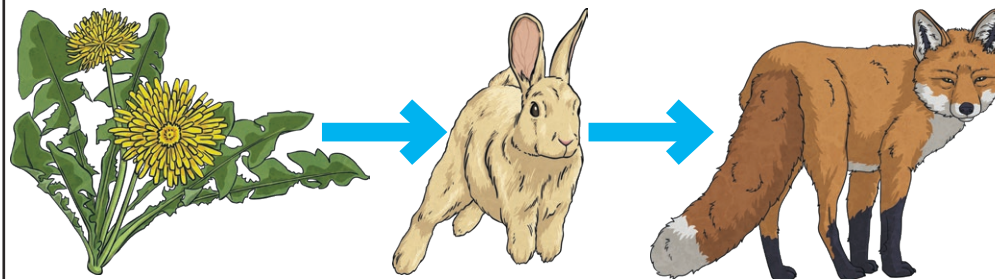


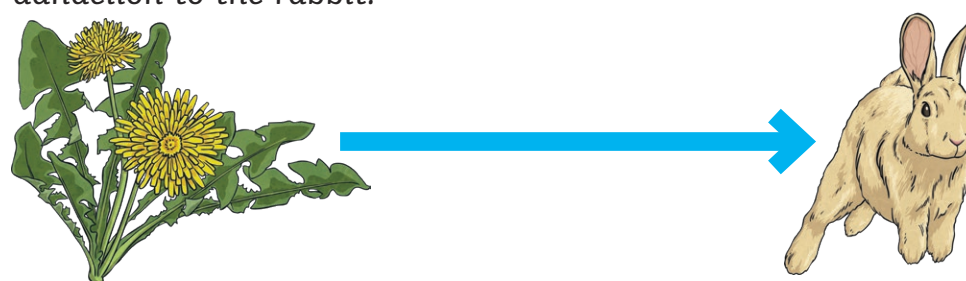
| Key Vocabulary Overview |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>food chain</b>       | shows how energy is passed from one living thing to another when they are eaten                  |
| <b>producer</b>         | a living thing (usually a plant) that makes its own energy from the Sun                          |
| <b>prey</b>             | an animal that gets eaten by other animals   |
| <b>predator</b>         | an animal that eats other animals  |
| <b>consumer</b>         | a living thing that eats other living things   |
| <b>farming</b>          | growing crops or raising animals for human use   |
| <b>overfishing</b>      | when too many fish are taken from a habitat, causing their population to drop to very low levels |
| <b>hunting</b>          | when people find and capture wild animals for food or sport                                      |

## Food Chains

**Food chains** are a way for scientists to show how energy is passed between living things through the food that they eat.



The arrows in a **food chain** show how energy is transferred from one living thing to another as it is eaten. For example, as the rabbit eats the dandelion, energy is transferred from the dandelion to the rabbit.



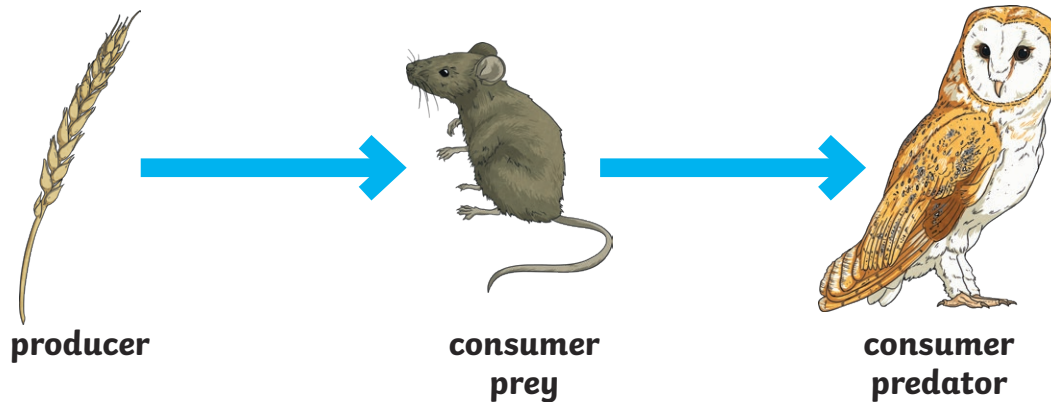
## Parts of a Food Chain

**Food chains** consist of a **producer**, **consumer** and **predator**.

- All **food chains** start with a **producer**.
- **Consumers** can be herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.

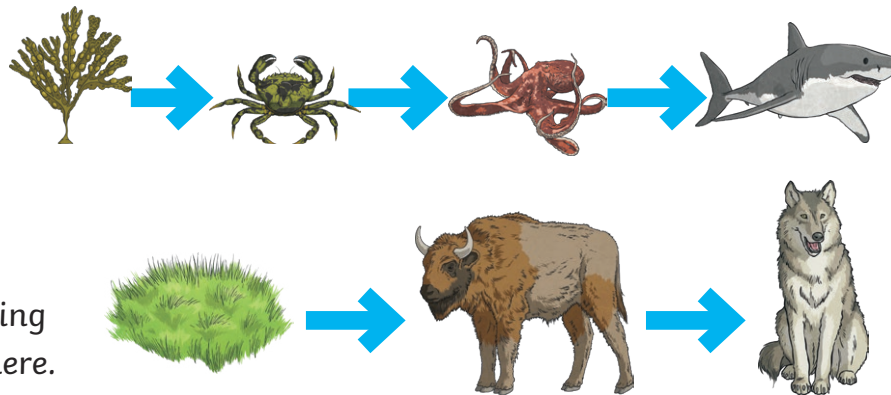
### Classifying Food Chains

Living things can be classified in multiple ways. In this **food chain**, the mouse is a **consumer** but also **prey**. The owl is a **consumer** but also a **predator**. Plants are **producers** because they make their own energy from the Sun.



### Different Food Chains

The number of living things in a **food chain** depends on the habitat and relationships between the living things found there.



### Human Impact on Food Chains

Changes to the conditions within a habitat can have negative impacts on the plants and animals within it.

Some ways in which humans can negatively impact a habitat include:

- farming
- habitat loss
- overfishing
- hunting

