

Focus Scientists



Jane Goodall, a behaviourist, is best known for her 60-year research on social interactions of wild chimpanzees.



Sir David Attenborough, a naturalist, who has dedicated his life to the study of natural history.



Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity
Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

Groups of Living Organisms

Mammals - warm-blooded, have hair on their bodies, parents care for the young, females produce milk for their babies, breathe through lungs, most are terrestrial (live on land) though some are aquatic (live in sea).

Birds - warm-blooded, most can fly, have feathers and wings, most build nests, hatch from eggs, most baby birds must be fed by parents and cared for until they can survive on their own (though some, like baby chickens and quail, can search for food a few hours after hatching)

Fish - aquatic animals, breath through gills, coldblooded, most have scales, most develop from eggs that the female lays outside her body

Amphibians - live part of their life cycle in water and part on land, have gills when young, later develop lungs, cold-blooded, usually have moist skin. **Reptiles** - hatch from eggs, cold-blooded, have dry, thick, scaly skin

Key Vocabulary to learn

bulb - a round root of some plants from which the plant grows

cutting - a piece, such as a roof, stem or leaf cut from a plant: and used to grow another plant of the same type

fertilise -

in animals - when the male sperm reaches the female egg

in plants - when the male pollen reaches the female ovule

genes - carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)

gestation - the length of a pregnancy

inherit - receive from one's parents

life cycle - this shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce

metamorphosis - a major change from one form to another in the life cycle of some animals when they change from young to an adult

offspring - a person's child or children

pollination - the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation

reproduction - as part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce. There is sexual and asexual reproduction

sexual reproduction - both the male and female are needed. Most animals reproduce sexually

asexual reproduction - only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria

stamen - the part of the flower that produces pollen

stigma - the area where pollen is received

runner - a long stem of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place

tuber - a swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow



Living things and their Habitats Year 5

Did you Know?

Some living things, such as plants, contain both male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or the female sex cell.

Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than give birth to live young. This group of mammals are called monotremes.

How Can Environments Change?

Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals living there. Humans can have positive effects on the environment, e.g. nature reserves, but instead often damage it.

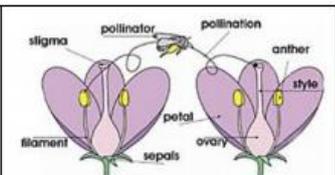
People-made Threats to the Environment

Air pollution from cars, e.g. carbon monoxide, and the burning of fossil fuels.

Water pollution through industrial waste and farm fertilisers that can pollute rivers and streams.

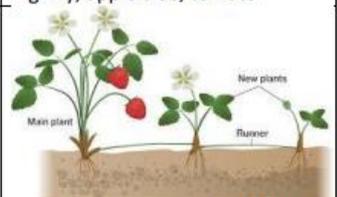
Rubbish - Plastic and household waste ends up on the streets, in the sea or in rubbish dumps, destroying habitats and wildlife.

Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.



E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

Asexual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.



E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry