

### Key Knowledge

A food chain shows how animals depend on other plants and animals for their food and survival.

#### consumers

Animals that eat other animals or plants.



#### predators

Animals that hunt and eat other animals.



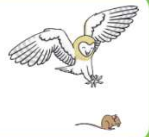
#### producers

Organisms that provides food for other organisms. Producers make their own food through the process of 'photosynthesis'.

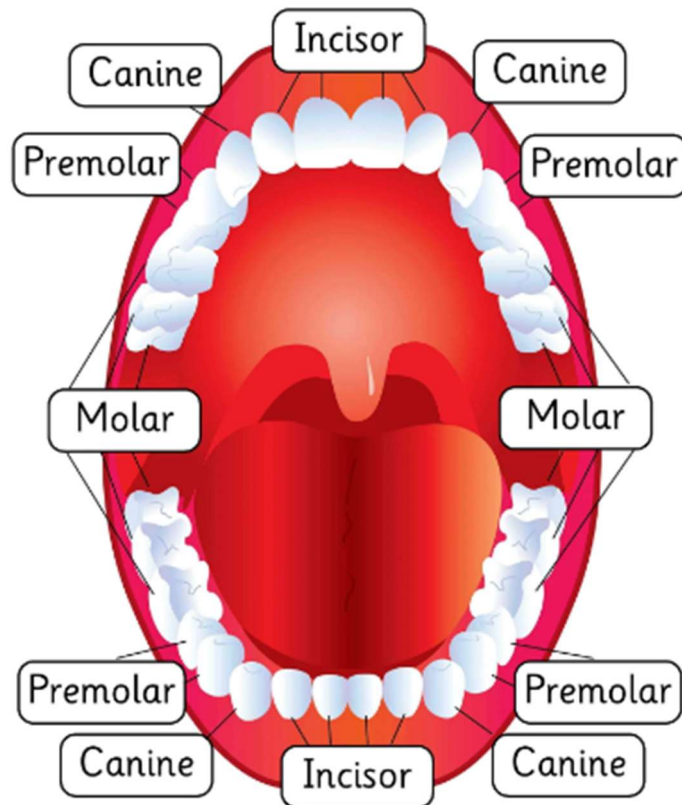


#### prey

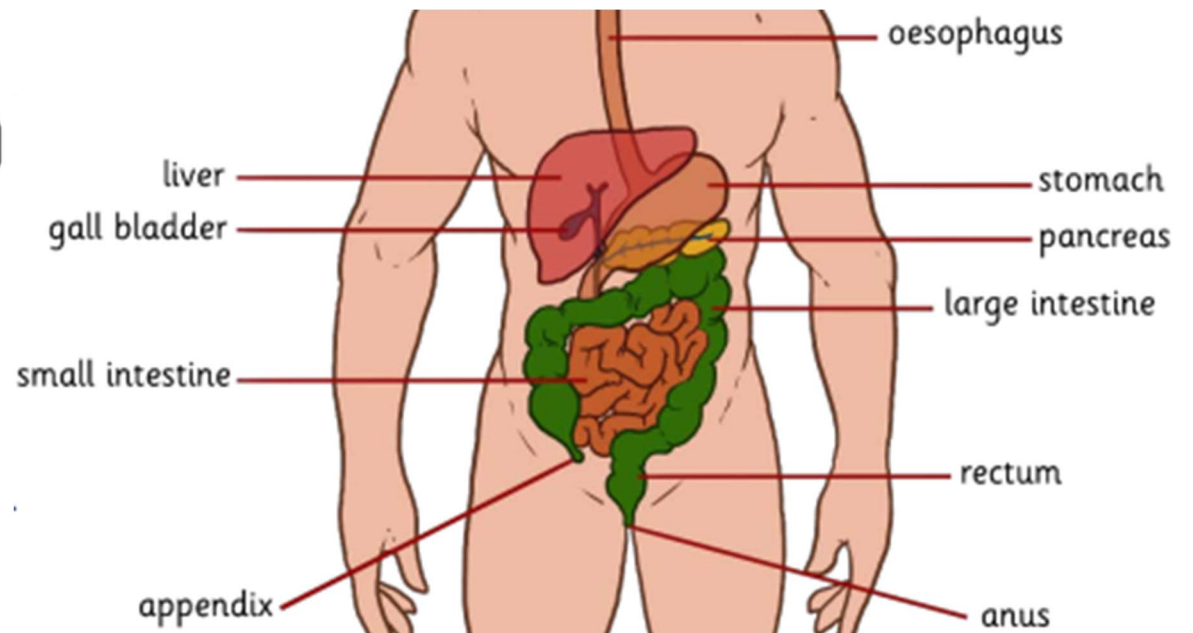
The animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.



