

# Uses of Materials

## Habitats

### **What is a habitat?**

A habitat is a place where plants and animals live. There are many different habitats on Earth, including:



forest



polar



desert



ocean



mountain



rainforest

### **Living and non-living things**

Habitats contain living things, such as plants and animals, and non-living things, such as dead plants and animals, rocks and water. Living things can be identified because they carry out the seven life processes:

- moving
- breathing
- using their senses
- feeding
- getting rid of waste
- producing offspring
- growing

**Speed**

Some prey, such as the springbok, use speed to outrun predators.

**Weapons**

Some prey, such as the porcupine, use body parts, such as sharp quills, to hurt their predators.

**Warning coloration**

Some prey use bright colours to warn predators to stay away.

**Shields**

Some prey have hard coverings for protection.

**Mimicry**

Some prey look like other, more dangerous animals.

**Camouflage**

Some prey blend into their surroundings so that predators will not see them.



## Glossary

<b>camouflage</b>	The ability to hide or blend in with the surrounding habitat.
<b>identify</b>	To recognise something and say what that thing is.
<b>mimicry</b>	When a living thing copies the appearance or behaviour of another animal, plant or object.
<b>nutrient</b>	A substance that plants and animals need to grow, live and stay healthy.
<b>offspring</b>	The young of an animal or plant.
<b>quill</b>	A long, sharp spine found on some animals, such as porcupines.