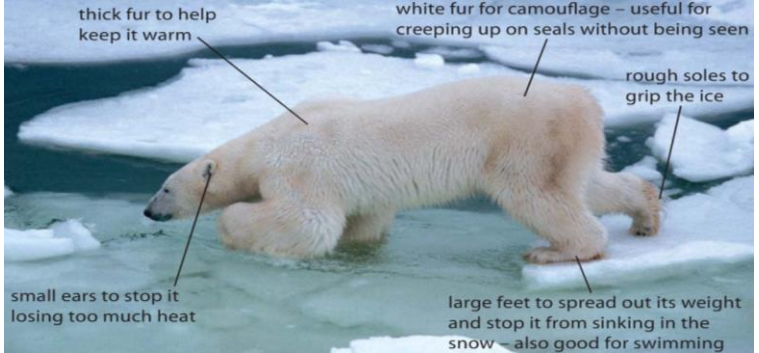
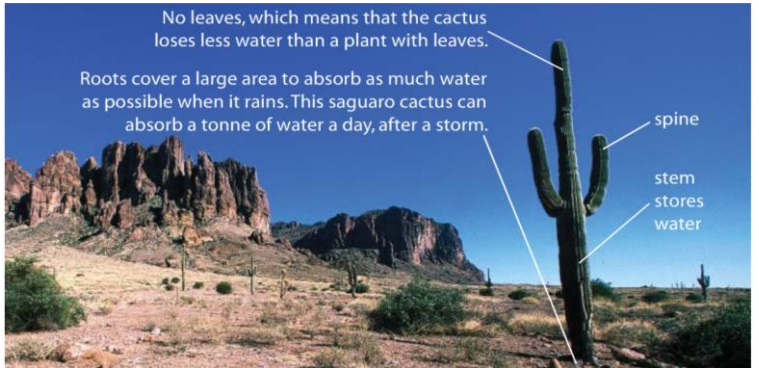


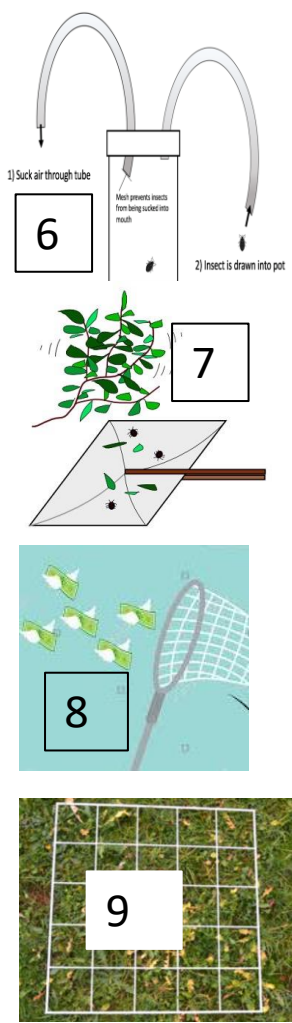
1 Keywords		
1	Environment	All the conditions that surround a living organism
2	Habitat	The place where an organism lives eg pond for frogs; ocean for whales ; garden for snail; sand dune for marram grass
3	Population	All the members of a single species that live in a habitat
4	Community	All the populations of different organisms that live together in a habitat
5	Ecosystem	A community and the habitat in which organisms live
6	Pooter	A device used in the collection of insects, crustaceans or other small, fragile organisms.
7	Tree beating	The beating tray is held under a tree or shrub and the foliage is then shaken or beaten with a stick. Insects fall from the plant and land on the cloth. They can then be examined or collected using a pooter.
8	Sweep net	Sweep nets are used to collect arthropods such as insects from long grass and other types of vegetation.
9	Quadrat	A quadrat is a frame, traditionally square, used in ecology and geography to isolate a standard unit of area for study of the distribution of plant species over a large area

**3. Examples of adaptations**

1	Polar bear adaptations	
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2	Cactus adaptations	
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**2. Sampling methods**



**3. Adaptations**

**Features of an animal or plants that allow them to live in a particular habitat.**

Command Words		
1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
2	State	Write down what the term in the question means.
3	Give	Recall one or more pieces of information.
4	Describe	Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.
5	Explain	Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts
6	How	Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support.

1. Keywords continued		
1	Migration	When animals move to different parts of the world due to the seasonal changes in weather
2	Hibernation	When animals hide and sleep during the winter months
3	Deciduous	Plants that drop their leaves in winter
4	Consumer	The name given to an organism that eats another living thing.
5	Producer	Plants that begin food chains by making energy from carbon dioxide and water.
6	Herbivore	An animal that feeds only on plants
7	Carnivore	An animal that feeds only on animals.
8	Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat.
9	Nocturnal	Animals that are active at night
10	Food chain	A sequence (usually shown as a diagram) of feeding relationships between organisms, showing which organisms eat what and the movement of energy through trophic levels
11	Apex (top) predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food, but nothing eats it. Top of the food chain.
12	Food web	A network of food chains, showing how they all link together.

4. Food chains and food webs	
1	Producer
2	Primary consumer
3	Secondary consumer
4	Tertiary consumer

**Food chains**

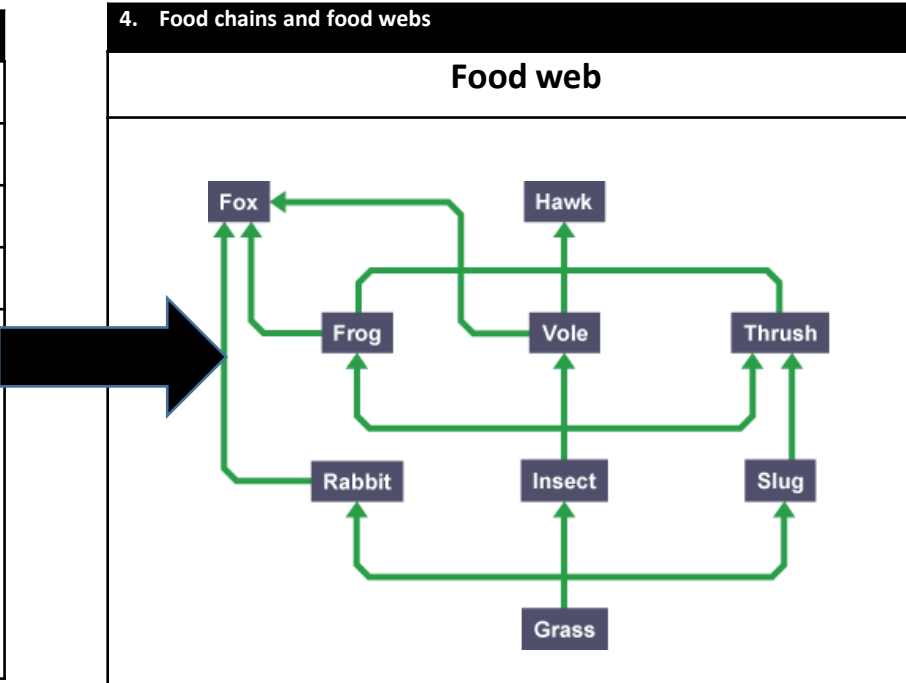
grass → insect → vole → hawk  
 grass → insect → frog → fox  
 grass → insect → vole → fox

1

2

3

4



**5. Bioaccumulation**

Some substances can build up in the food chain and damage the organisms in it, eg pesticides and weedkiller.

Predators at the end of the chain are affected most This is because accumulating chemicals cannot be excreted.

Tuna

Larger fish

Small fish

Animal plankton

Plant plankton

High concentration of mercury

Mercury taken up through the food chain

Traces of mercury