



Name: _____

Class: _____ Date: _____

The Food Web

An extension of "The hunters hunted — by photographers"

Animals rarely hunt for sport. They usually do so to eat. Some do not hunt but feed on vegetation. What living things eat determine the formation of the food chains and food webs in nature. Understanding them is important to us.

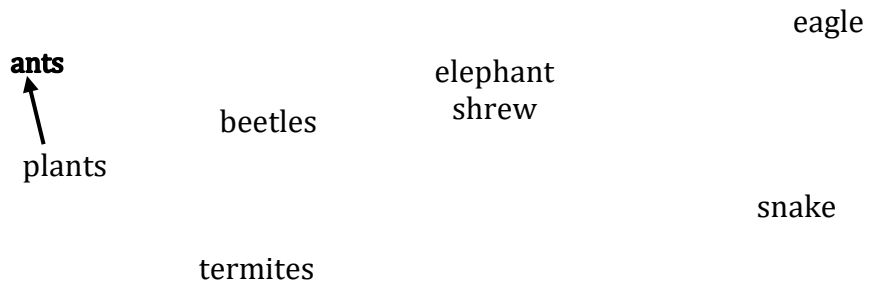
Instructions

1. Read "The hunters hunted – by photographers" (page 12-13, *What's Up* April 2018).
2. Given below is a list of animals mentioned in the article. In pairs, redraw Table 1 on the back of this sheet. Classify the animals from the list and write them under the correct category.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| red fox | gannet | elephant shrew | silky shark | beetles | squid |
| crocodile | leopard | jaguar | chameleon | rabbit | tuna |
| termites | squirrel | mice | crickets | ants | |

| Table 1 | Primary Producer | Herbivore | Carnivore or Insectivore | Omnivore |
|---------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | | |

- 3a. Given below are some living things. Draw arrows to complete the food web. Note that the direction of each arrow is from "that which is eaten" to "that which eats it". (See the example of an arrow inserted below.)



- 3b. Highlight one of the longest food chains.
- 3c. If all insects are taken out of the above food web, describe what is most likely to happen.
- 3d. Expand the above food web to include bacteria (which is a decomposer).