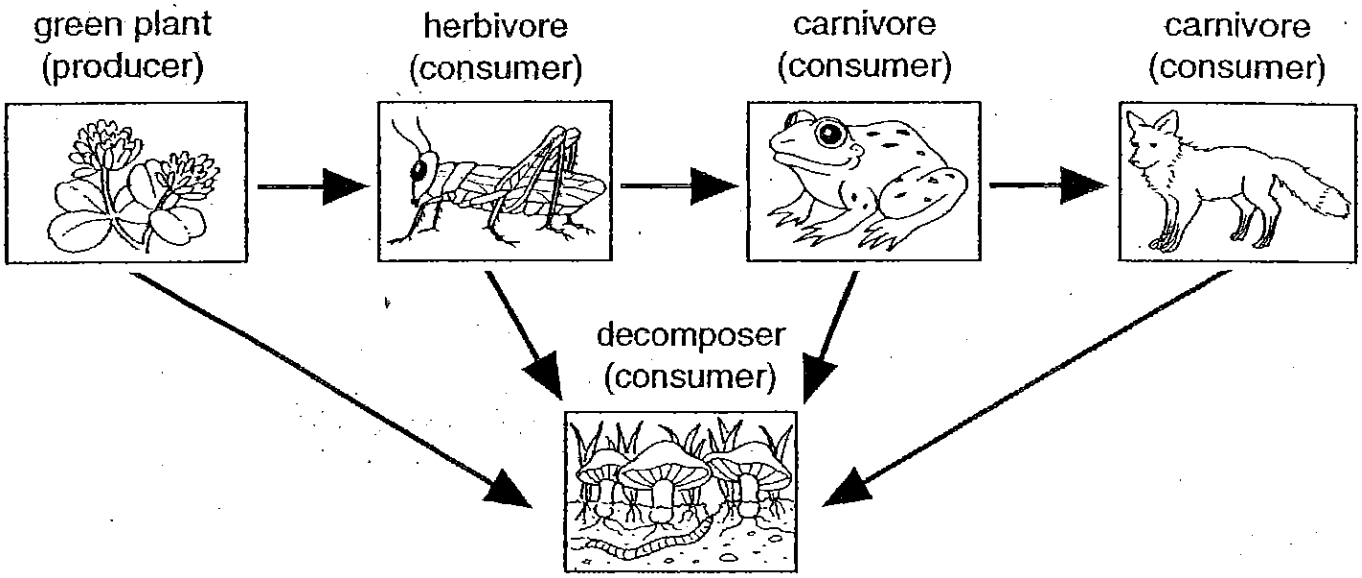
_____

_____

Skill: Classify animals according to their roles in the food chain; classify animals as herbivore, carnivore, omnivore.

Name _____ Vocabulary development

Who's Who in a Food Chain?



All living things need energy from food. Green plants are the only living things that can make their own food. For that reason, they are called **producers**. Animals are **consumers** because they eat plants or other animals to get their energy. **Decomposers** are consumers that break down dead plants and animals. They return materials stored in dead plants and animals to the soil, water, and air. Then green plants use the materials to make food.

A food chain always begins with a producer. The first consumer in a food chain is an **herbivore** (an animal that eats only plants). The next consumer is a **carnivore** (an animal that eats only other animals). A carnivore may be eaten by a larger carnivore. A food chain sometimes includes a consumer that is an **omnivore** (an animal that eats both plants and animals).

Answer each riddle below with one of the **boldfaced** words. Use each word once.

1. I am a fungus. I break down dead plants and animals.

   What am I? _____

2. I am a tree. I make my own food. What am I? _____

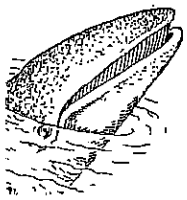
3. I am a living thing that cannot make food. What am I? _____

4. I am a bear. I eat berries and fish. What am I? _____

5. I am a moose. I eat grass, leaves, and twigs. What am I? _____

6. I am a wolf. I eat mice and rabbits. What am I? _____

NAME _____



Mammal Match-Up

Mammals, like dogs, cats, and people, are animals that have hair or fur. They live in different kinds of environments. All mammals are adapted to survive in their environment.

THINK & PREDICT

? What kinds of adaptations do you think an arctic mammal might have to survive the cold?

_____

_____

? What kinds of adaptations might a desert mammal have?

_____

_____

? How might an aquatic (water-living) mammal be adapted to its environment?

_____

_____

POLAR BEAR

This arctic hunter swims after seals and other prey in icy water. Its young are born in a den dug in a snow bank.

_____

KANGAROO RAT

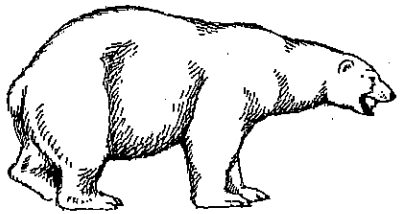
This jumping desert rodent gets all the water it needs from the seeds and plants it eats.

_____

BLUE WHALE

This 100-foot-long whale can eat up to four tons of *krill* (small shrimp-like creatures) a day.

