

Glossary	
Torm	
Term	Definition
Habitat	The place where a plant or animal naturally lives.
Domestic Animal	A trained, tame animal that humans look after.
Wild Animal	An animal that lives in its natural habitat.
Camouflage	The colour or shape of an animal to help it blend with its surroundings.
Claw	A curved sharp nail on an animals toe.
Climate	The weather in a place.
Whiskers	Long hairs that grow on the face of some animals. They are used to detect movement around them.
Herbivore Carnivore Omnivore	Eats plants, grass and seeds. Eats meat. Eats plants and some meat.
Extinction	The species no longer exists.
Species	A type of animal or plant.
Deforestation	The act of clearing a large area of trees.
Nocturnal	An animal that sleeps in the day and is awake at night.
Emergent layer	Giant trees that enjoy most of the sun although can fall victim to high winds and cold.
Canopy	Dense layer of trees that overlap each other. This is where most animals live.
Understory	Relatively dark space beneath the canopy.
Undergrowth	Also known as the first floor.
Continent	A large space of land, made up of lots of different countries. There are seven continents: North Ameri- ca, South America, Asia, Europe, Oceania, Antarctica and Africa.

#### The Jungle Emergent a the set Who lives in each Tiger layer? Canopy Toucan **Poison Dart Frog** Understory Forest floor Gorilla What are the different layers of the jungle called? Blue Morho Butterfly Did you know? 1. Jungles are slightly sunnier than rainfor-Jaguar 5.00 ests and therefore grow more plants. They are usually on the edge of rainforests. 2. The forest floor is like an army of in-Scarlet Macaw sects that eat anything that dies or falls. There are so many ants, about 800 every square metre. 3. Although the Lion is referred to as the

'king of the jungle', they don't live any-

4. Jungles are usually hot and wet.

where near.





#### **Jungle Animals**

One of the most famous big cats and at risk of extinc- tion, being hunted for their parts. They are carnivores, they usually have blue eyes and their stripes are all unique, just like our fingerprints.
They lay their eggs in the holes of trees and both the mother and father look after them. Their sharp bill is not used for fighting but for picking fruit. These ani- mals are herbivores.
Uses its colour to warn predators of the poison that lies within its skin. They come in many colours and live on the forest floor. They are named poison dart frog, as the hunters would use their poison on the end of the hunting dart to kill the prey.
The largest living primate on earth! Closest living rela- tives the humans as they have the most developed brain. Just like humans they have two sets of teeth, once their baby set falls out similar to us they have a set of 32 teeth. When the makes gets older (12+) he gets a grey patch of hair on his back. Therefore, males are known as Silverbacks. They also live on the forest floor and are herbivores.
Lives in the rainforest canopy and their brightly col- oured wings reflect light warning of predators and attracting mates.
Their spotted coats helps them to hide amongst the grasses and bushes. The rarest form is all black and is known as a black panther. They are carnivores and eat over 85 different species such as; squirrels, birds, fish, turtles, deer and armadillos.
Beautiful in colour and live on the Emergent layer. One of few species that mate for life and will be found flying in pairs.



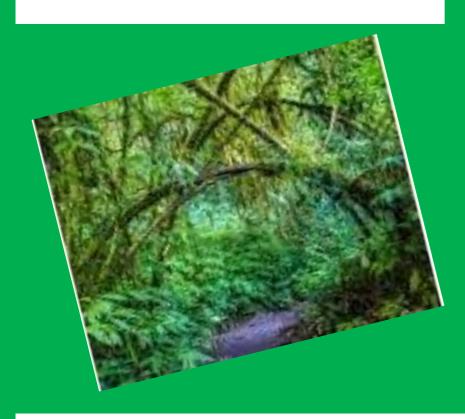


## Connectivity



## **Prior learning**

- Wild/domestic animals
- Continents



# **Current learning**

- Where is the largest jungle in the world?
- Which continent is the largest jungle on?
- What are the different layers of the jungle/ Rainforest?
- Who lives in each layer and why?
- Are all Jungle animals carnivores?
- Why is the jungle at risk?
- What is the impact of deforestation?
- Can you name an artist that uses the jungle as inspiration?

- Habitats
- Classification
- Rainforests
- Conservation



## **Curricular links:**

**Geography** – Deforestation, continents, maps.

**Science** – Habitats, plants and animals, classification.

Art - See suggested Artists.

**PSHCE**—Looking after our planet.



## **Future learning**



### Use of this document

Reach2 would like to acknowledge at the pictures and information contained in this knowledge organiser have been sourced from a variety of websites and did not produce the orginal content but did in fact put it together to form a topic overview and support for teachers.

Websites used include (although, this is not an extensive list):

- Google images ٠
- TES ٠
- Twinkl •

