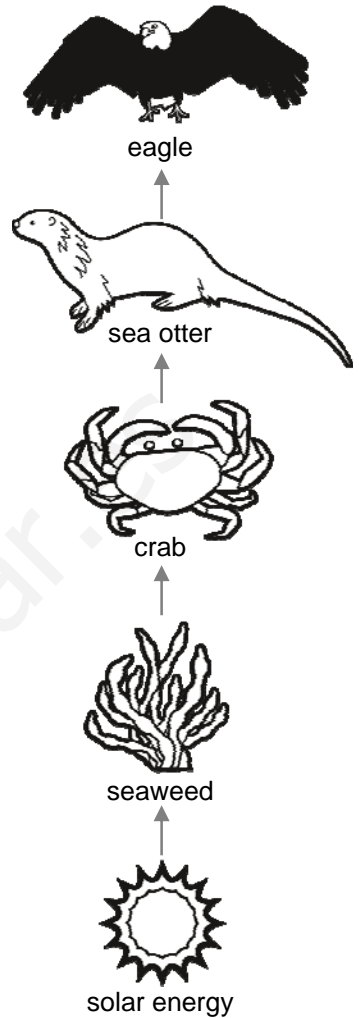


Cross-curricular extension unit 5

Natural science: Marine ecosystems

1 Match the words 1–5 with the definitions a–f.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| consumer | a an animal that hunts other animals |
| 1 ecosystem | b a community of plants and animals that live together in one area |
| 2 predator | c an animal that eats plants or animals |
| 3 prey | d an animal that is food for a predator |
| 4 producer | e a type of animal, for example bear or snake |
| 5 species | f a plant that makes energy from the sun |

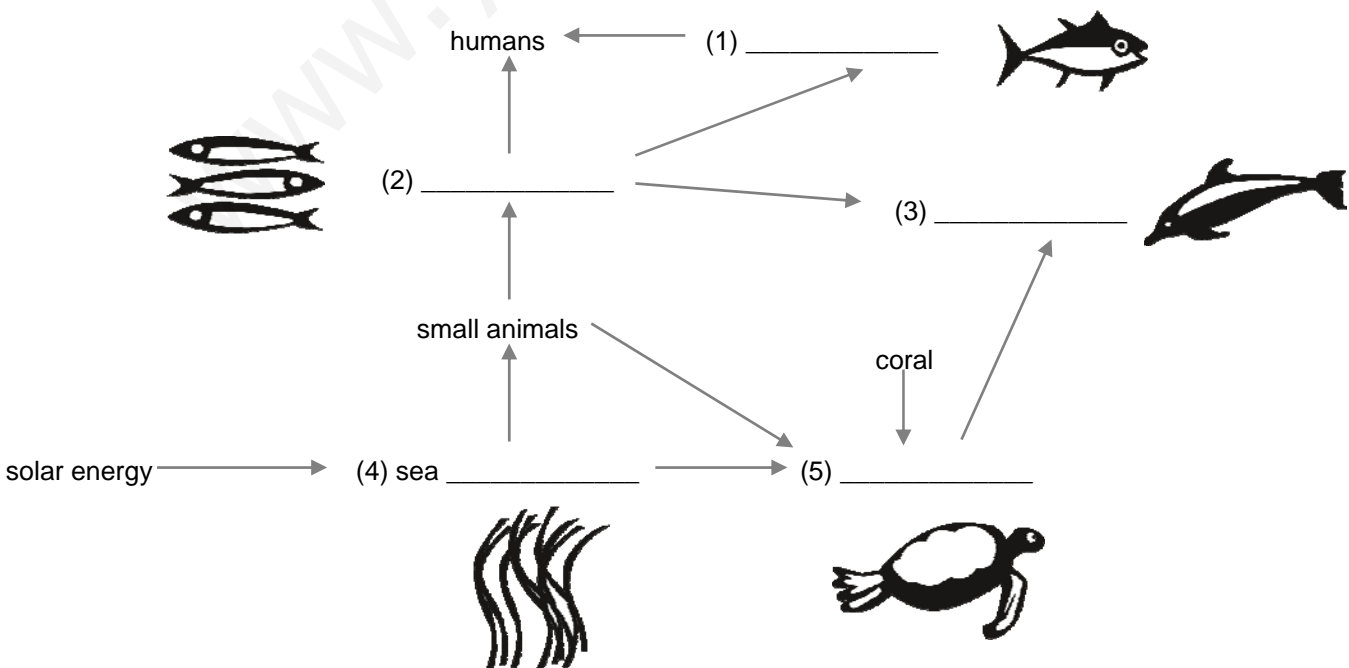


2 Look at the food chain on the right. Then answer the questions.

- Where is the **ecosystem** for this food chain?
A in a forest B in the sea C in the desert
- Which **species** of animals and birds are in the food chain?
_____, _____ and _____
- How many **consumers** are there in the food chain?
A five B four C three
- What is the **producer** in the food chain?
A the sun B seaweed C the eagle
- What is the **prey** of the eagle?
A seaweed B otters C crabs
- Which **predator** eats crabs?
A the otter B the eagle

3 Many plants and animals also belong to food webs. (Webs are bigger than chains.) Complete this food web with the plants and animals in the box.

dolphins grass sardines tuna turtles



4 Look at the photos. Which plant or animal:

- 1 is a producer? _____
- 2 is a dangerous predator for humans? _____
- 3 has got feathers? _____
- 4 is a mammal? _____



5 Read the text about the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Which of the plants and animals in exercise 4 are in or near the reef?

The Great Barrier Reef

Scientists sometimes call Earth 'the blue planet' because about 75% of it is the sea! Many plants, fish and animals live in the sea, and it's got a lot of important ecosystems.

The Great Barrier Reef, near Australia, is a big ecosystem. The reef is long – 26,000 kilometres! The water is very clean, so seaweed, sea grass and coral have got a lot of solar energy. Fish and crabs eat these producers. Different species of turtles also eat the sea grass, and they leave their eggs on the local beaches. Other consumers eat the smaller animals. Sea birds catch fish and crabs. They also eat the turtles' eggs! Whales and dolphins swim into the area to eat, and crocodiles hunt their prey near the coast. The Great White Shark is an important predator in the food web. It eats fish, mammals and amphibians. It doesn't mind eating turtles' shells, but it doesn't like eating anything with feathers!

Today, the reef is changing. The water is becoming warmer, and some animals are leaving. Humans are catching a lot of fish for food, and some species are becoming extinct. These are big problems for the other animals that live near the reef, because it means the ecosystem is now smaller.

6 Read the text again. Then complete the sentences with adjectives, plants, animals or birds.

- 1 The Great Barrier Reef has got a big ecosystem because it is _____ and the water there is very _____.
- 2 Some fish are becoming extinct because _____ are catching a lot of them.
- 3 The Great White Shark doesn't eat _____.
- 4 Most of the earth is a _____ colour.
- 5 Three producers at the reef are _____, _____ and _____.
- 6 _____ eat turtles' eggs.
- 7 Some animals are leaving the reef because the water is becoming _____.
- 8 _____, _____ and _____ eat sea grass.

7 Draw your own food chain. It can be a food chain in the sea or on the land. Then answer the questions about your food chain. Write complete sentences.

- 1 What is the producer?
- 2 Which species are predators?
- 3 Which species are prey?
- 4 Which species have got shells, feathers, fur or scales?

