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## Food chain worksheet for grade 3

Americans spend more money on fast food than on movies, music, books, magazines, and newspapers combined. The rapid growth of this \$240 billion industry over the last 30 years has been the result of economic shifts that have forced more women to work outside the home. Here are the top nine fast-food chains and how they stack up worldwide.Go to the next page to see the first fast food chain on our list.Almost everyone recognizes Jared Fogle as the poster boy for Subway's healthy, low-fat diet. He lost 245 pounds in a year by eating two Subway sandwiches per day and walking. Subway was founded in 1965 by 17-year-old college freshman Fred DeLuca and family friend Dr. Peter Buck. Today there are more than 27,000 restaurants in 85 countries, employing more than 150,000 people. With worldwide sales totaling more than \$9 billion annually, Subway serves nearly 2,800 sandwiches and salads in the United States every 60 seconds. If all the sandwiches made by Subway in a year were placed end to end, they would wrap around the world an estimated six times.Originally founded by Dick and Mac McDonald as a barbecue drive-in in the 1940s, the McDonald's Corporation now boasts annual profits of more than \$21 billion. Known for its signature french fries, the corporation trains more new workers annually than the U.S. Army, and an estimated one in eight Americans has worked for McDonald's. In 1968, McDonald's operated about 1,000 restaurants worldwide, but today it has more than 31,000. In 1958, brothers Dan and Frank Carney of Wichita, Kansas, founded Pizza Hut. Now based in Dallas, this restaurant chain specializes in American-style pizza along with side dishes such as buffalo wings, bread sticks, and garlic bread. Pizza Hut is the world's largest pizza chain, operating more than 12,500 stores in 100 countries and employing 140,000 people. With \$5.3 billion in annual sales in the United States alone, the company rakes in more than its nearest competitors -- Domino's and Papa John's -- combined. In December 1954, James McLamore and David Edgerton opened the first Insta Burger King in Miami, Florida. The restaurant was based on an assembly line production system inspired by a visit to the McDonald brothers' hamburger stand. Today, Burger King has more than 11,000 restaurants in 65 countries. With an average annual income of \$11.2 billion, the chain employs more than 340,000 employees and serves 11 million customers a day.Kentucky Fried Chicken was the branchchild of Harland Sanders, who opened his first restaurant during the Great Depression in a gas station in Corbin, Kentucky. In the 1930s, Sanders developed his secret recipe of 11 herbs and spices, which has been touted as one of the best-kept secrets in the world and to this day is locked in a vault in Louisville.Colonel Sanders, as he was known, sold his empire for \$2 million in 1964. Today, KFC is a \$10.3 billion franchise with more than 11,000 restaurants in 80 countries. The company employs 750,000 people who serve more than a billion "finger lickin' good" chicken meals each year. Dave Thomas opened the first Wendy's -- named for his daughter -- in Columbus, Ohio, in 1969. In 1970, Thomas introduced the drive-thru window to his customers, an innovation that allowed them to purchase food without leaving their cars. The chain's passion for customer service and quality products has remained unchanged throughout the years. Today, with an annual income of \$3.7 billion, Wendy's has more than 9,900 restaurants and 58,000 employees. Brothers Tom and James Monaghan started the first Domino's Pizza in 1960 in Ypsilanti, Michigan, when they purchased a pizza store called DomiNick's for \$500. A year later, Tom became the restaurant's sole owner when James traded his share of the business for a Volkswagen Beetle. Tom renamed the store Domino's Pizza and it soon became one of the world's leading pizza chains with more than 8,000 stores in 50 countries. Serving in excess of one million customers a day, Domino's employs more than 140,000 people and brings in an annual income of \$1.4 billion.Glen Bell opened the first Taco Bell in Downey, California, in 1962. In 1964, the first franchise was granted, and in 1969, Taco Bell went public on the stock market. Every year since 2001, company sales have increased 6 percent, and today, sales total more than \$1.8 billion. Taco Bell maintains more than 6,000 restaurants worldwide, employing 143,000 workers. Founded in Ohio in 1964 by Forest and Leroy Raffel, the name Arby's is a play on R.B., an abbreviation for Raffel Brothers and also for roast beef, the restaurant's specialty. Always ahead of its time, in 1991, Arby's became the first fast-food chain to introduce a light menu, adding three sandwiches and four salads, all of which were under 300 calories and 94 percent fat free. In 1994, the chain banned smoking in all of its restaurants. Arby's currently employs more than 82,000 people at 3,500 stores worldwide and brings in \$1.8 billion annually.CONTRIBUTING WRITERS:Helen Davies, Marjorie Dorfman, Mary Fons, Deborah Hawkins, Martin Hintz, Linnea Lundgren, David Pries, Julia Clark Robinson, Paul Seaburn, Heidi Stevens, and Steve Theunissen Back to Previous Page [PDF-1.38 MB] We all know and love America's favorite fast food joints — places like McDonald's, Dunkin' Donuts, and Chick-fil-A. But what about the least popular fast food chains in America? Read on to find out what Americans are passing on when it comes to a quick, cheap meal. 1. Subway Lots of bad press has tarnished the chain's reputation. | Joe Raelle/Getty Images Subway definitely had its heyday (pre-Jared scandal), but nowadays it's not exactly America's favorite sandwich shop. According to Eat This, Not That, though Subway has roughly 27,000 shops in the U.S., only 42% of customers