

# Predator!



It's time to take a walk on the wild side. Find out who's coming to visit. Is it a bug munching lizard or an eagle-eyed bird of prey? Whatever it is, do you think you can handle it? Learn about creepy crawls and amazing alligators, the deadly assassin bug and the voracious Venus flytrap. Then use what you know about the best of the beasts to create the ultimate predator; the apex of the food chain. Cross your dad with a peregrine falcon or your nan with a great white shark. What incredible species can you imagine? Feeling peckish? Let's jump aboard the food chain.

## Help your child prepare for their topic!

Predators can be found in deserts, jungles, oceans or even in your own back garden! Why not go for a walk and see which animals and plants you can identify? You could also visit a zoo, thinking about which animals are predators and which animals might be their prey. Alternatively, put bird food in the garden to see if you can attract any visitors!



## Did you know!

Many predators hunt alone, but some, such as army ants (*pictured*), Harris hawks, lions and dolphins, ambush and hunt in groups.

Microscopic predators are too small for us to see, but there are more microscopic predators in the world than visible ones...scary!

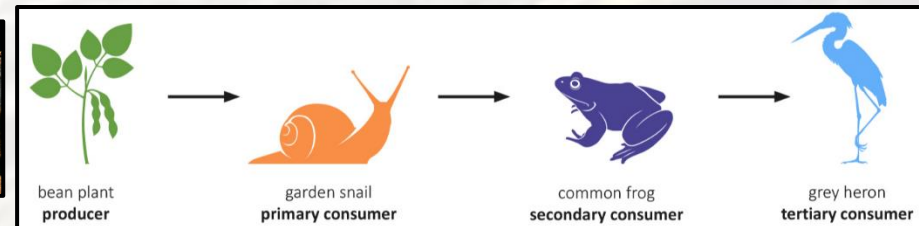
## Predators, Prey and Decomposers

A predator is an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals. An apex predator is at the top of a food chain and isn't hunted by any other animal. The animals that predators hunt and kill for food are called prey. A decomposer eats dead plants and animals, releasing nutrients into the soil for plants to take in through their root. Some bacteria, fungi, insects and worms are decomposers.



## Food Chains

Food provides energy for all living things. Energy is needed for life processes, including breathing, growth and movement. Food chains show how energy passes from one plant or animal to another. Most plants make their own food. They are called producers. Animals that eat other plants or animals are called consumers.



Science	Animals cannot make their own food and need to get nutrition from the food they eat. Carnivores get their nutrition from eating other animals. Herbivores get their nutrition from plants. Omnivores get their nutrition from eating a combination of both plants and other animals.
	Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock. Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times. Fossils form when a living thing dies in a watery environment. The body gets covered by mud and sand and the soft tissues rot away. Over time, the ground hardens to form sedimentary rock and the skeletal or shell remains turn to rock.
	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, graphs and labelled diagrams. Data can be used to provide evidence to answer questions.
	Water is transported in plants from the roots, through the stem and to the leaves, through tiny tubes called xylem.
	Animals and Humans have a skeleton and muscles for movement, support and protecting organs.
	Some animals have skeletons for support, movement and protection. Endoskeletons are those found inside some animals, such as humans, cats and horses. Exoskeletons are those found on the outside of some animals, such as beetles and flies. Some animals have no skeleton, such as slugs and jellyfish.
	Major bones in the human body include the skull, ribs, spine, humerus, ulna, radius, pelvis, femur, tibia and fibula. Major muscle groups in the human body include the biceps, triceps, abdominals, trapezius, gluteals, hamstrings, quadriceps, deltoids, gastrocnemius, latissimus dorsi and pectorals.
	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features.
Humans have to get nutrition from what they eat. It is important to have a balanced diet made up of the main food groups, including proteins, carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and alternatives, and fats and spreads. Humans need to stay hydrated by drinking water.	
Geog	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.
	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
Art	Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.
	A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.
PSHE	Relationships: What makes a family; features of family life; personal boundaries; safely responding to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour; recognising respectful behaviour; self-respect; discussing differences sensitively.
MFL	Sports, Jouer and faire conjugation and usage. Likes and dislikes.
PE	African Dance: Tell a story using gestures and step patterns with fluency. Dance to a beat and keep time
IT	Digital Programmer: Programming & Research