

Living things and their habitats knowledge organiser

Life processes

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



Mrs Gren

All living things move.

All living things take in gas and release gas.

Being able to hear, see, smell, feel and taste.

To get larger or taller.

Having offspring.

Getting rid of waste products.

Consuming food for energy.

The 5 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 animals

Reproduction is the process in which living things create offspring (children or babies). Offspring will have DNA from their parents and have similar characteristics.

Mammals

When mammals have offspring, it grows inside the mother's womb. The mother provides nutrients and oxygen to the foetus (unborn baby). When a mammal carries a foetus they are pregnant.

In order to create a baby, two mammal parents (a male and a female) are needed. A male sex cell, called a sperm, fertilises the female sex cell, called an egg.



Dog and puppy.

Birds and reptiles

Birds and reptiles lay eggs. The shell protects the baby and when they are ready they will break out of the shell.

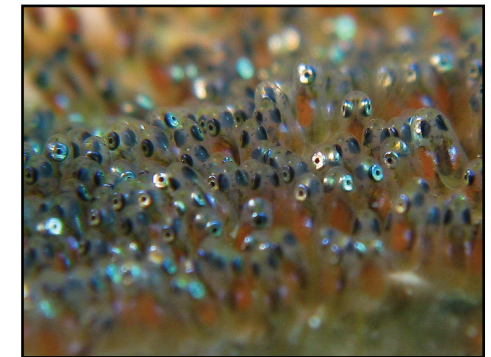


Baby birds will be looked after by their mothers, whereas adult reptiles do not look after their babies.

Amphibians and fish

Fish and most amphibians also lay eggs but in water.

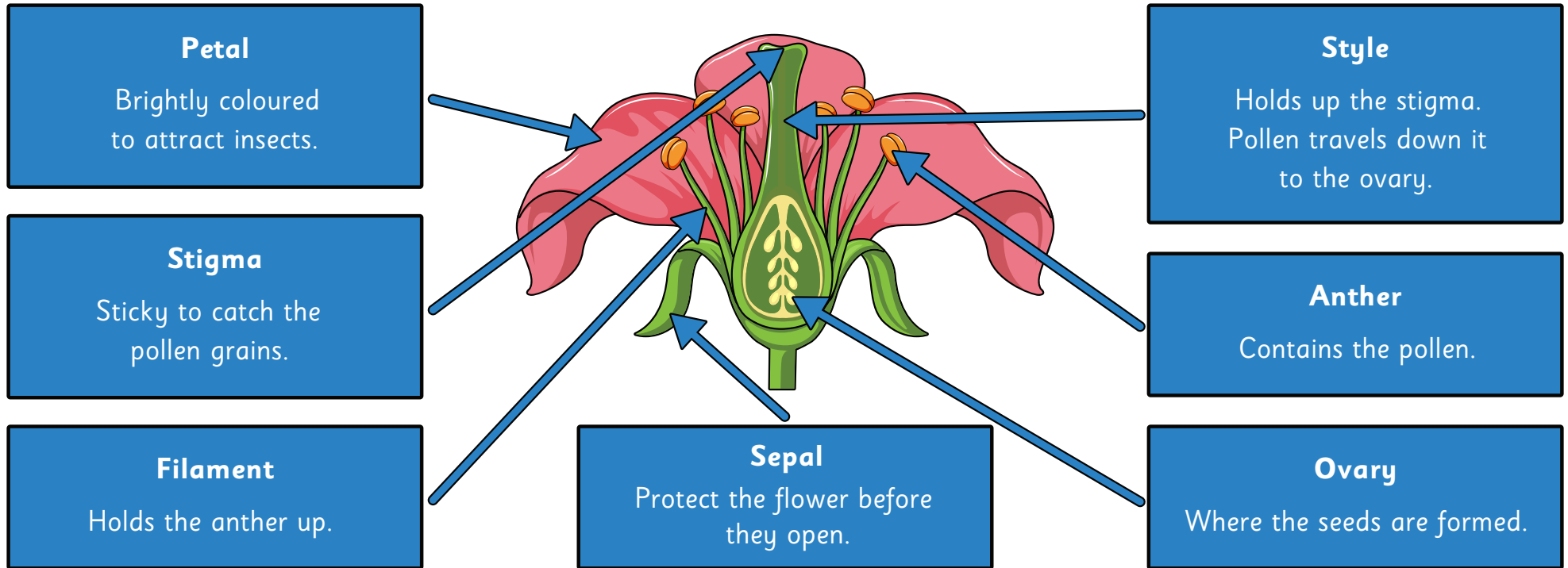
Eggs laid by amphibians are called spawn. Fish lay hundreds of eggs and when they hatch they look after themselves.



Reproduction in plants

The Flower

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



Pollination and seed dispersal.

