



Change a habitat: what happens?

4th Class

Print and cut along the dashed lines, then hand one card to each group. These carry the **text a group reads** — a job to do, a brief to research, or notes to identify by. They are not sorted or sequenced, so there is nothing to match on screen.

Flowering hedge plants (hawthorn and bramble)

Before: 14 clumps in the patch. After: 0 clumps

Bees and bumblebees

Before: 32 counted on a warm afternoon.
After: 7 counted in the same way on a similar afternoon. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Butterflies

Before: 18. After: 4. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

birds (robin, wren, thrush)

Before: 9 birds using the patch. After: 2 birds seen using the open edge. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Caterpillars and aphids

Before: 45 on leaves and stems. After: 12 on leftover weeds and grass. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Hedgehog signs (tracks or visits)

Before: 3. After: 0. Teacher answer key (do not print for pupils): Biggest first losses tend to be the plants themselves. Plant-feeders and flower-visitors (bees, butterflies, many caterpillars and aphids) tend to drop next. Animals that nested, sheltered or hunted along the hedge (small birds, hedgehogs) often drop as well. Exact order can be debated. The cards show who dropped and by how much, not a timed sequence. Pupils use the food web to reason a likely knock-on order. The point is linked drops, not a single victim