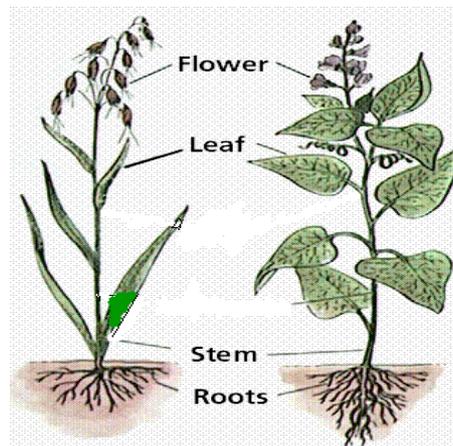


P.6 General Studies
Biological World

Chapter 1. Animal and Environment

Environment	a particular area; surroundings
Tropical rainforest	a place where is hot and wet throughout the year. There are a lot of animals and plants.
Tropical desert	a place where is hot and dry throughout the year. It is harsh for plants and animal to survive.
Temperate grassland	a place with moderate temperature and rainfall. The land is mostly covered with grass.
Polar region	the area near North Pole and South Pole. It is very cold and dry.
Species	kind(s) of animal or plants.
Adapt (verb)	to adjust themselves to live in the environment. The noun is " adaptation ".
Migrate (verb)	to move to other areas. The noun is " migration ".
Hibernate (verb)	to rest or sleep in harsh seasons. The noun is " hibernation ".
Beak	the lip/ mouth of a bird. It can be sharp or soft, hooked or flat, long or short.
Claws	the feet of a bird. It can be sharp or webbed, sharp of webbed, hooked or flat, pointed or large.
Some examples of desert plants	cactus, aloe vera, desert rose
Some examples of plants in polar region	mosses, lichens
Some examples animals in polar region	penguin, bear, reindeer, harp seal
Poisonous (adj.)	being toxic; being dangerous and harmful to your health; non-eatable
Predators	the animals that attack others
Prey	the animals being killed or caught

Chapter 2. Plants and Environment



Structure of plants

Buttress root	the strong and extensive root system that can support a huge tree
Aerial root	the root that grows from branches for absorbing oxygen in the air
Shallow (adj.)	the opposite of “deep”
Climbers	the plants that grow upward on tree’s trunk to get sunlight and moisture
Swamp	the group of plants that grow in shallow water
Reduce (verb)	Decrease, lower
Shed (verb)	Get away, release
Absorb (verb)	Take in

Chapter 3. Classification of Living Things

Characteristic(s)	features, the noticeable things of a particular object
Classify (verb)	to group according to the characteristics. The noun is “ classification ”.
Category	the group. The verb is “ categorise ”.
Thorax	the chest of an insect
Abdomen	the main body or belly of an insect
Scales	the body cover of snake and fish
Feather	the body cover of bird. It feels like fur
Shell	the body cover of tortoise
Gill	the organ that fish breathes with
Mammals	the animals fed on mothers’ milk when they are babies. They breathe with lung. Human being is an example.
Reptiles	the animals with dry skins with rough scales, such as crocodiles, snakes and tortoises.

Chapter 4. Reproduction of animals

Reproduce (verb)	give birth; the noun is “ reproduction ”.
Nurse (verb)	take care
Life cycle	the journey of life, including several stages: birth, growth, illness and death
Fertilised egg	It is the egg formed by the female’s ovum combining the male’s sperm
Hatch	get out from the egg
Nutrient(s)	useful substance to maintain life
Lay eggs (verb)	the process of birds or insects in reproduction

Chapter 5. Reproduction of plants

Corolla	the outer part of the flower that attracts insects for pollination
Stamen	the small sticks in the flowers to produce pollen
Pistil	the central stick in the flower to receive pollen
Sepal	the bottom of the flower to support the bud
Ovary	It grows inside pistil after it has received pollen. The ovary will later develop into fruit
Spread (verb)	Go around and settle in places in all directions. It is similar to “ disperse ”.
Burst (verb)	break; bursting mechanism means that the fruit breaks itself when it gets ripe.
Ripe (adj.)	mature

Please draw the structure of a flower showing “corolla”, “stamen”, “pistil” and “sepal”.

