# Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats
Year 5

**Careers connected to Living Things and their habitats:**
Zoologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Biologist

## Lesson Sequence



1. Understand the life processes of a plant.



2. Understand the life cycles of mammals.



3. Compare the life cycles of insects and amphibians.



4. Understand the life cycle of birds and reptiles.



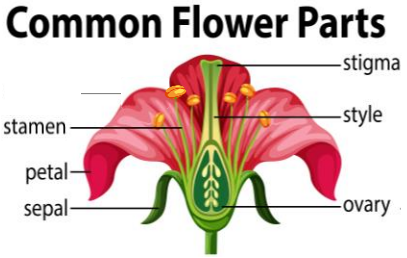
5. Know about the life and work of Jane Goodall and David Attenborough.



6. Research and present the life cycle of a creature.

## Reproduction in plants

Plants contain both male and female cells. Some need to be pollinated in order to be fertilised. Others use asexual reproduction to reproduce.




## Mammals

Mammals reproduce and give birth to live young. They can be either placental, monotreme or marsupial.



## Birds and Reptiles

Most birds and reptiles are born when the mother lays eggs and incubates them until they are ready to hatch. Once the egg is hatched, the baby is looked after by the mother before leaving the nest.

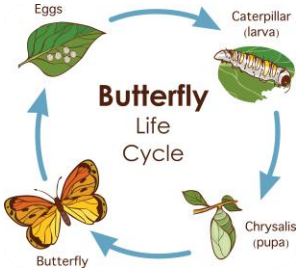
## Important People

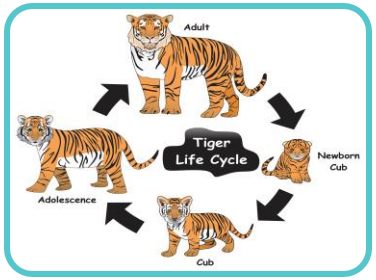
David Attenborough and Jane Goodall study living things. They present the life of animals on earth and have made important documentaries so we can learn about the world around us.



## Metamorphosis

Amphibians are a bit different. Many are born live or underwater. They complete a metamorphosis as adults and can live and breathe on land.
Metamorphosis is the change in body form and habits during the life cycle.



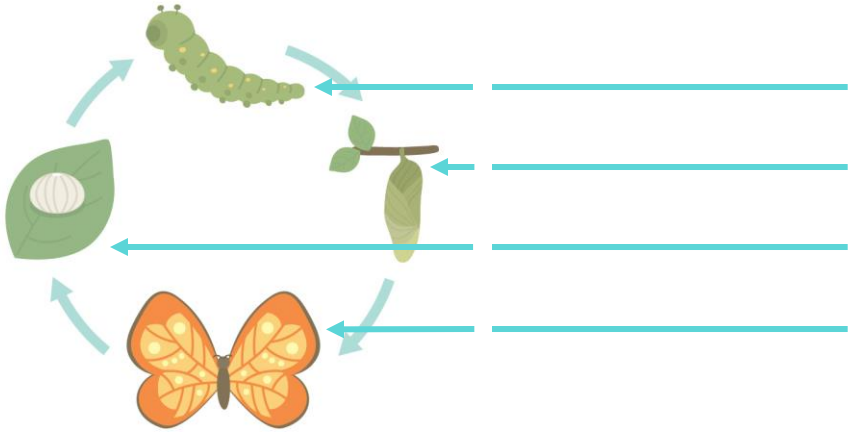

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# Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats

*Before & After Test*

Fill in the missing words using the word bank:

eggs larva butterfly pupa



Esther says, “During a metamorphosis a creature changes shape or form. Only butterflies go through this process.” Is Esther correct? Explain your thoughts.

Tick the statements which are correct:

- Asexual reproduction only needs one parent ☐
- All eggs contain baby chicks ☐
- Plants can be pollinated by insects and the wind ☐
- Placental mammals give birth to young which are given milk from their mother ☐
- Marsupials lay eggs ☐
- The three types of mammal are: placental, marsupials and monotremes ☐

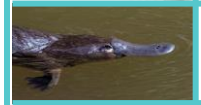
Explain the insides of an unfertilised egg. Use the word bank below to help write your answer.

membrane albumen yolk chalazae germinal disk

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# Unit Rocket Words: Living Things and their Habitats

## Rocket Words

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | living organism | something that can move, use energy and reproduce |
|  | naturalist | an expert in the studies of natural history |
|  | primatologist | a person who carries out a scientific study of primates |
|  | metamorphosis | when insects and amphibians transform from larval stage to their adult form |
|  | endangered | an animal is considered endangered when there are very few of them alive |
|  | asexual | where only one parent is needed to create offspring |
|  | reproduction | to make offspring either sexually or asexually |
|  | fertilisation | when a sperm and egg cell join together |
|  | placental mammal | has live young which develop before birth inside a female mammal |
|  | monotreme mammal | a mammal who lays eggs to reproduce |

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