

# Year 2/3 Knowledge Organiser Science – Adaptations

Vocabulary		
1	Organism	Anything that is alive.
2	Habitat	Natural home of an organism.
3	Adaptation	The characteristics of an organism that help it to survive in its environment.
4	Camouflage	An adaptation that allows animals to blend in with their environment.
5	Nocturnal	Animals that are active at night.
6	Echolocation	A way of finding objects using sound.
7	Climate	The temperature or weather pattern in an environment where an organism lives in.
8	Polar	The ice regions of Antarctica and the Arctic.
9	Insulation	The material which keeps an organism warm.
10	Ocean	An <b>ocean</b> is one of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface.
11	Desert	A large area of dry often sandy land.

Key Learning	
1	Plants in hot environments have adapted due to a lack of water. They often have long roots, spines and waxy skin. Desert camels tend to have long eyelashes to prevent sand getting in their eyes.
2	In cold environments plants are rare. The animals often are camouflaged into the landscape, for example, the arctic hare that has white fur to blend into the surrounding landscape.
3	Nocturnal animals have evolved physical traits that let them roam in the dark more effectively. Animals, such as owls and large cats, have improved hearing so they can hunt at night.
4	Most things that live in the sea are bluey/grey to camouflage with their environment. Lots of marine animals are a different colour on the top and bottom, and some adapt to

Focus animals	
Bats	Bats are nocturnal animals. They use echolocation to navigate and find food by releasing a high-pitched sound that bounces off objects.
Giraffes	Giraffes can go for weeks without drinking water, camouflaged skin, a long neck for reaching the highest leaves in a tree and an amazing flexible tongue.
Polar bears	The bears spend most of the year surrounded by snow and ice, and their fur lets them blend in. It also traps heat from their bodies to help keep them warm in freezing temperatures.
Camels	Long eye lashes, hairy ears and closing nostrils help to keep out sand. Thick eyebrows which stand out and shade eyes from the sun, wide feet so they don't sink in the sand, and they can go without water for over a week because they can drink gallons in one go.
Moles	They use their large, front paws in a way you might use your arms and hands when you are swimming. They push the earth out of the way in front of them.