## Teeth



## The Digestive System



### fruit and vegetables

Aim to eat 5 a day!  
Dried, frozen and tinned  
fruit and vegetables count,  
as well as fruit juices.

### carbohydrates

These are important for  
giving us energy.

### dairy

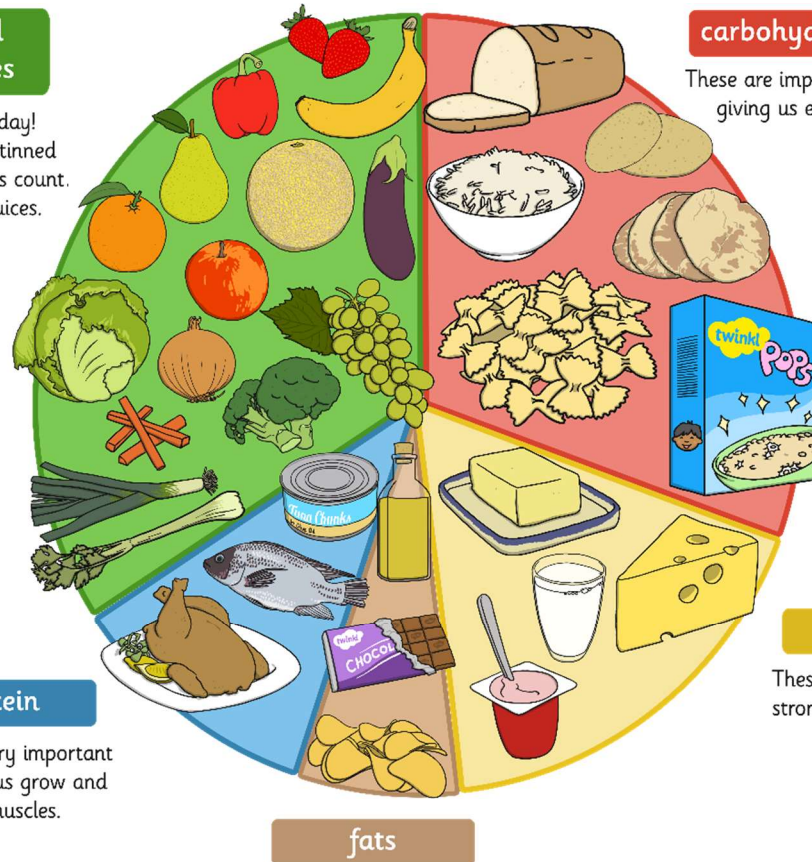
These are important for  
strong teeth and bones.

### protein

These are very important  
for helping us grow and  
build muscles.

### fats

These are important too, but you  
should only eat a little bit!



An average meal  
should be made up of  
one-third  
carbohydrates and  
one-third fruit and  
vegetables, with the  
remaining one-third  
split between dairy,  
protein and a little bit  
of fat.

### Vocabulary

classify – to group things

identify – to recognise

vertebrates – animals that  
have a spine

invertebrates – animals  
that don't have a spine

construct – to build or  
make

interpret – to explain what  
something means

### Links to prior learning



- Carnivores eat meat, herbivores eat plants and omnivores eat a mixture of both.
- Blood carries nutrients around the body.
- A balanced diet is essential for human health.
- Animals, including humans, do not make their own food and must get nutrition from what they eat.