

Science

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 5

Spring 2

Key Knowledge

Life cycle of a mammal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live young born • Grow from babies to adults • Reproduce • Live young born
Life cycle of an amphibian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg in water • Growth to adult • Reproduce • Egg in water
Life cycle of an insect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg • Growth to adult or metamorphosis to adult • Reproduce • Egg
Life cycle of a bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg • Growth to adult • Reproduce • Egg

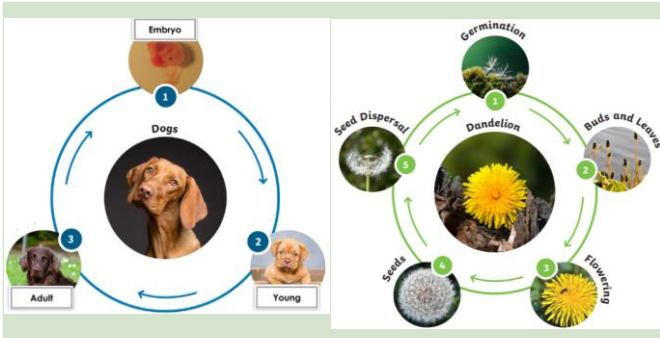
Reproduction in Mammals

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring. The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the female sex cells. The fertilised cell divides into different cells and form a baby with a beating heart. The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born.

Reproduction in Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

Diagrams



Statutory Requirements

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals

Key Vocabulary

Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make an offspring, which are similar but not identical to either parent.
Fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
Gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
Metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.

Possible Experiences

- Dissect a flower, label and identify the different parts of it. Explain their functions.
- Grow new plants from different parts of the parent plan, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- Compare the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds. What is similar about their life cycles? What is different?
- Compare the life cycles of plants and animals in the local environment with other plants and animals (in the rainforest, oceans, desert areas)
- Observe changes in an animal over a period of time (for example, by hatching and rearing chicks), comparing how different animals reproduce and grow.