

scientists use to classify all living things.

## UKS2 Science Knowledge Organiser Riches of the Rainforest

## Key Knowledge and Skills Key Vocabulary · There are seven common features of living things: Plant Life Cycles Definition Word Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, · Plants are able to reproduce in two ways: sexual reproduction amphibian a cold-blooded vertebrate animal (e.g. frogs and toads) that have gills and Excretion and Nutrition. and asexual reproduction. live in water as young but breathe air as adults. · Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (have a backbone) and invertebrates (have no backbone). They can be grouped into Sexual reprodcution in plants is cyclical, following the processes anther the part of a stamen that contains the pollen. further categories: mammals, amphibians, birds and insects. of: germination, pollination, fertilisation and dispersal, · Plants can also be categorised in many different ways, e.g. asexual the kind of reproduction in which it is not necessary to have two parents FLOWER REPRODUCTION reproduction to produce offspring. flowering and non-flowering. a warm-blooded, egg-laying animal (hard-shelled eggs) that have bird Animal Life Cycles vertebrae, or a backbone - they have feathers. · A life cycle is the series of changes that an animal goes through in its life, including reproduction. carpel the female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of an ovary, a stigma, and usually a style. An Amphibian Life Cycle a way of grouping things based on similar characteristics. classification - Stage 1: Female lays eggs, fertilised by male. filament the thin stalk that supports the anther in the male portion of the flower. - Stage 2: Asexual reproduction involves plants producing an identical copy Tadpole breathes in water through gills. of themselves. This can happen in a number of ways. Some germination the development of a plant from a seed or spore after dormancy. - Stage 3: plants are able to produce bulbs (e.g. daffodils and snowdrops). the process or period of developing inside the womb between conception Tadpole grows fins and develops lungs. Others, like potatoes, produce tubers. aestation - Stage 4: Tadpole grows front legs and jumps from water onto land. Classification insect any of a group of small and often winged animals that are arthropods - Stage 5: · Animals and plants can be classified into different groups based having six jointed legs and a body formed of a head, thorax, and abdomen Starts to eat insects/plants. Takes 2-4 years to become adult. on their characteristics. · We can use seven different levels of classification: invertebrate living things without a backbone e.g. fly, spider, jellyfish. Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species. mammal a warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class with hair or fur that nourish · A Classification Key is a tool that uses yes or no questions to their young with milk secreted by mammary glands. group living things. an abrupt change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour. metamorphosis pollination the transference of pollen to a flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. a living thing made up of one or more cells and able to carry on the organism activities of life (e.g. using energy, growing, or reproducing) sexual the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information reproduction from two individuals of different types (sexes) the part of the flower that produces pollen. stamen Focus Scientists Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) the area where pollen is received. stigma Carl Linnaeus was a botanist, zoologist and physician who simplified the naming system vertebrate living things with a backbone e.g. dogs, fish and humans.