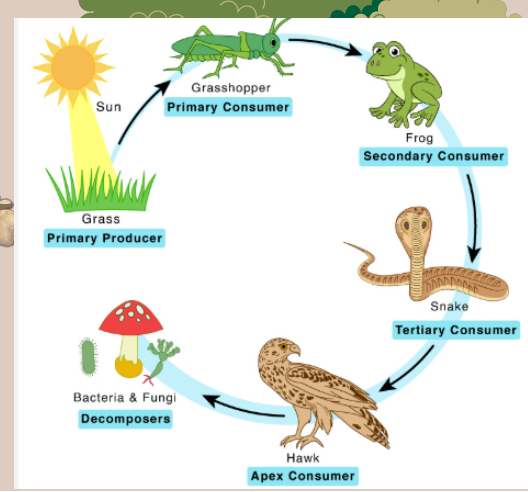
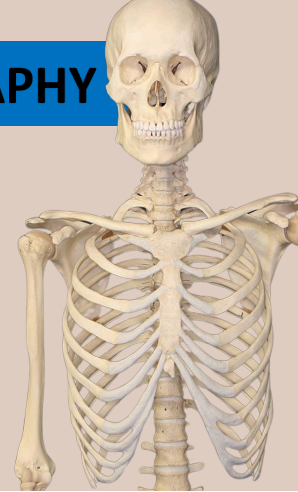


# Predator!

SCIENCE

ART

GEOGRAPHY



Sticky Knowledge

Vocabulary

**What is a skeleton?**  
Many animals have a skeleton to support their body, help them move and protect their internal organs. Skeletons are made from individual bones that are joined together with muscles and ligaments. This means skeletons can bend at joints, such as knees and ankles.

**What is a food chain?**  
Food provides energy for all living things. Energy is needed for life processes, including breathing, growth and movement. Food chains show how energy passes from one plant or animal to another. Most plants make their own food. They are called producers. Animals that eat other plants or animals are called consumers.

Vocabulary	Definition
Adaptation	A characteristic of a living thing that makes it suited to its environment and helps it to survive.
Apex predator	The predator in an eco-system with no natural predators.
Camouflage	Ability to blend into the surroundings.
Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat.
Consumer	Organisms that cannot produce their own food and must eat other organisms.
Decomposer	An organism, such as fungus, that breaks down and feeds on dead animals and plants.
Flowers	Flowers are the reproductive structures of flowering plants that attracts insects.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Leaves	The flat, green part of the plant where photosynthesis occurs.
Primary consumer	Herbivores that eat producers.
Producer	Organism that produces their own food, usually through photosynthesis.
Secondary consumer	Carnivores that eat primary consumers.
Skull	Protects the brain; structure of the face.
Skeleton	Provides a framework for the body.
Spine (vertebrae)	Supports the body, protects the spinal cord; allows for movement and flexibility.
Stem	The stem is the main support structure of the plant.
Tertiary consumer	Carnivores that eat secondary consumers.

# Predator!

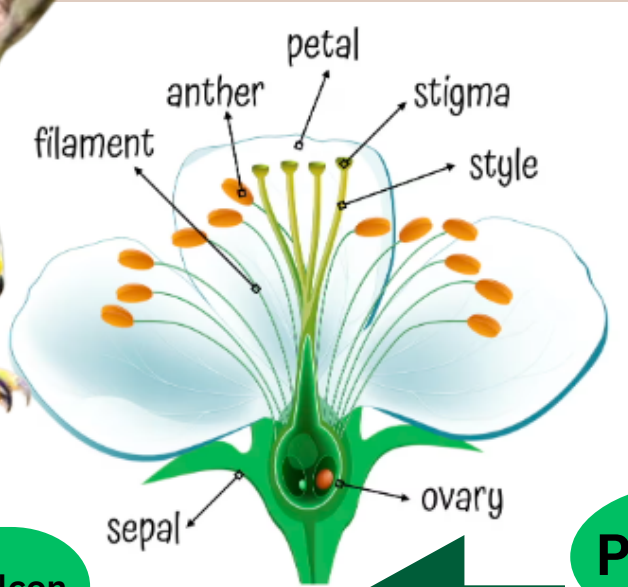
SCIENCE

ART

GEOGRAPHY



Peregrine Falcon

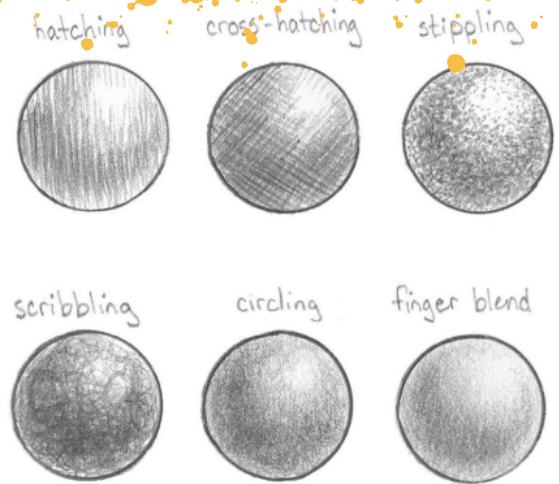


Parts of a flower

How do you make a detailed map?  
Use grid lines and symbols to plot where various human and physical features are.

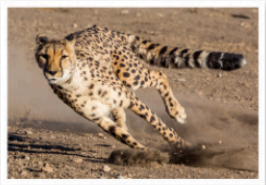
How can you add detail to a sketch?

Use these different techniques with 2B pencils: hatching, stippling, finger blend, circling, scribbling & cross hatching

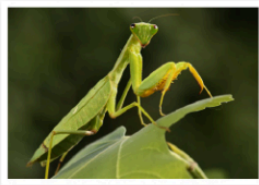


## Predator adaptations

Predators have many physical features that help them to hunt and kill other animals.



Cheetahs have strong legs and slender bodies for speed. They are the fastest land animal and hunt antelopes and gazelles.



Praying mantises are camouflaged. They sit still and wait to ambush their prey of lizards, frogs and small birds.



Great white sharks have sharp teeth and strong jaws to capture their prey. They feed on marine mammals, as well as fish and seabirds.



Leopards have forward-facing eyes so they can track and pursue their prey. They stalk gazelle, wildebeest and rodents.



Buzzards have sharp claws to capture and carry away prey. They eat small mammals and other birds.



Barn owls use their excellent sense of hearing to find their prey. They hunt mice and shrews at night.

Animals have adapted to become effective predators in their natural habitats.