Plant parts

Roots – holds the plant in place, stores extra food, takes in nutrients
Stem – holds the leaves up to gather sunlight, moves nutrients from the roots to the stem
Leaves – where photosynthesis takes place
Seed – where a tiny plant is developed from
Flower – the place where seed reproduction takes place
Fruit – the protective covering for seeds
Plant reproduction: Pollen is produced in the stamen. Pollen is then transferred by the insect (or wind) to the pistil. The pollen travels down the stamen to the ovary where it is fertilized and a fruit usually begins to grow that contains seeds.
Some plants like ferns and mosses reproduce with spores. In ferns these are tiny circles that form on the underside of the plant.
Plant roots will always grow down toward gravity and the stems will always grow up. Plants will grow toward sunlight.

Human Body

Skin – covers and protects the body
Brain- controls the functions of organs
Heart – made of muscle and pump blood through the body
Lungs – takes in oxygen and gets rid of carbon dioxide
Stomach – breaks down food into liquid nutrients for the body to use it
Liver – makes digestive juices called bile that helps break down food and cleans the blood
Small intestines – allows nutrients from food to pass into blood vessels
Large intestines – removes water from food and undigested material, removes waste
Pancreas – makes digestive juices for the small intestines
Muscles – helps your body to move and gives your body structure
Skeleton – gives the body support and protects organs
Kidneys – collects waste in the form of urine
Sensory Organs – organs that take in messages and sends them to the brain (5 senses - eyes, ears, nose, mouth, fingers)

Animal Classification

Animals are classified into vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates are animals with an backbone and invertebrates. Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and fish are vertebrates. Invertebrates are animals without a backbone. They are animals like insects, worms and crabs. Some animals like turtle have a backbone and a shell.

Mammals live on land and water, have hair or fur, feed young with milk, breathe with lungs, and give birth to live young.

Energy Transfer

Producers (green plants both on land and water) are important to our food chain. Without their ability to make their own food, all other animals would eventually die.

Food chains and food webs show the transfer of energy. The arrows point in the direction energy flow. Most of the energy is used by the organism. Only 10% is passed on to the next level.

If something is eliminated from a food chain or food web, some species will overpopulate and other will die.

Adaptation

An adaptation is something that allows an living thing to survive. An adaptation might be something like a waxy leave to reduce evaporation in a warm climate. Hibernation, growing extra fur, thumbs, staying under rocks in a desert during the day are all examples of adaptations.

Many lifecycles begin with an egg.

Some traits like eye color and hair color are inherited. Others like riding a bike are learned.