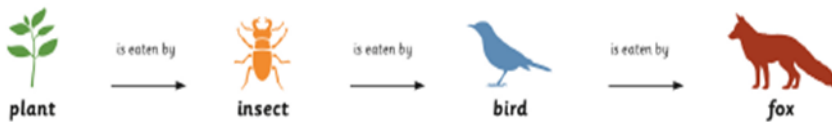


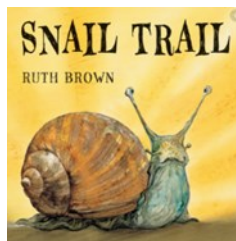
# Wriggle and Crawl knowledge organiser

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

antennae	Body parts found on the heads of some mini-beasts that are used for feeling, smelling, tasting and sometimes hearing.
camouflage	The colour or shape of an animal that helps it to blend in with its surroundings.
food chain	A series of living things that depend on each other as food.
habitat	A place where plants and animals live.
honey	A sweet, golden liquid made by honey bees from nectar.
identify	To recognise and name something or someone.
life cycle	The changes a living thing goes through during its life.
microhabitat	A small habitat.
pollen	A fine powder that plants use to make seeds.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
prey	An animal that is hunted or eaten by other animals.



## Exciting books



## Sticky Knowledge

1. A mini-beast, or invertebrate, is a small creature. There are thousands of different mini-beasts in the United Kingdom. These include ladybirds, snails and woodlice.
2. Mini-beasts can be identified and grouped by their features, such as colour, shape, the number of legs they have or their body parts.
3. A food chain shows how animals get energy from food. Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from eating plants or other animals.
4. A food chain always starts with a producer, such as a plant, and ends with a predator, such as a fox.
5. Protection and defence: Mini-beasts use different ways to protect and defend themselves from *predators that want to eat them*. They may use *camouflage, warning colours or play dead to trick predators*. Some mini-beasts use *bites, stings or sprays to protect themselves*.

## Lifecycle of a bee

