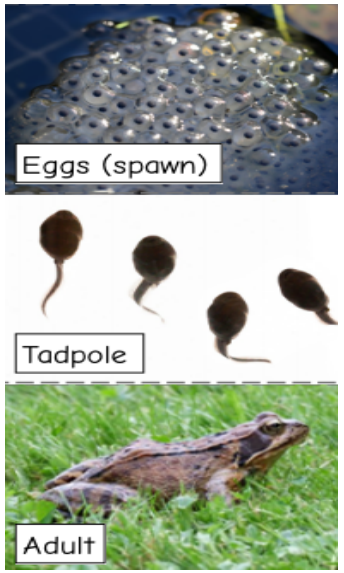
Year 5: Living Things and their Habitat Learning Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

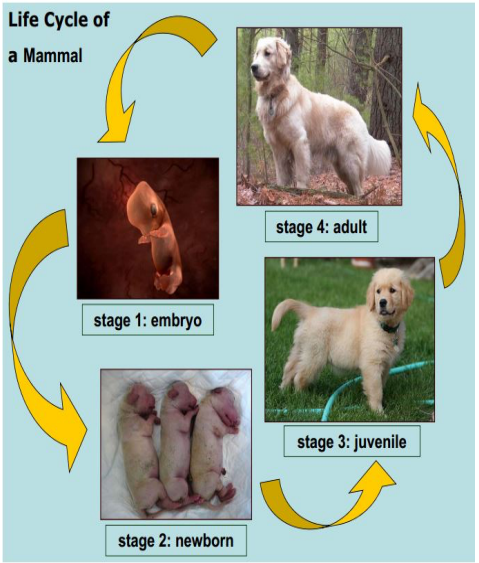
life cycle	The process of change that all living things go through, from birth to death
mammal	Warm-blooded animals that give birth to live young. Humans are mammals
amphibian	Cold-blood vertebrates that can live on land and also in shallow water
insect	Small animals that are invertebrates and often have many legs.
bird	Warm-blood animals that have feathers, beaks and can fly.
reproduction	This is how living organisms produce children (offspring) to ensure that their species survives.
sexual	Some living things reproduce by using male and female sex cells.
asexual	This is when one parent can produce an offspring on their own. The offspring will often be identical to the parent, like a strawberry plant

Lifecycles of Living Things

Different living things have different life cycles, which shows the changes they go through over a life time.

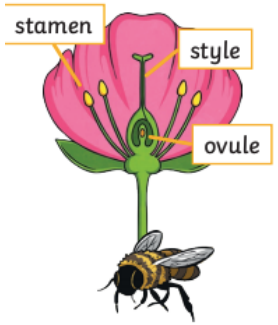


For example, frogs are amphibians and amphibians lay eggs. The eggs the grow into tadpoles, which then grow in adult frogs. This is the same for most amphibians



Mammals, on the other hand, have a different life cycle. They start off as an embryo inside their mothers and then emerge as new born babies. The babies then grow into children, before finally becoming adults.

How do plants reproduce?



Just like animals, plants need to reproduce to ensure that their species continues to survive. So plants have a few different ways to make sure that this happens. One way is relying on wind and insects to carry the pollen (from the stamen) to the stigma of another plant. From the stigma the pollen then travels to the ovule.



Some plants, like strawberries can reproduce, by simply making identical clones or copies of themselves. This means they don't need any insects to help them reproduce.