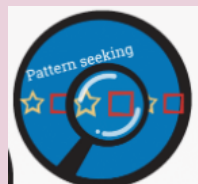


YEAR 5 - LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

ENQUIRY AND WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY SKILLS COVERED



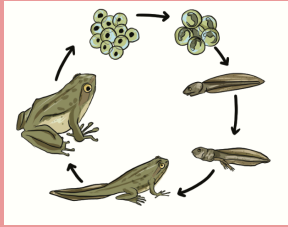
THIS UNIT LINKS TO	AT THE END OF THE UNIT YOU WILL KNOW	LIFE PROCESSES
KS1: Living Things and their habitats LKS2: Living Things and their Habitats	- the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird - the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals - how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics - how to give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics	There are 7 things that all living things do. These are called Life Processes. “MRS GREN” will help you remember. Movement Respiration Sensitivity Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition

organisms	metamorphosis	life-cycle	characteristics	pollination	reproduction	fertilise
an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form	an abrupt and obvious change in the in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour	the changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing from birth to reproduction	special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others	the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation	the process of new living things being made	the action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.

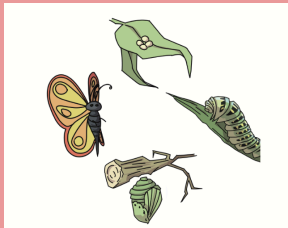
LIFE CYCLES OF ANIMALS

All plants and animals have **life cycles** but they are different depending on the **type of plant or animal**.

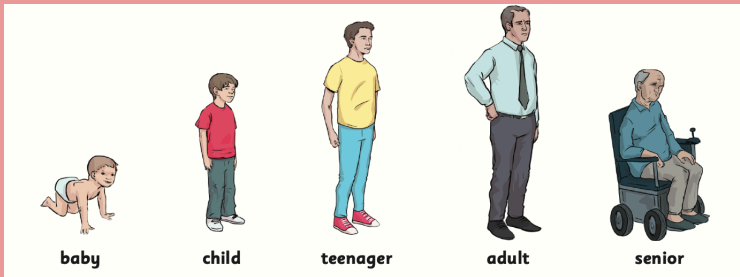
Life cycle of a frog



Life cycle of a butterfly



Life cycle of a human



THE FIVE ANIMAL GROUPS



Mammals

Hair on body
Mother produces milk for offspring



Reptiles

Scaly skin
Born on land
Cold-blooded



Amphibians

Born in the water
As they grow older, they develop lungs so they can live on land.



Birds

All have feathers
Most can fly and have wings.

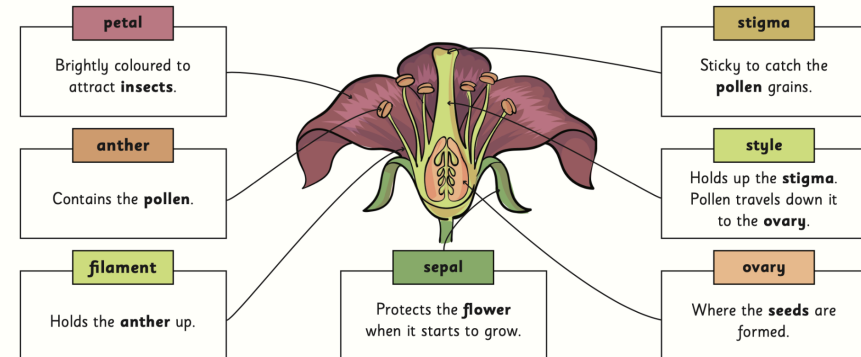


Fish

Live in water
Have fins and scales
Use gills to take in gas

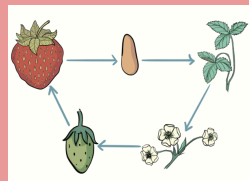
REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

The flower's main job is to create new **seeds to grow new plants**. There are lots of **different parts** of the flower.



Pollination is when **pollen** from the anther is **transferred** to the **stigma**. This can happen **by wind** or **by a pollinator** such as a **bee** or a **butterfly**. Once the pollen is transferred to the stigma, it travels down the style to **the ovary** where the seed grows. Seeds are then dispersed by exploding plants, wind, water and animals.

LIFE CYCLE OF PLANTS



Life cycle of a strawberry



Life cycle of a dandelion

