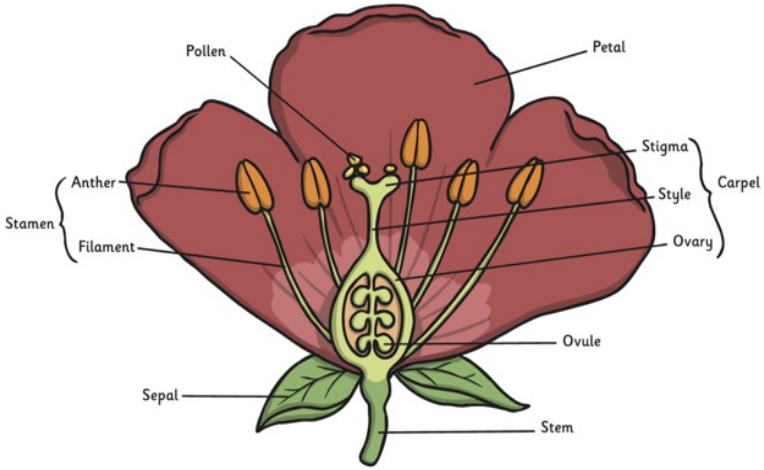
Science Knowledge Organiser—Living Things in Their Habitats

Curriculum Objectives

By the end of this unit, your child will be able to:

- Explain the function of the parts of a flower.
- Give two differences between sexual and asexual reproduction.
- Identify the features of plants pollinated by insects or the wind.
- Describe the stages of sexual reproduction.
- Describe the differences between the three types of mammals.
- Give four facts about Jane Goodall.
- Describe the stages of the life cycles of mammals, birds, insects and amphibians.
- Identify similarities and differences between the life cycles of different plants and animals.



Key facts

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

Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes and spider plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant.

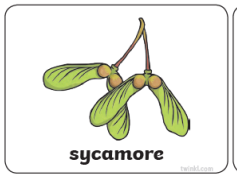
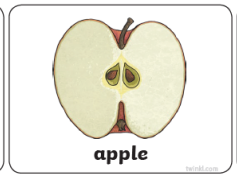
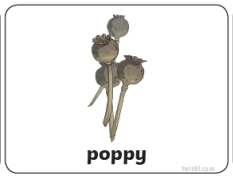
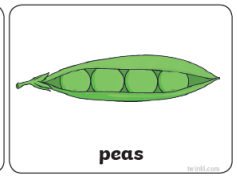
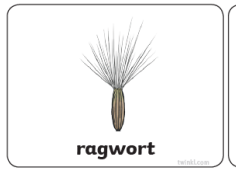
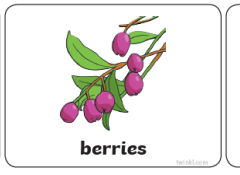
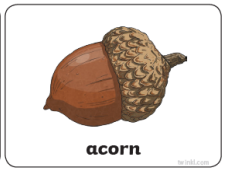
Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves.

The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another before fusing with an ovule.

Interesting Questions

How do non-flowering plants reproduce?

What does the term Gymnosperm mean?

Key Vocabulary/Terminology

Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.
Gestation	The length of pregnancy
Fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop and egg.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.