

## Food Chains



# Human Impact

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What are the key biological facts that I need to know?					
Scientific Fact 1	Scientific Fact 2	Scientific Fact 3	Scientific Fact 4	Scientific Fact 5	Scientific Fact 6
Over six billion people live on planet Earth and we are taking more and more land to live and using more of the world's natural resources.	Many human activities also produce <b>pollution</b> , which is damaging the Earth's environment.	All over the world, factories, power plants, farms, businesses, and homes produce huge amounts of pollution that poison nature.	As people's use of energy and other resources grows, the Earth is becoming more polluted.	Global warming will melt some of the polar ice caps, bringing greater risk of floods to low-lying and coastal regions worldwide.	To prevent global warming, many countries are now trying to reduce their output of carbon dioxide and use renewable energy sources.

Key Scientific Vocabulary - words that are related to the topic you are investigating and that must be used in your work	
Word	Definition
biodiversity 	The existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants, which make a balanced environment.
climate 	An area with particular weather conditions.
consumer 	An organism that feeds on plants or other animals for energy.
endangered 	At risk of no longer existing.
human impact 	Includes changes to environments and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by humans, including global warming.
predator 	An animal that kills and eats other animals.
prey 	An animal that is hunted, killed and eaten by another.
producer 	Organisms that make their own food; they get energy from the sun and plants are the most common.

Sticky Knowledge- what we want you to know at the end of the unit To know that our senses helps us explore the world around us.
<b>To know that humans have an impact on their environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>animals that eat other animals are carnivores</li> <li>if carnivores are affected, then the animals that they feed on will become over-populated</li> </ul>
<b>To know why packaging is unpleasant punishing for the environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>single-use plastic objects are only used once then thrown away and include plastic bags, bottles, straws and crisp packets</li> <li>these objects cannot be recycled and can take hundreds of years to biodegrade</li> <li>it is not <b>sustainable</b> to keep on using them - and if we do, we could permanently harm our environment</li> <li>plastic is also harming animals and wildlife in rivers, lakes and oceans - they can get tangled up in plastic objects or can even eat them</li> </ul>
<b>To know how an oil spill affects the environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an <b>oil spill</b> is a form of <b>pollution</b> - harmful or poisonous things that people put into the environment</li> <li><b>oil spills</b> usually happen in the ocean, but <b>oil can spill</b> on land as well</li> <li>these <b>spills</b> cause many devastating effects - mainly to animals, but also to plants and to people</li> </ul>
<b>To know the function of a food chain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>food chains</b> show how energy from the sun is used by animals in a <b>chain</b> from plants through to animals and even humans</li> <li><b>all food chains</b> start with a producer which is always a green plant that converts the suns energy into <b>food</b>, which is then eaten by other animals - called consumers</li> </ul>
<b>To know what impact humans have on food chains</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>humans</b> are dominant consumers</li> <li>they <b>affect food chains</b> through pollution, habitat destruction, over fishing and hunting</li> <li><b>humans</b> demands for <b>food</b> and shelter along with population growth, are also <b>affecting</b> the soil and water ecosystems</li> </ul>

The scientific skills that you will be learning to use to answer the scientific questions
<b>What is science?</b> Science is the exciting study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge that we obtain about them. We ask questions that need answers. In order to answer these questions successfully, you will lean to use all these skills.
<b>Grouping and classifying:</b> By using this type of enquiry, you will make observations and measurements to help you search for similarities and differences. This will help you to organise things into groups and make connections. In revisiting this type of enquiry regularly, you will become highly skilled in making and recording detailed observations.
<b>What do all producers have in common?</b>
<b>Noticing patterns:</b> When we complete enquires that notice patterns, we are making measurements or observations to explore situations. In this type of enquiry, we are trying to answer 'big questions' by identifying patterns in the measurements and observations they record.
<b>How have insecticides affected the population?</b>
<b>Using secondary sources of information:</b> You will learn to develop your research enquiries help to develop your scientific literacy, since children learn to compare and evaluate information from different sources.
As you learn to recognise the differences between fact and opinion, and consider the concept of bias, you will develop life skills that will support you in being citizens of the twenty-first century.
<b>What is the impact of people destroying the forests? Can you explain your answer</b>