

Science Homework Set: 9/1/20 Due: 16/1/20

WALT: Create a Factfile (or Poster) about a Living Thing and Prove that it is Living
In Science this term, Year 6 will be exploring 'LIVING THINGS'.

So far we have looked at the seven life processes using the acronym 'MRS GREN'. For this week's home learning, select a living thing and create either a factfile or a poster about it. You could include the following information

- Which group it belongs to (eg mammals), how many different species, which countries/continents they are found in, how many there are, diet (food it eats), habitat, predators, prey, interesting facts.
- Also, you could try to prove that it is a living thing, by finding out how it does each of the MRS GREN life processes.
- Please add some sketches/pictures to your factfile/poster.

Here is an example of what your homework could look like

Name of Living Thing: The Camel

Which group it belongs to: Mammals

Number of species: Three - the one humped dromedary camel (also known as the Arabian Camel), the two humped domesticated Bactrian camel and the two humped wild Bactrian camel.

Countries/Continents they are found in - North Africa (eg Egypt and Morocco), the Middle East (eg The UAE and Jordan), the 'horn of Africa' (eg Ethiopia and Djibouti) and Central Asia (China, Mongolia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan).

How many there are: in 2010, there were approximately 14 million camels (most of them were dromedary camels - or Arabian camels).

Habitat: Deserts (where it is hot and dry)

Predators: Wolves (however, the wild Bactrian camels are in danger of extinction due to hunting by humans).

Prey: Camels are herbivores

Interesting facts The dromedary camel (Arabian Camel) has one humps, the Bactrian camel has two humps. Because of their humps, camels can go without water for one week and without food for several months. Camels bow in each others face - this is their way of saying hello.

Movement: When camels walk, they move both legs on one side of their body and then the other. Their feet are also soft, flat and wide. Both of these features help prevent them from sinking into the sand.

Respiration: To respire (create energy) using breathing to help, camels have specialised nostrils helping them to breathe in hot air.

Sensitivity: Camels are warm blooded and are able to tolerate high temperatures.

Growth: Bactrian camels are born looking like adults and continue growing throughout the rest of their lifetime (approximately 40 years).

Reproduction: Camels offspring are called 'calves'.

Excretion: camel droppings

Nutrition: grass, plants, grains, wheat and oats

