

# Living Things & their Habitats

## Life processes

There are seven things that all living things do. These are called **life processes**.

'MRS GREN' will help you remember!

**M**ovement  
**R**espiration  
**S**ensitivity  
**G**rowth  
**R**eproduction  
**E**xcretion  
**N**utrition



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 five 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

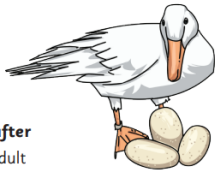
A mammals **offspring** grows **inside** the mother's womb.  
 The mother provides nutrients and oxygen to the foetus (unborn baby).  
 When a mammal carries a foetus it is **pregnant**.

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**.



### Birds and Reptiles

Birds and reptiles **lay eggs**.  
 The shell **protects** the baby and when it is 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

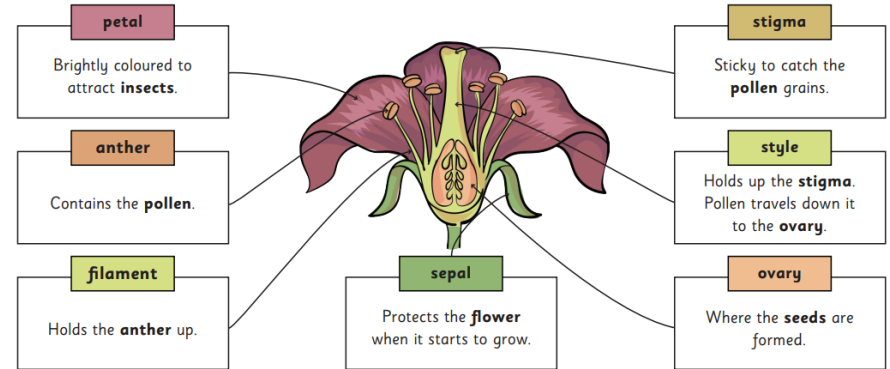
Fish and most amphibians also **lay eggs** but in water.  
 Eggs laid by amphibians are called **spawn**. Fish lay **hundreds of eggs** and when they hatch they look **after themselves**.



## 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.



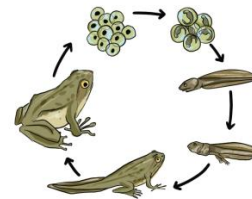
## Pollination and seed dispersal

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



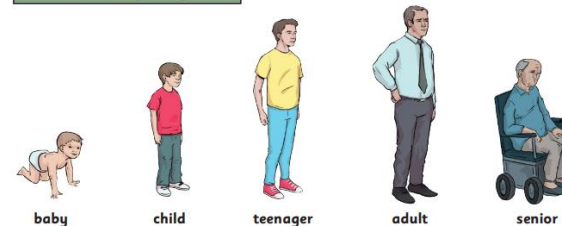
### Butterfly life cycle



### Dandelion life cycle



### Human life cycle



### Strawberry life cycle

