# **CAVOC 7<sup>th</sup> grade Spring Health Curriculum**

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(Cedric A. Vig Outdoor Classroom)

# Suggested Schedule- Spring

Time/Period	ROPES	HTAM	SCIENCE	HEALTH	HISTORY	ENGLISH	TECH. ED.
8:30 - 9:05	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
9:10 - 9:45	6	1	2	3	4	4	5
9; 50 - 10:00	Snack Break						
10:05 - 10:40	5	6	1	2	3	3	4
10:45 - 11:20	4	5	6	1	2	2	3
11:25 - 12:00	Lunch						
12:05 - 12:40	3	4	5	6	1	1	2
12:45 - 1:20	2	3	4	5	6	6	1
1:25 - 2:00			Fear	Factor	Incentive		
2:00 - 2:15	Clean / Up	Clean / Up	Clean / Up	Clean / Up	Clean/ Up	Clean / Up	Clean / Up

## What's for Dinner?

(~ 35 minutes)

# **Objective for Unit**

Students will generalize that all animals need food.

Students will generalize that all animals depend on plants as a food source either directly or indirectly.

# **DPI Standards for Environmental Education**

A.8.3, A.8.4, A.8.5, A.8.6, B.8.1 – Environmental Education Standards
C.8.10, C.8.11 – Science Standards

#### Materials

Paper and Pencils Clipboards

### **Desired Location**

Open sand area next to main lodge.

#### **Resource**

Project Wild

### **Background Information**

Food webs are just one of nature's many cycles. In a food web, omnivores, herbivores, and carnivores comprise the organisms in an ecological community that ensures the continuation of food energy from one organism to another. These webs are made up of individual food chains.

In a grazing web, materials typically pass form plants to herbivores (plant eaters) to carnivores (flesh eaters). The food web can be viewed not only as a network of chains but also as a series of trophic (nutritional) levels. Green plants (primary producers of food) belong to the first level. Herbivores (consumers of green plants) belong the second trophic level. Carnivores (predators that feed upon the herbivores) belong to the third. Omnivores (consumers of both plants and animals) belong to the second and third. Secondary carnivores (predators that feed on predators) belong to the fourth trophic level.

Animals either consume plants directly or depend on other species that, in turn, depend on plants.

### **Activity**

- 1. Teacher will review the terms carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores and give examples of each.
- 2. Teacher will group students into pairs.
- 3. Teacher will direct students to plan a dinner menu of their choice including appetizer, beverage, main meal, and dessert.
- 4. Students are to analyze where their food comes from. Every item on the dinner menu should be traced back to a plant. As each item on a menu is examined, ask the students to create a flow diagram or chain that shows the major sources of each food from the product they eat all the way back to the plant origin (e.g., milk, cow, grass). Some chains will be short while others will be long.
- 5. Students will share their menus and present one flow chart they designed to accompany it.