

Year 5 Living things and their environment (Biology)



Prior and future learning

Prior Knowledge	What's next?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group. Identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Describe the life process of reproduction in some animals.

Track your learning

How I will show what I have learned	☹️	😐	😊
I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.			
I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants.			
I can describe the life process of reproduction in some animals.			

Key knowledge I need to understand

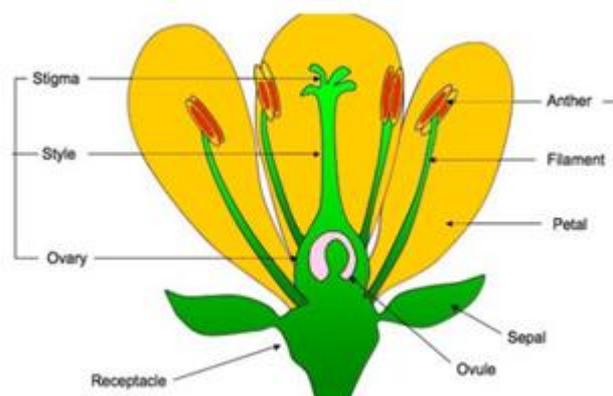
- As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.
- Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.

Possible texts to read:

Mummy laid an egg – *Babette Cole*
 The Land of Neverbelieve –
Norman Messenger

Scientist: James Brodie

(Reproduction of plants by spores)



Working scientifically

assessment: Life cycles, growth survey

Link to maths curriculum:

Statistics:

- Constructing tables to record a range of data about the life cycles of animals from the same vertebrate group. (*Compare, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables*).

Vocabulary	
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers
function	a useful thing that something does
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated , it starts to grow
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
mature	When something matures , it is fully developed
metamorphosis	a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
ovule	a small egg
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers . It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen . This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or <u>more individuals</u> similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen
structure	the way in which something is built or made