

# Project glossary

## **adult**

A stage in the life cycle where the animal has grown to full size and can reproduce.

.....

## **air**

The mixture of gases that animals breathe.

.....

## **amphibian**

An animal that lives on land and in water. Female amphibians lay eggs in water.

.....

## **arachnid**

A type of invertebrate with a hard outer covering, eight legs and no wings or antennae.

.....

## **bird**

An animal with feathers, wings and a beak. Female birds lay eggs with a hard shell.

.....

## **birth**

The process where a young animal comes out of an adult female's body.

.....

## **carnivore**

An animal that only eats meat.

.....

## **consumer**

Living things that feed on other living things. All consumers are animals.

.....

## **crustacean**

A type of invertebrate with a hard outer covering, 10 or more legs and two pairs of antennae.



**egg**

An oval or round object laid by a female bird, reptile, amphibian, fish or invertebrate, usually containing a developing embryo.

.....

**embryo**

An animal that is developing inside a female animal or inside an egg.

.....

**fish**

An animal that lives in water and is covered in scales. Most fish have fins for movement and gills for breathing.

.....

**food**

Something that animals eat and plants make that keeps them alive.

.....

**food chain**

A diagram showing the feeding relationship between living things where energy in the form of food is transferred from one living thing to another.

.....

**grow/growth**

The process in the life cycle of all animals and plants where they increase in size over time.

.....

**habitat**

A place where plants and animals live.

.....

**hatch/hatching**

The process of an egg breaking open to allow a young animal to come out.

.....

**herbivore**

An animal that only eats plants.

.....

**hibernation**

A period of deep sleep and inactivity during winter.



**insect**

An invertebrate with a hard outer covering, six legs, at least one pair of wings, one pair of antennae and three body parts.

.....

**interdependent**

The way living things rely on the living and non-living parts of their habitat to survive.

.....

**invertebrate**

A group of mostly small animals that can have a soft body or a hard covering or shell. Invertebrates include arachnids, crustaceans, insects, molluscs, myriapods and worms.

.....

**larva**

The stage in an insect or amphibian’s life cycle between the egg and the pupa or the egg and the adult.

.....

**life cycle**

A series of changes that happen to a living thing during its life.

.....

**mammal**

An animal that gives birth to live young, has fur or hair and breathes air with lungs. Females produce milk to feed their offspring.

.....

**metamorphosis**

The process of an insect or amphibian changing from its larval form to its adult form.

.....

**microhabitat**

A small habitat contained within a larger habitat, such as a rock pool within a beach habitat.

.....

**migration**

A seasonal journey from one place to another.



## **mollusc**

A type of invertebrate with a soft, unsegmented body and usually a shell.

---

## **myriapod**

A type of invertebrate with a hard outer covering, many pairs of legs, a segmented body and one pair of antennae.

---

## **offspring**

The young of an animal or plant.

---

## **omnivore**

An animal that eats both meat and plants.

---

## **producer**

A living thing that makes its own food for energy. All producers are plants.

---

## **pupa**

The stage in an invertebrate's life cycle between the larva and the adult.

---

## **pupation**

The process of change between the larval and adult stage of an invertebrate.

---

## **reproduce/reproduction**

The process of producing offspring.

---

## **reptile**

An animal that lays soft-shelled eggs, has skin covered in scales and breathes with lungs.



**season**

One of the four periods of the year, including spring, summer, autumn and winter.

.....

**shelter**

A place that gives protection from weather or dangers.

.....

**space**

An area that is empty and available.

.....

**survive**

To continue to live or exist.

.....

**water**

A clear liquid that all animals and plants need to live.

.....

**worm**

A type of invertebrate with a long, soft, flexible, segmented body.

## Scientific terms glossary

**block graph**

A type of graph that uses blocks or rectangles to show different amounts.

.....

**compare**

To look at two or more things closely and see what is the same or different.

.....

**data**

Collected information or facts, including numbers, words, measurements or observations.



**describe**

To say aloud or write how something is done or what something is like.

.....

**diagram**

A drawing with labels that shows the parts of something.

.....

**equipment**

An object or objects needed for a particular purpose, such as a hand lens, ruler or thermometer.

.....

**investigation**

An activity that involves a person studying a subject or problem carefully to learn facts or answer a question. An investigation includes a planning, doing, recording and reviewing stage.

.....

**observe**

To watch or look at something carefully.

.....

**prediction**

A statement made by a person where they say what they think will happen in the future, using their knowledge or experiences.

.....

**question**

Something we ask using the words how, what, where, when, who and why.

.....

**record**

To write down data, such as numbers, words, measurements or observations in different ways, such as lists, tables, charts or labelled diagrams.

.....

**results**

The data collected from an investigation or test.