are repeats. If you ask us, their bread tastes more like foam than bread. And their vegetables aren't exactly the epitome of freshness. Next: This fast food chain openly admitted how bad it was. 2. Domino's It had to run a "turnaround" campaign. | Scott Olson/Getty Images Domino's was so bad that in 2009, it ran the "Domino's turnaround" campaign, which debuted a series of advertisements acknowledging how awful its pizza was. Surprisingly, it did actually work a little bit. Domino's promised to deliver a better product, and customers believed it. However, "We're here to tell you that Domino's Pizza still sucks," says Complex. Next: The poor man's McDonald's 3. Burger King The food just isn't a great value. | Justin Sullivan/Getty Images When you're craving a decently yummy but bad-for-you burger, you typically make a trip to McDonald's. If there isn't a McDonald's around, you might think about settling for Burger King. According to The Week, BK received a 71% Consumer Reports grade. The Week went on to describe the food as mediocre in quality and freshness — and an overall bad value. Next: One of the unhealthiest meals you can feed your kids 4. KFC The food really isn't good for you. | Justin Sullivan/Getty Images KFC is absolutely delicious once in a blue moon, but it is by no means a sustainable family meal. Daily Mail even named it one of the unhealthiest things you could feed your kids. According to Eat This, Not That, only 40% of KFC customers return. Next: Everyone's least favorite food court option 5. Sbarro It's mediocre mall food. | Alex Wong/Getty Images Sbarro, the quintessential mall food court necessity, also makes the list. "Only Sbarro makes a go at fast food pasta and lasagna with the lassiez-faire attitude and presentation we expect from our greatest national chains," says Complex of the chain. "They don't even have a signature dish that you associate with their mediocrity." Next: Racy commercials can't save this fast food chain. 6. Carl's Jr. Not many customers enjoy eating there. | Olga Maltseva/AFP/Getty Images If you have to rely on sex appeal in your commercials, your food's probably not very good. According to Nation's Restaurant News, only 33% of consumer survey respondents reported enjoying Carl's Jr. It is a 24-hour establishment, though, so at least it has that. Next: Who thought fast food fish was a good idea? 7. Long John Silver's Fast food fish just isn't great. | Scott Olson/Getty Images Shockingly, the need for a fast food joint that specializes in fish isn't very great. According to Nation's Restaurant News, only 44% of consumer survey respondents reported being fans of Long John Silver's. Sorry Long John, but we think we'll stick to the Filet-O-Fish to handle fast food fish cravings. Check out The Cheat Sheet on Facebook! Westend61/Westend61/Getty Images As herbivores that lack any serious natural predators, kangaroos participate in very simple food chains composed of themselves, their grass-like food and the scavengers and decomposers that eat them. Humans historically hunted and killed many kangaroos, but they are relatively safe from unarmd predators. Because they consume vegetation directly, kangaroos are considered by scientists to be primary consumers. Kangaroos are grazers that share similar diets with the large ungulates of North America. They primarily consume grasses, but they will eat forbs and herbs as well. In captivity, kangaroos may accept fruit, but this is not part of their diet in the wild. Dingoes occasionally hunt and eat kangaroos, but this is not a common occurrence. Kangaroos are blessed with great speed and a fierce disposition; few predators are capable of catching them or are foolish enough to fight them. However, once kangaroos die, like all other organisms, they are consumed by scavenging and decomposing organisms. Vultures, rats and insects scavenge the bodies of the dead kangaroos after they die. Shortly thereafter, decomposers in the form of earthworms, fungi and bacteria break down the cells of the kangaroos. This liberates the resources in the kangaroo's body so that plants can use them to fuel their growth. An example of a wolf food chain might be "grass - elk - wolf" or "plants - oxen - wolf." The wolf does not have any natural predators and is at the top of its food chain as an apex predator. The wolf is able to capture its prey easily by hunting in groups with other members of its pack; however, wolves are considered endangered and this decline in the number of number hurts their food chain. Without enough wolves, the animals that were once prey are able to multiply rapidly. These prey animals do not have any animals to hunt them, so they grow bigger and bigger, throwing off the food chain balance and Earth's biomes. Darrell Gulin/Digital Vision/Getty Images Producers (plants) in the savanna food chain are mainly grasses and shrubs. The primary consumers (herbivores) include giraffes, zebras, elephants, gazelles, wildebeests and warthogs. The carnivores are leopards, lions and cheetahs, and the scavengers are vultures, termites and hyenas. The decomposers include mushrooms, insects and microorganisms. The savanna, or African grassland, is a diverse food chain reliant on migration patterns that follow water and food sources. One direct food chain may go as follows: a zebra eats grass and then gets eaten by a lion, which is consumed by vultures and hyenas when it dies. Once the food chain gets to the decomposers, the food chain starts over again as insects and mushrooms help nourish plants. Insects also serve as food for some animals, such as aardvarks, birds and small lizards. A hyena is both a carnivore and a scavenger on the food chain. The savanna biome is characterized by tall grasses and shrubs with few trees. A healthy ecosystem features a complete food chain with no gaps; herbivores eat producers, and then herbivores are eaten by