



Lesson plan on food chain and food web

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 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 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 now boasts annual profits of more than \$21 billion. 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 340,000 employees and serves 11 million customers a day.Kentucky Fried Chicken was the brainchild 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 total more than \$1.8 billion. Taco Bell maintains more than \$0,000 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 Priess, 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's favorite fast food chains in 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's favorite Subway Lots of bad press has tarnished the chain's reputation. | Joe Raedle/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 turnaround" campaign, which debuted a series of advertisements acknowledging how awful its pizza was. Surprisingly, it did actually work a little bit. 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 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 guality 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 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, but we think we'll stick to the Filet-O-Fish to handle fast food fish cravings. Check out The Cheat Sheet on Facebook! Although each of the world's seven spider monkeys are omnivorous creatures of the rainforest canopy, but the bulk of their diet consists of leaves, fruits and nuts. Jaguars, raptors and large snakes are the most important predators of spider monkeys. Spider monkeys spend about 22 percent of their time foraging for foods. However, most of this time is dedicated to searching for their favorite foods: ripe fruit. Their fruit-loving tendencies cause the monkeys to play an important role in dispersing the seeds of many fruiting trees of the rainforest. When fruits are not available, the monkeys consume the leaves of a variety of tree species. Additionally, spider monkeys are also hunted by humans. Most humans hunt the monkeys for food, but some hunt them for the pet trade as well. When hunting for the pet trade, poachers tend to target mothers who have young offspring. In such situations, the hunters kill the mother and sell the baby to the pet trade. 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, 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. Getting students to talk about the differences between the past and present is a great way to get students using a variety of tenses and cementing their understanding of the differences and time relationships between the past simple, present perfect (continuous), and present simple tenses. direction before beginning the task. Aim: Conversation lesson focusing on the use of the past simple, present perfect, and present simple tenses Activity: Drawing diagrams as a support for conversation in pairs Level: Intermediate to advanced Outline: Give students the example above or draw a similar example on the board. Read through the example sentences showing the relationship between the two circles ('life then' and 'life now'). Ask students why you used the various tenses (i.e. past simple, present perfect (continuous), and present simple (continuous). Have students draw two circles. Each circle should have 'me' at the center with a universe of friends, hobbies, relationships, etc. surrounding. One circle is drawn for the past and one drawn for 'life now'. Students break up into pairs and explain their diagrams to each other. Walk around the most common mistakes made by the students to focus on the problems they are still having with certain tenses (i.e. using the present perfect instead of past simple for definite past). Look at the two circles describing 'life then' and 'life now'. Read the sentences below describing for definite past). Look at the two circles describing for definite past simple for definite past). the past five years. In 1994, I had been married to Barbara for four years. Since then, we have had our daughter Katherine. Katherine is three years old. Barbara and I have been married for ten years. I used to play squash twice a week when I lived in New York. Now I play tennis twice a week. I have been playing tennis for over a year. My best friends were Marek and Franco in New York. Now my best friend is Corrado. I loved going to the opera in New York. Now, I love going to museums around Tuscany. I worked at the New York. Now if york association for New York. Now if york association for New York. Now my best friend is Corrado. I loved going to museums around Tuscany. I worked at the New York. Now if york association for New York association for New York. Now if york association for New York association for New York. Now if york association for New York your own. One describing life a few years ago and one describing life now. Once you have finished, find a partner and describe how your life has changed over the past few years. Including movies in your lessons can help enhance learning and increase student interest while providing direct instruction on the topic. Although there are pros and cons to including movies in lesson plans, you can ensure that the movies you choose have the learning impact you desire. If you are unable to show an entire film because of time constraints or school guidelines, you may want to select specific scenes or clips to share with your students. To increase understanding of particularly complex dialogue, use the closed caption feature when showing the film. A variety of effective ways will allow you to include movies in your classroom lessons that will reinforce learning objectives. Caiaimage / Chris Ryan / Getty Images If you plan to show movies regularly in class, consider creating a generic worksheet that you can use for all the movies you show over the course of the year. Include a list of issues and questions that are relevant to all movies, including: What is the setting of the movie? Who is (are) the protagonist(s)? Who is the antagonist? Give a brief summary of the movie? What is the setting of the movie relate to what we are studying in class? What are some film techniques that the director uses to enhance the message? Movie score or soundtrack Lighting Sound Camera point of view PhotoAlto / Frederic Cirou / Getty Images If there is a particular movie that fits well in your lesson plan, create a worksheet specific to that film. Watch the movie yourself in advance to determine the sequence of events you want your students to observe as they watch. Include general information, such as the title of the film and the director, as well as specific questions that the students should answer as they watch the movie. To ensure that students are noting the movie, pause the film occasionally to allow them time to fill in their answers. Include space on the worksheet for open-ended questions about major plot points in the film. David Schaffer / Getty Images It is important that students learn how to take notes effectively. Before instructing your students to take notes a film, teach them proper note-taking skills. The underlying benefit of taking notes during the movie is that students will pay attention to details as they decide what is important enough to include in their notes. By writing down their thoughts as they view the film, they are more likely to have responses that they can share later during class discussions. Klaus Vedfelt / Getty Images A cause-and-effect worksheet asks students to analyze specific plot points in the movie. You might start them off with an example, providing them with the cause, and then explain how that impacted the story, also called the effect. A basic cause-and-effect worksheet might start with an event and then include a blank space where the students can fill in the effect of that event A cause-and-effect worksheet on the film "The Grapes of Wrath" might start with a description of the drought in Oklahoma: "Event: A terrible drought has hit Oklahoma. Because of this event, (x and y happened)." Hero Images / Getty Images With this lesson plan idea, you stop the movie at key points so that students can respond as a class to questions posted on the board. As an alternative, you may choose not to prepare questions in advance but rather to allow the discussion to unfold organically. By stopping the movie to discuss it, you can take advantage of teachable moments that arise in the film. You can also point out historical inaccuracies in the movie to discuss it, you can take advantage of teachable moments that arise in the film. class, keep track of the students who participate in each discussion. Mayur Kakade / Getty Images Another way to see how much your students are learning from a film is to have them write a movie review. Before the movie begins, go over the elements of a great movie review. Remind students that a movie review should include a description of the movie without spoiling the ending. Share a selection of well-written movie reviews with the class. To ensure that students include pertinent information, provide them with a list of the specific elements you expect to see. You might also show them the grading rubric that you plan to use as another way of indicating what their final review should include. Tara Moore / Getty Images One way to have students better understand a scene in a piece of literature is to show different film adaptations of the novel "Frankenstein." Ask students about the director's interpretation of the text or whether the content of the book is accurately represented in the movie. If you are showing different versions of a scene, such as a scene from one of Shakespeare's plays, you can deepen student understanding by having them note the different interpretations and offer explanations for those differences.

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