



# Ecology

**7 life processes: (MRS GREN).** Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion, Nutrition.

**Habitat:** Is where an organism lives, it contains everything the organism needs to survive.

**Ecology:** the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.

**Environment:** everything within the surroundings of a specific area.

**Sample:** A small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like.

**Population:** the number of organisms of the same species within a certain area

**Abundance:** A measure of how common or rare something is.

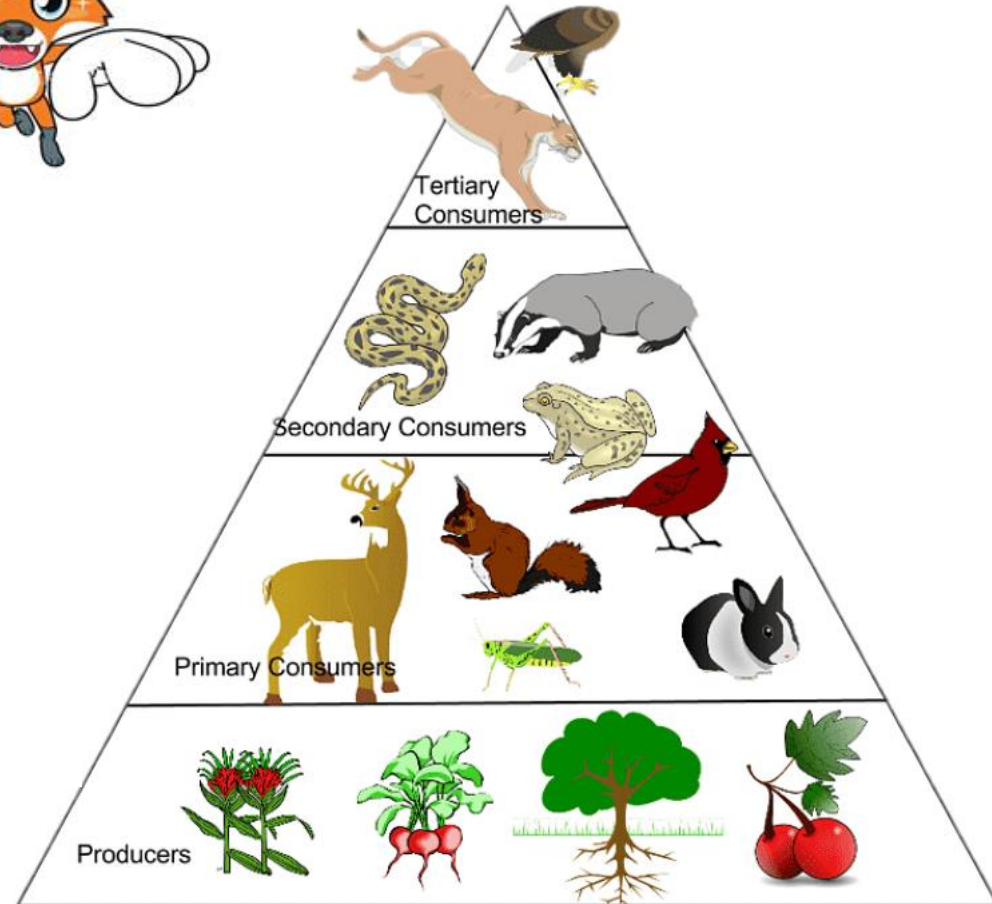
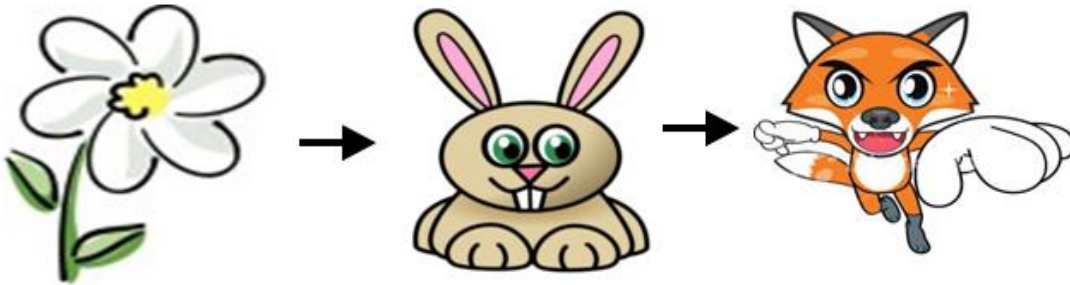
**Distribution:** Where particular types of organisms are found within an environment.

**Quadrat:** A square frame randomly placed, to estimate number of plants and animals in a given area.

# Food Chain.

\* → Shows the movement of energy.

Daisy → Rabbit → Fox



## Y8: Adaptation KO

Keyword	Definition
<b>Habitat</b>	The area in which an organism lives
<b>Ecosystem</b>	The interaction between plants , animals, and their habitats in a particular location
<b>Community</b>	The collection of different types of organisms present in an ecosystem
<b>Adaptation</b>	Characteristics that help an organism to survive in its environment
<b>Structural adaptation</b>	Physical feature that the animal has to help it survive
<b>Behavioural adaptation</b>	Something the animal does to aid survival e.g. migration , hibernation
<b>Extremophile</b>	An organism that can survive and reproduce in extreme conditions

**Habitats** are places where organisms live.

Examples of habitats include:

Desert, meadow, woodland, grassland forest, seashore, ocean.



Living things are adapted to their habitats. Animals and plants have special **adaptations** or characteristics that help them survive in the habitats.



An African elephant, for example, lives in a hot habitat and has very large ears that it flaps to keep cool.



An Arctic fox lives in a cold habitat, it has thick fur to keep it warm.

Large ears and thick fur are examples of **structural adaptations**.



# Y8 Health

## **NUTRIENT**

Essential substance that your body needs to survive, provided by food.

## **CARBOHYDRATE**

Nutrient that **provides energy**.

## **LIPIDS**

Nutrients that provide a store of **energy** and **insulate** the body.

## **PROTEIN**

Nutrient used for **growth** and **repair**.

## **VITAMIN**

Essential nutrients needed in small amounts **to keep you healthy**.

## **MINERAL**

Essential nutrient needed in small amounts to **keep you healthy**.

## **BALANCED DIET**

Eating food containing the **right nutrients in the correct amounts**.

## **DEFICIENCY**

A **lack of vitamins or minerals**, that causes poor growth

## **MALNOURISH-MENT**

Eating the **wrong amount** or the **wrong types of food**.

## **STARVATION**

Extreme case of **not eating enough food**.

## **OBESE**

**Extremely overweight**.

**FITNESS** The **ability to be active**.

## **HEALTH**

physical, mental and social **wellbeing**.

## **DISEASE**

**illness** or sickness characterised by specific symptoms.

## **PATHOGEN**

Microorganisms which **causes disease**, e.g. bacteria, fungi, viruses and protists.

## **COMMUNICABLE Disease**

**caused by pathogens**. These can be **passed from one person to another**, e.g. chickenpox.

## **NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

**not transferred** between people, e.g. cancer.

## **CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**

**affect the heart**.

## **CANCER**

**Cells reproduce uncontrollably producing a growth**, (tumour).

## **STROKE**

a **blood vessel around the brain is blocked** affecting how the brain works

## **PANDEMIC**

**affects a large number of people on different continents** around the world, e.g. covid19

## **EPIDEMIC**

**affects a large number of people within a country of continent**, e.g. ebola.