

Science: living things and their habitats

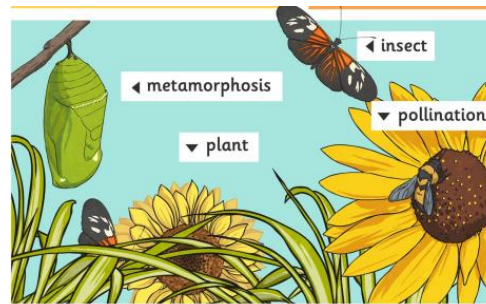
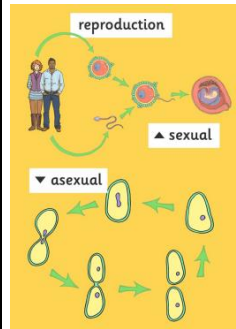
Y5 summer 1

National Curriculum subject content:

- ✓ describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- ✓ describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

National Curriculum working scientifically

- ✓ planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- ✓ taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- ✓ recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- ✓ using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- ✓ reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- ✓ identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments



Key Vocabulary:

amphibian	a cold-blooded vertebrate animal
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent
bird	a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
hatch	cause (a young animal, insect, bird) to emerge from its egg.
insect	a small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
mammal	warm-blooded vertebrate animal that typically gives birth
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour
offspring	an animal's young
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Sequence of Learning:

Objectives (key knowledge): (This topic is a full term- Objectives may span 2/3 lessons).

Objective 1 To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants by exploring sexual reproduction in plants.	Objective 2 To learn about the advantages and disadvantages to sexual and asexual reproduction in plants.	Objective 3 To describe the life cycle of a mammal by exploring the life cycles of mammals in different habitats	Objective 4 To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by describing sexual reproduction in mammals	Objective 5 To describe the differences in the life cycles of an amphibian and an insect by exploring complete and incomplete metamorphosis	Objective 6 To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird by describing and comparing different life cycles, including birds
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Sticky Knowledge about Living things and their habitats

Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.

Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.

Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

Most plants contain both the male sex stamen ovule cell (pollen) and female sex cell style (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves.

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.