carnivores. These carnivores are then consumed by scavengers and decomposers, which in turn give food back to producers. Each feeding level in the food chain is called a trophic level. Insects appear on the highest level of the food chain; they classify as primary or secondary decomposers, depending on the species, and help to break down organic material such as wood, leaves and plants. Insects consume dead and decaying matter, essentially recycling remains back into the Earth, and serve as food for many other animals on the food chain too. They follow consumers on the food chain, which in turn derive energy from producers such as plants and fungi. Some insects feed on all foods available, consuming a variety of plants and organic matter, while others classify as specialized feeders. These insects rely exclusively on a few select items for food. In consuming decaying and decomposing matter, insects play a large role in keeping environments clean. They break down and decompose waste products, which would otherwise accumulate quickly. In addition to consuming many types of earthen materials, insects serve as sustenance for many animal species. They provide amphibians, reptiles, birds and some mammals with a critical source of food. Some humans also consume insects, and use insect parts for economic and social activities. Insects play critical roles in plant and flower life. They help pollinate fruits, vegetables and many types of plants, in turn helping those species survive. While many insects benefit plants and other animals, others exist as parasites, causing living organisms harm. When it comes to teaching first-grade students the common core standards of mathematics, there's no better way to practice than with worksheets geared toward repeatedly applying the same basic concepts such as counting, adding and subtracting without carrying, word problems, telling time, and calculating currency. As young mathematicians progress through their early education, they will be expected to demonstrate comprehension of these basic skills, so it's important for teachers to be able to gauge their students' aptitudes in the subject by administering quizzes, working one on one with each student, and by sending them home with worksheets like the ones below to practice on their own or with their parent. However, in some cases, students may require additional attention or explanation beyond what worksheets alone can offer—for this reason, teachers should also prepare demonstrations in class to help guide students through the coursework. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they understand and work your way up, ensuring that each student masters each concept individually before moving on to the next topic. Click on the links in the rest of the article to discover worksheets for each of the topics addressed. One of the first things first graders have to master is the concept of counting to 20, which will help them quickly count beyond those basic numbers and begin to understand the 100s and 1000s by the time they reach the second grade. Assigning worksheets like "Order the Numbers to 50" will help teachers assess whether or not a student fully grasps the number line. Additionally, students will be expected to recognize number patterns and should practice their skills in counting by 2s, counting by 5s, and counting by 10s and identifying whether a number is greater than or less than to 20, and be able to parse out mathematical equations from word problems like these, which may include ordinal numbers up to 10. In terms of practical math skills, the first grade is also an important time to ensure students understand how to tell time on a clock face and how to count U.S. coins up to 50 cents. These skills will be essential as students begin to apply two-digit addition and subtraction in the second grade. First-grade math students will be introduced to basic addition and subtraction, oftentimes in the form of word problems, over the course of the year, meaning they will be expected to add up to 20 and subtract numbers below fifteen, both of which won't require the students to re-group or "carry the one." These concepts are easiest understood through tactile demonstration such as number blocks or tiles or through illustration or example such as showing the class a pile of 15 bananas and taking away four of them, then asking the students to calculate then count the remaining bananas. This simple display of subtraction will help guide students through the process of early arithmetic, which can be additionally aided by these subtraction facts to 10. Students will also be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of addition, through completing word problems that feature addition sentences up to 10, and worksheets like " Adding to 10," " Adding to 15," and "Adding to 20" will help teachers gauge students' comprehension of the basics of simple addition. First-grade teachers may also introduce their students to a base-level knowledge of fractions, geometric shapes, and mathematical patterns, though none of them are required course material until the second and third grades. Check out "Understanding 1/2," this "Shape Book," and these additional 10 Geometry worksheets for late Kindergarten and Grade 1. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they are. It is also important to focus on thinking concepts. For instance, think about this word problem: A man has 10 balloons and the wind blew 4 away. How many are left? Here's another way to ask the question: A man was holding some balloons and the wind blew 4 away. He only has 6 balloons left, how many did he start with? Too often we ask questions where the unknown is at the end of the question, but the unknown can also be put at the beginning of the question. Explore more concepts in these extra worksheets:

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