



Year 5: Living Things and Their Habitats Knowledge Organiser

Ke	y People/Scientists		
	Eva Crane (1912-2007) She was a researcher and author on the subjects of bees and beekeeping.		How re
	David Attenborough (Born 1927-present) A British wildlife film maker and nature historian.		re W
	Created 'The Blue Planet' and 'Planet Earth'. TV series.		n
	Jane Goodall		
	(Born 1934-present) British chimpanzee expert. She has studied the creatures for 45 years in Tanzania and she has worked extensively on conservation and animal welfare issues.		Part flow
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Misconceptions/Key facts

<u>Misconception:</u> Confusion between mating and reproduction.

<u>Fact:</u> In general, animals have to mate in order to reproduce but these are

different processes.

Misconception: Plants do not produce

sexually.

<u>Fact:</u> Flowering plants produce sexually when the nuclei of pollen grains fuse with the eggs of flowering plants.

Key Questions					
How do plants reproduce?	Pollen is carried by insects or blown in the wind (pollination) from one plant to another and then fertilises egg cells.				
How do animals reproduce?	Animals need a male and female gamete to reproduce and create offspring. Some animals (e.g. birds) lay eggs and others (e.g. mammals) develop their offspring in their wombs.				
What is a habitat?	The environment in which an animal or plant lives in. Animals and plants are adapted to the conditions of the habitat and most can only live in one or two habitats.				

Diagrams/Visual Aids

Common Flower Parts stamen—filament petal—sepal ovary Life cycle of a frog

Key Vocabulary					
asexual	Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, which creates offspring that are exact copies of the				
reproduction	parent e.g. some plants and starfish.				
clones	A cell produced asexually which is genetically identical to its parent.				
embryo	An unborn baby which is developing after sexual reproduction and fertilisation.				
fertilisation	When the male gamete and female gamete join.				
gametes	Male and female sex cells. Species that reproduce sexually usually have separate genders.				
	Organisms that reproduce asexually have both male and female gametes, so they don't need a				
	partner to reproduce.				
metamorphosis	Metamorphosis is a process by which animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure				
	of their body and their behaviour (caterpillars turn into butterflies).				