

Knowledge Organiser UKS2 Science - Living things and biodiversity in South America

Key Vocabulary	
diversity	How organisms are different/vary
inheritance	Genetic characters transmitted from parent to offspring
evolution	change in the gene pool of a population from generation
variation	A different form of something-variant
offspring	Children or young of a parent
adaptation	An animal/plant modified to fit a changed environment.
classification	The grouping of animals/plants into different categories
micro-organism	Any organism too small to be viewed by the unaided eye eg, bacteria

The forest floor is home to lots of insects as well as fungi, twigs and leaves.



Rhinoceros beetle

In the understorey there are lizards and ocelots.



Ocelot

In the emergent layer you will see parrots, spider monkeys and tree frogs.



Amazon parrot

Key Facts
Living things produce offspring that are similar, but usually not the same as their parents.
Living things can be classified into groups (including animals, plants and microorganisms).
Plants and animals change over time, which can be seen in fossils.
Living things adapt to their environments to survive.
All living things are made up of cells which contain DNA and DNA carries the characteristics which are inherited
Inherited characteristics from both parents are passed to offspring as a result of sexual reproduction and this leads to variation.
A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things. https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z3nbcwx