

**amphibian**

A cold-blooded animal with a backbone that lives on land and in water. Examples include frogs and newts.

**apex predator**

A predator that is not preyed upon by other animals and is at the top of a food chain.

**arachnid**

An animal with four pairs of legs and two body segments. Examples include spiders and scorpions.

**bird**

A warm-blooded animal with a backbone that lays eggs and has feathers, wings and a beak. Examples include kestrels and pigeons.

**camouflage**

The ability of an animal to disguise and conceal itself within its environment.

**cannibal**

An animal that eats its own species.

**carnivore**

An animal that eats other animals.

**consumer**

An animal that eats plants (producers) or other animals (prey) for food.

**decomposer**

An organism, such as a fungus, that feeds on and breaks down dead animal or plant matter.

**endoskeleton**

A skeleton that is on the inside of an animal's body.

**exoskeleton**

A skeleton that is on the outside of an animal's body.

**food chain**

A series of living things that rely on each other for food.

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**fossil**

The remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock.

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**herbivore**

An animal that eats plants.

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**insect**

An animal with six legs, three body parts and usually at least one pair of wings.  
Examples include ladybirds and butterflies.

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**mammal**

A warm-blooded animal with a backbone whose body is usually covered in hair or fur, which produces milk for their young. Examples include humans and dogs.

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**omnivore**

An animal that eats plants and animals.

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**organism**

Something that is alive, such as an animal, plant or microorganism.

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**parasite**

A living thing that lives on or in another living thing (host) and survives by taking nutrients from it. Examples include tapeworms and fleas.

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**pellet**

A regurgitated clump of bones, fur, teeth and feathers that can't be digested inside an animal's stomach.

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**predator**

An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.

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**prey**

An animal that predators hunt for food.



**producer**

An organism, such as a green plant, that creates its own food.

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**reptile**

A cold-blooded animal with a backbone that breathes air, lays eggs and is covered in scales. Examples include snakes and turtles.

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**scavenger**

An animal that feeds on the bodies of dead animals that it has not killed.

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**skeleton**

The frame of bones that supports and protects the body and organs of animals.

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**species**

A group of plants or animals that share the same characteristics and can breed with each other.

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**terrestrial**

Living on dry land rather than in water or air.

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**vasculature**

The part of a body or plant that carries blood or other liquids.

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**venomous**

An animal or plant that makes a toxin which causes illness when injected into the bloodstream through a bite or sting.

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**xylem**

A type of plant tissue that supports the stem of the plant and carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.