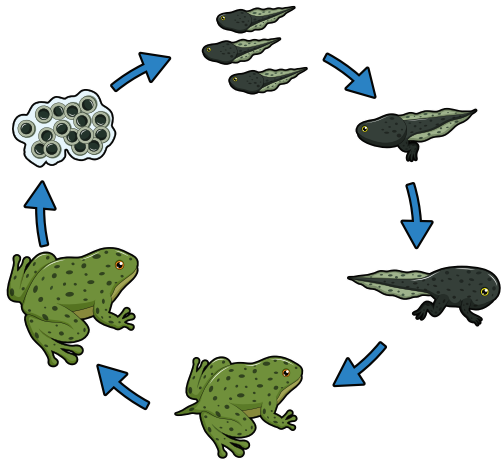
Pollination is when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma. This can happen by wind or by a pollinator such as a bee or a butterfly. Once the pollen is transferred to the stigma, it travels down the style to the ovary where the seed grows.

Seeds are then dispersed and will grow in different places. Seeds can be dispersed by: exploding plants, wind, water or animals.

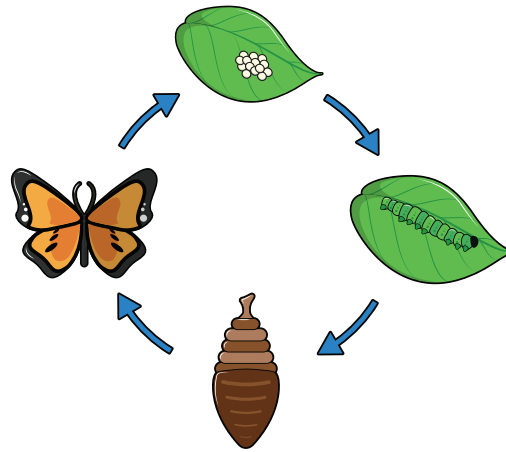
Life cycles

All plants and animals have a life cycle but they are different depending on the type of animal or plant. Here are some examples:

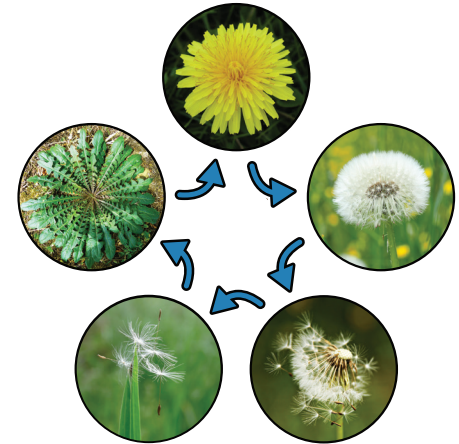
Frog life cycle



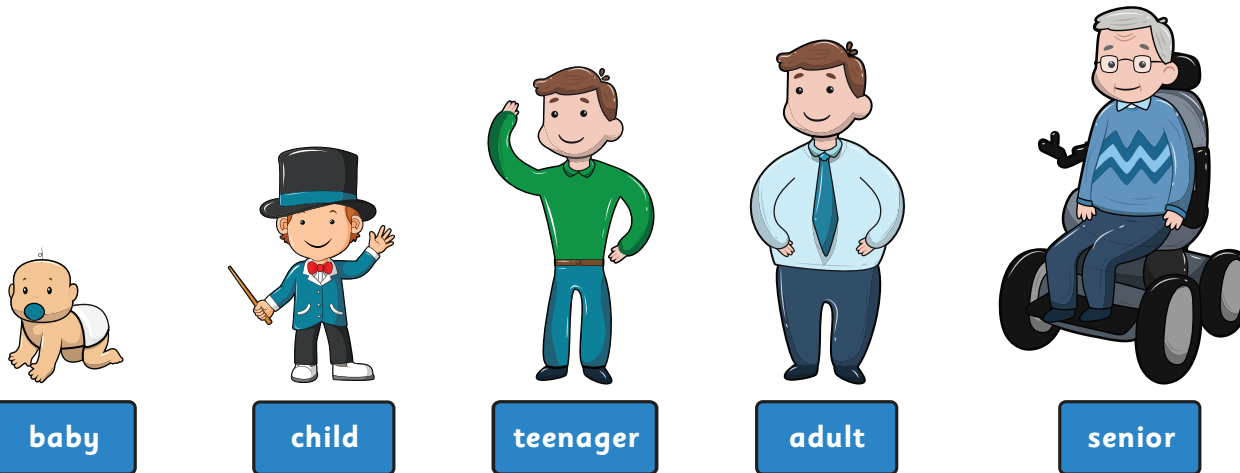
Butterfly life cycle



Dandelion life cycle



Human life cycle



Strawberry life cycle

