

# Year 5 – Living Things and their Habitats

## Language for Learning

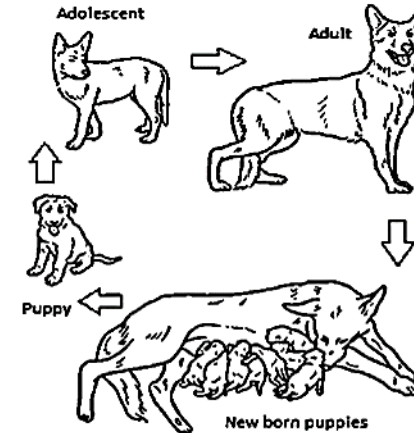
Through the activities in this topic, pupils should **understand and use key scientific words precisely** - spelling these words correctly. This includes - words with precise scientific meanings (e.g. weight and mass), words with different meanings in scientific and everyday contexts (e.g. drag) and words relating to scientific enquiry (e.g. variable).

## Key Scientific Words

Key Word	Definition (Meaning)
<b>Organism</b>	A living thing.
<b>Life Cycle</b>	The sequence of stages that a living thing goes through during its life.
<b>Mammal</b>	A type of living thing that has hair and produces milk to feed its young. A dog is an example of a mammal.
<b>Amphibian</b>	A type of living thing with moist skin that spends part of its life in water and part of its life on land. A frog is an example of an amphibian.
<b>Insect</b>	A type of living thing with three pairs of legs. A fly is an example of an insect.
<b>Bird</b>	A type of living thing with feathers. A Parrot is an example of a bird.
<b>Offspring</b>	New organisms produced during reproduction.
<b>Parent</b>	An organism that has had offspring.
<b>Reproduction</b>	Producing new organisms.

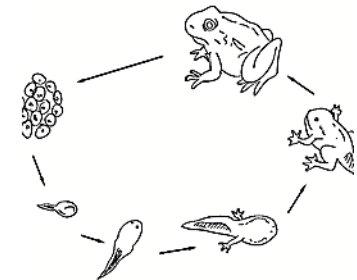
## Key Concepts

A **life-cycle** is the sequence of stages that a living thing goes through during its life. The life cycle of a Dog (a **Mammal**) is shown below:



Other types of living things can have different or more complicated life cycles. The life cycle of a Frog (an **Amphibian**) is shown below. In this topic, you will also study the life cycles of an **Insect** and a **Bird**.

A **Frog** lays eggs that become **tadpoles**. Tadpoles have **gills** and live in water. As they grow they develop **lungs** and grow legs to become **froglets**.



Froglets grow into **Adult Frogs**.

Life cycles include **reproduction**. During reproduction, a living thing produces **new organisms**.