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| Knowledge Organiser Year 5 – Living Things and their Habitats |
| amphibian | The word amphibian means two-lives.  Amphibians spend their lives in the water and on land. They are cold blooded  | http://seplessons.ucsf.edu/files/Flower_parts.jpghttps://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP.2_ee_FfVCEDV355No6trmwAAAA&pid=Api&P=0&w=314&h=154Mountain habitathttps://cdn.unifiedcommerce.com/content/product/large/58806COB.jpg

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| mammal | A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. They produce living young and all female mammals have glands that can produce milk to feed their young.  |
| invertebrates | An animal without a backbone. |
| camouflage | A visual disguise. Camouflage is a type of coloration or pattern that helps an animal blend in with its surroundings. |
| Axolotis | The axolotl is a salamander – a type of amphibian with a lizard-like body, a long tail and smooth, moist skin. |
| metamorphosis | Metamorphosis is a process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes. Metamorphosis is especially common in insects.  |
| Larvae | The word larva is applied to the young of certain animals that must undergo great physical changes before they become adults.  |
| aquatic | In an aquatic ecosystem, that environment is water, and all the system’s plants and animals live either in or on that water. |
| Thorax | The thorax is one of the three main body parts of an insect. The thorax is the middle segment, behind the head and before the abdomen.  |
| Abdomen |  The part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis. |
| hermaphrodite | an animal or plant having both male and female reproductive tissue or organs.  |
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