_____



MAMMAL ADAPTATIONS

- **A.** Special water-conserving kidneys
- **B.** Black heat-soaking skin beneath its fur
- **C.** Thick layer of warming fat
- **D.** Giant air-storing lungs
- **E.** Powerful hind legs
- **F.** Flippers and fins, not arms and legs
- **G.** Grinding teeth that constantly grow
- **H.** Sharp prey-catching teeth and powerful claws
- **I.** Comb-like teeth that strain small creatures out of seawater

OBSERVE & EXPERIMENT

1 Read about the polar bear, kangaroo rat, and blue whale. Then read the list of mammal adaptations above.

2 Match the mammal adaptation to the mammal it relates to. Write the correct letters on the blank line. (Note: Some adaptations may fit more than one mammal.)

WHAT HAPPENED?

Read the answers at the bottom of the page. Then check your predictions. Were you correct?

_____

THINK & WRITE

Choose one of the mammals at left. Describe what its environment is like, including what other animals and plants live there, and how the animal lives from day to day.

_____

_____

_____

_____

THINK HARDER!

Why do you think an animal as large as the blue whale has evolved to feed on such tiny prey?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Answers: Polar Bear – B, C, H, possibly E; Kangaroo Rat – A, B, G; and Blue Whale – D, F, I, possibly C.

Name: _____

Spitting to Survive

by **Liana Mahoney**

Spit keeps our mouths moist and softens our food when we chew. Without spit in our mouths, we would have a hard time talking. We would find it even harder to swallow. But for some animals, spit works better after it has left the mouth. Some animals are experts at surviving because they are expert spitters.

Llamas are animals often found in petting zoos and farms. These animals seem to like their personal space. A llama that feels threatened or annoyed will spit slimy gobs at you to get you to leave it alone. Sometimes llamas even spit on each other to steal food! This trick usually works, because llama spit includes food from the llama's stomach, and it can be quite smelly. When a llama spits on another animal, the animal usually loses its appetite and walks away, leaving its food behind.

The archer fish is a very skilled spitter. This fish is like a submarine with a loaded weapon. It takes aim and spits jets of water at insects and other small creatures to knock them into the water. Then it gulps them down quickly. To create such a forceful stream of water, an archer fish closes its gills, and use its tongue to form a tube in its mouth. Then the fish sticks its snout out of the water and aims. Aim! Launch! Lunch!

Spitting cobras are also known for their expert aim. These snakes spray poisonous venom from their fangs to protect themselves. Scientists believe that these snakes actually aim for the eyes! When the cobra's venom gets into the eyes of an animal, the venom causes terrible pain, and even blindness. This gives the snake plenty of time to get away.

Spitting is considered to be rude behavior in people. But for some animals, spitting can be a smart way to get lunch --or a clever way to avoid becoming lunch!

Name: _____

Spitting to Survive

by **Liana Mahoney**

1. List the three ways spit helps humans.

_____

_____

2. Which animal creates a forceful stream of water to capture insects?
   - **a.** humans
   - **b.** archer fish
   - **c.** spitting cobras
   - **d.** llamas

3. Name two reasons a llama might choose to spit.

_____

_____

4. How does a spitting cobra use its spit to protect itself?

_____

_____

5. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?
   - **a.** to tell funny stories about animals
   - **b.** to teach the reader how animals survive
   - **c.** to express opinions about animals
   - **d.** to show how animals are different

Evaluating Expressions

30

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $2 \times 4 + 2$ _____

2 $2 \times (4 + 2)$ _____

3 $8 - 3 + 1$ _____

4 $8 - (3 + 1)$ _____

5 $16 \div 4 + 4$ _____

6 $16 \div (4 + 4)$ _____

7 $8 + 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$ _____

8 $(8 + 10) \times \frac{1}{2}$ _____

9 $1 + 1 \div \frac{1}{2}$ _____

10 $1 + 2 \times 3 + 4$ _____

11 $1 + 2 + 3 \times 4$ _____

12 $(1 + 2) \times (3 + 4)$ _____

13 $(1 + 2) \times 5 + 4$ _____

14 $2 - \frac{1}{4} \times 4 + 4$ _____

15 $\left(2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \times 4$ _____

Answers

2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11
12	13	15	19	21

Writing and Interpreting Expressions

30.

Name: _____

Write an expression for each phrase. Then solve the problem.

1. 10 minus the sum of 2 and 3

   _____

   Solution: _____

2. 10 minus the product of 2 and 3

   _____

   Solution: _____

3. 3 times the difference of 4 and 2

   _____

   Solution: _____

4. the sum of 3 and 5, divided by 4

   _____

   Solution: _____

5. the difference of 5 and 2, times 3

   _____

   Solution: _____

6. 5 plus the difference of 9 and 4

   _____

   Solution: _____

7. 24 divided by the product of 6 and 2

   _____

   Solution: _____

8. 8 plus the quotient of 27 and 3

   _____

   Solution: _____

9. 12 minus half the sum of 6 and 4

   _____

   Solution: _____

10. the sum of 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$, multiplied by 2

    _____

    Solution: _____

11. 3 times the sum of 4 and 1, minus 9

    _____

    Solution: _____

12. half the product of 3 and 6, plus 2

    _____

    Solution: _____

13. Could you write the expression for problem 2 without parentheses? Explain.

Super-Journal Week 4:2

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer one of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). This will be due the Monday we get back from Spring Break.

FICTION

1. You will be making 7 whole page illustrations based off of 7 separate quotes from your reading. Each illustration should take an entire page and be **colorful**. *Make sure that you write the quote, and the page number you got your quote from at the bottom of each **colorful** illustration in order to receive credit for your work.*

NONFICTION

1. What is this text about?
2. Summarize the main ideas in 5 sentences.

RL.3.7/RI.1.2

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