

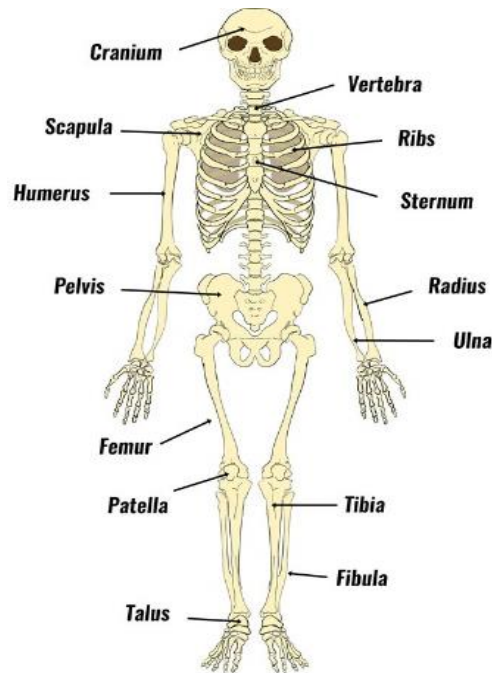
What makes a predator so deadly?

## Key Vocabulary:

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>apex predator</b> | An animal at the top of the food chain. It is not hunted by other animals. |
| <b>predator</b>      | An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.                        |
| <b>prey</b>          | An animal that predators hunt for food.                                    |
| <b>food chain</b>    | A series of living things that rely on each other for food.                |
| <b>organism</b>      | Something that is alive, such as an animal or plant.                       |
| <b>producer</b>      | Something that makes its own food e.g. a plant.                            |
| <b>consumer</b>      | An organism that eats other organisms                                      |
| <b>decomposer</b>    | Something that feeds on and breaks down plant and animal waste.            |

## Diagrams/Images:

### Human Skeleton



## What I already know:

Animals can be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.

The body is made up of a head, arms, hands, legs, feet and a torso.

Animals need water, food and air to survive

Exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene are important.

Animals have offspring which grow into adults.

## Key Facts:

Predators have physical differences or adaptations that are suited to their position on the food chain.

Prey have physical differences or adaptations to help them avoid being eaten by a predator.

Food chains provide energy for all living things. It is how energy passes from one plant or animal to another.

Muscles are needed to move, using the pulling force.

Some animals have endoskeletons, which are found inside the body e.g. humans.

Some animals have exoskeletons, which are found outside the body e.g. snails.

### Food Chains

