
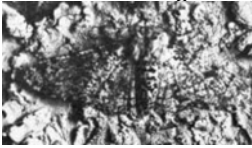

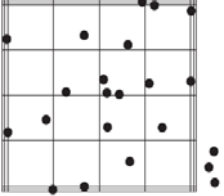













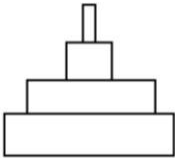
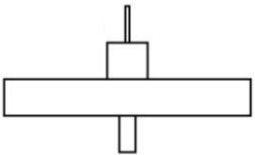


<p>non-living parts of an organism's environment Eg air currents, temperature, moisture, light, and soil type</p>	<p>special features about an organism that help it survive and reproduce</p> 	<p>living things that is different from plants (cells without cellulose walls, no chlorophyll and can't photosynthesise)</p>	<p>activity of an organism that helps it to survive or reproduce</p>
abiotic factors	adaptation	animal	behavioural adaptations
<p>another species that affects a particular species in its habitat</p>	<p>colouring and/or texture allowing an organism to blend in with its surroundings</p>  <p>Eg moth on a tree trunk!</p>	<p>an animal that eats other animals</p>	<p>green disc containing chlorophyll. Found in plant cells and used to make food (starch) by photosynthesis.</p>
biotic factors	camouflage	carnivore	chloroplast
 <p>allowing different conditions to be implemented at one time to see which organisms prefer</p>	<p>Sorting things into groups</p>	<p>all of the living things in an area</p>	<p>rivalry between individuals, or animals, for territory or resources Eg for water supplies, food, and mates</p>
choice chamber	classification	community	competition
<p>Individuals using a common resource in short supply. Plants compete for physical space, for nutrients and water and for sunlight. Animals compete for territory, for food, and for mates.</p>	<p>organism that eats other animals or plants</p>	<p>a bacterium or fungus that gets its food by breaking down dead remains</p>	<p>dichotomous keys always give two choices in each step; used to determine the identity of items such as trees, wildflowers, mammals, reptiles, rocks, and fish</p>
competitors	consumer	decomposers	dichotomous keys

something that is needed to make things happen, the ability to do work	all the factors in a habitat which affect an organism; these may be living (biotic) and non living (abiotic).	characteristics eg thick fur, sharp beak, long antennae	food webs, food chains and terms, eg predator and prey are ways of describing —— ———
energy	environment	features	feeding relationships
sequence of organisms in an ecosystem in which each is the food of the next organism in the sequence lettuce → slug → frog	all the interconnected food chains in an ecosystem <pre>graph TD; Grass --> Ducks; Grass --> Cattle; Wheat --> Cattle; Wheat --> Chickens; Ducks --> Man; Cattle --> Man; Chickens --> Man;</pre>	the family of related species that an organism belongs to	a community of animals, plants and micro-organisms, together with the habitat where they live
food chain	food web	genus	ecosystem
the environmental conditions in an area; the geographical area occupied by an ecosystem	organism that consumes plants for food	largest groups that living things are sorted into - the two biggest are the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom	similarity between organisms that gives one a survival advantage one
habitat	herbivore	kingdom	mimicry
substance taken in by organism needed for the organism to live, grow, breathe, move, excrete waste, or reproduce	animal species that eats plants and other animals	organism living in or on another organism, taking nourishment from it – parasite cannot live independently	process that plants use to make their own food- needs light to work. Carbon dioxide and water are used up. Food (a sugar called glucose) and oxygen are produced.
nutrient	omnivore	parasite	photosynthesis

systems that allow an organism to carry out certain biochemical reactions (eg making venom, secreting slime, being able to keep a constant body temperature)	living thing, usually immobile, that has cell walls and can carry out photosynthesis	all the members of a single species that live in a habitat eg possums	A predator is any animal which eats another animal; e.g. spiders eating flies, lions eating zebras
physiological adaptations	plant	population	predators
animal hunted or caught for food	the second organism in a food chain; obtains energy from the producer; a herbivore	organism able to capture light energy and make its own food, e.g. plant a plant that makes its own food through photosynthesis	 method for sampling numbers in an area
prey	primary consumer	producer	quadrat
chosen by a method involving an unpredictable component eg throw quadrat, roll dice to chose an area	cell process of releasing energy from food that occurs in all organisms	scientists can't count every organism in a population - one way to estimate the size of a population is to collect data by random sampling	feed on dead animals. eg, crows, vultures and hyenas are scavengers.
random	respiration	sampling	scavenger
consumes/obtains energy from the primary consumer; a carnivore.	top layer of the earth's surface - rock and mineral particles mixed with organic matter	group of organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring	physical feature that aids survival and/or reproduction
secondary consumer	soil	species	structural adaptations

remaining alive	branch of biology that deals with the identification and naming of living things	animal that feeds on secondary consumers in a food chain; often the top predator in a food chain or web	a way of sampling populations, where a line (cord or tape) is stretched out, and samples are taken at intervals along the line
survival	taxonomy	tertiary consumer	transect line
the energy or food chain level that an organism feeds at	the area that an animal lives in and defends	representation of the number of organisms in each trophic level in an ecosystem; width of each block is proportional to the number of organisms	representation of the biomass in each trophic level in an ecosystem; width of each block is proportional to the biomass in each level
trophic level	territory	pyramid of numbers	pyramid of biomass
 adaptations of polar bear	 limb is adapted for...	 wasp (has a sting) & hoverfly (no sting) are both black and yellow – this is example of...	adaptations of camel 
small ears, thick white fur	gripping	mimicry	Large feet, nostrils that can be closed, thick fur
 two species of butterfly, one with a foul taste, the other not, is an example of....	 teeth adapted to a diet of...	 teeth adapted to a diet of... Molar	the smaller oval structures used for photosynthesis are... 
mimicry	plant material (animal is herbivore)	meat (animal is carnivore)	chloroplasts

 <p>shell protects soft parts, prevents dehydration, slime allows snail to slide easily, tentacles allow snail to sense, smell and eyes let it see, are all</p>	 <p>behaviour of woodlice (spend more time in humid conditions) helps them prevent excessive water loss – a _____ adaptation</p>	 <p>grey/brown colours and a hard body for protection – examples of _____ adaptations</p>	<p>Most food chains are quite short, and they rarely consist of more than four steps because</p>
<p>adaptations of snail</p>	<p>behavioural</p>	<p>structural</p>	<p>a lot of energy is lost at each step</p>
<p>meaning of arrow in a food chain Eg leaves → caterpillar</p>	 <p>streamlined body with no appendages for burrowing underground – an example of a _____ adaptation</p>	 <p>Worm has setae (bristles) to help it move – these are an example of a _____ adaptation</p>	<p>pyramid of _____</p>  <p>grass → insects → spiders → birds</p>
<p>represent energy transfer</p>	<p>structural</p>	<p>structural</p>	<p>numbers</p>
<p>pyramid of _____</p>  <p>oak trees → aphids → small birds → hawks</p>	<p>organisms that produce their own food through photosynthesis</p>	<p>pyramid of _____ gets narrower; bars become narrower as you reach the top</p>	<p>study of relationships between living organisms and between them and their environment</p>
<p>numbers</p>	<p>autotrophs</p>	<p>biomass</p>	<p>ecology</p>