

## YEAR 5 LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### 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

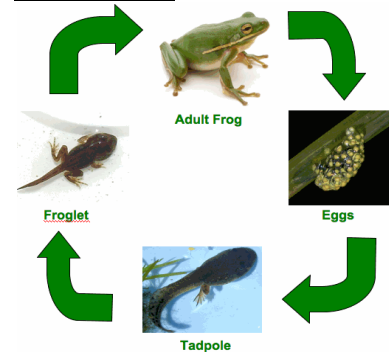
**Bird** – a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak

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

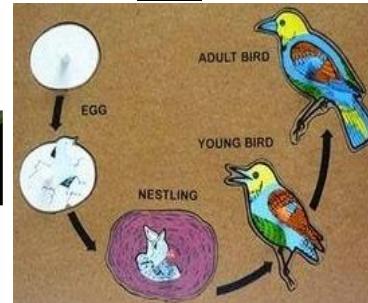
**Mammal** – a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young

### EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:

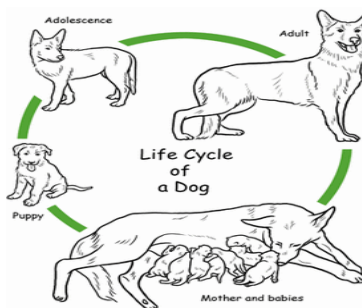
#### AMPHIBIAN



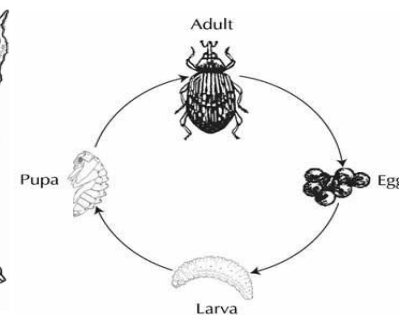
#### BIRD



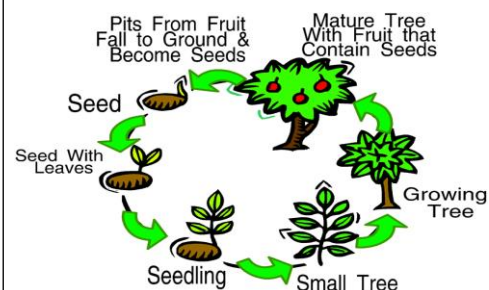
#### MAMMAL



#### INSECT

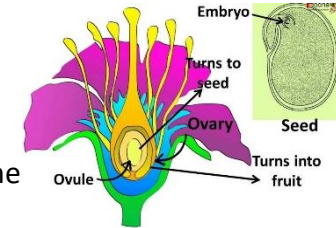


#### PLANT



### 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.