

Autumn 1-Hunted-Science Knowledge Organiser-Living things and their habitats

KEY VOCABULARY

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ADAPTATION

Habitat
The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.

Invertebrate Animal without a back bone.

Rainforest A dense, forest, rich, in biodiversity, found, typically, in, tropical, areas with consistently heavy rainfall.

Vertebrate Animal with a backbone.

Woodland Land covered with trees.

Reptile Includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They have a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.

Desert A waterless, desolate area of land with little or no vegetation, typically one covered with sand.

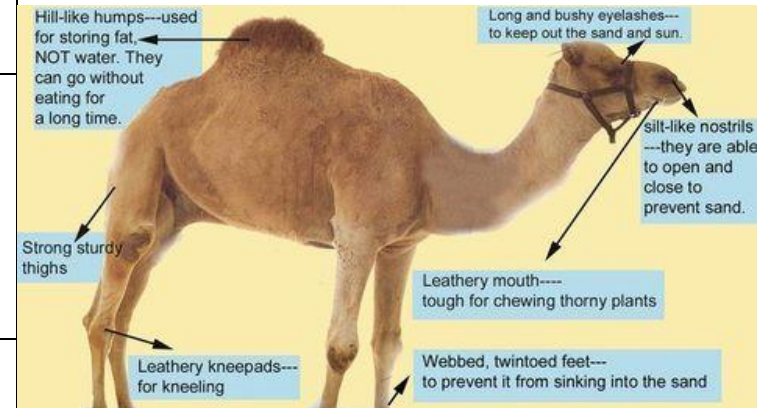
Carnivore Animal that eats only meat.

Ocean A very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

Herbivore Animal that eats only plants.

Classification The arrangement of animals and plants in taxonomic groups according to their observed similarities.

Omnivore An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.



Snowshoe Hare Adaptations



Flowering A plant that produces flowers.

Amphibian A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians. They are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.

Ferns A flowerless plant that produces feather like leaves.

Natural disasters

- Hurricanes
- Tornados
- Tsunami
- Wild fires
- Flooding
- Earth quakes

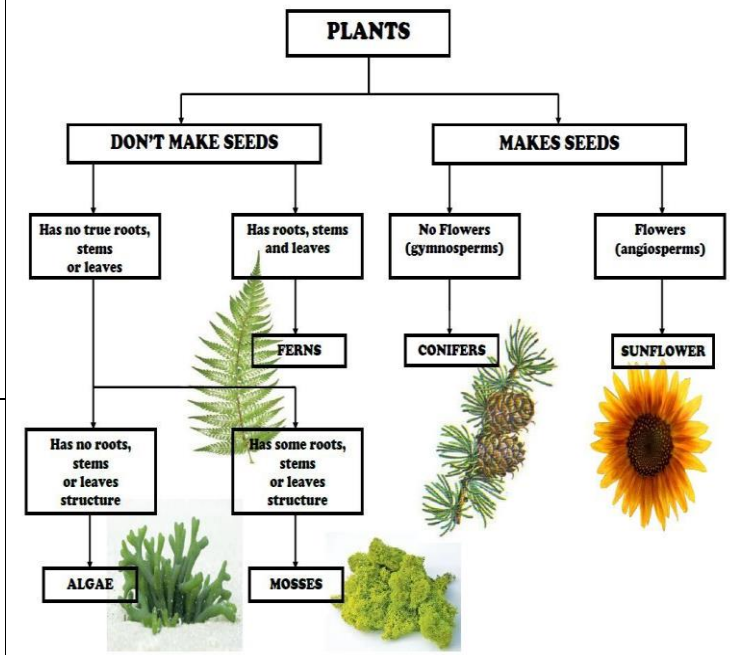
Mosses A small flowerless green plant which lacks roots.

'Man mad' disasters

- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Climate change
- Fires
- Gas leaks

Mammal Animals that have fur or hair and give live birth to their young.

Plant classification key



Species of plants in the Rainforest

Rubber tree, orchid, cacao, giant water lilies, banana tree.