



# Year 5 – Living Things and Their Habitats

## Things I have learned already...

### Year 2

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.

### Year 3

- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

### Year 4

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways ☐ explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

## KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

**Life cycle** – the stages a living thing goes through in its life

**Reproduction** – the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself

**Asexual reproduction** – offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents

**Sexual reproduction** – offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both

**Genes** – carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)

**Offspring** – a person’s child or children Inherit – receive from one’s parents

**Amphibian** – a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts

**Bird** – a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak

**Insect** – a small animal that has 6 legs

**Mammal** – a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young

In this topic, I will learn to..

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

### Key scientists

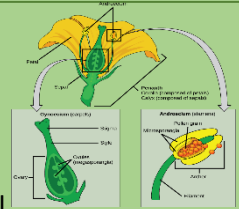
Berry J. Brosi, an assistant professor at Emory University in Atlanta, and Heather M. Briggs, a graduate student at the University of California, Santa Cruz found that a loss of bees affects a plant’s ability to reproduce. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/23/science/loss-of-bees-can-affect-plants-ability-to-reproduce-study-finds.html>

### REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another.

The pollen travels to the ovary where fertilisation occurs and seeds are made.

Seeds are dispersed by animals or the wind and some seeds will grow into new plants.



### REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother’s body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

- 1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals).
- 2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female’s body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.
- 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

