



Science – Year 5 Living Things and Their Habitats

(Previous knowledge – refer to
Knowledge Organiser Year 4- Habitats)

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Life cycle	Reproduce	Fertilisation
Bird	Stamen	Gestation
Insect	Style	Pollination
Plant	Ovule	Metamorphosis
Similar	Mammal	Sexual reproduction
Identical	Amphibian	Asexual reproduction

Useful Resources

- Plants to dissect and label the different parts.
- Animal picture cards to sort and classify.
- Pictures and video clips of plants and animals to observe their features and habitats.

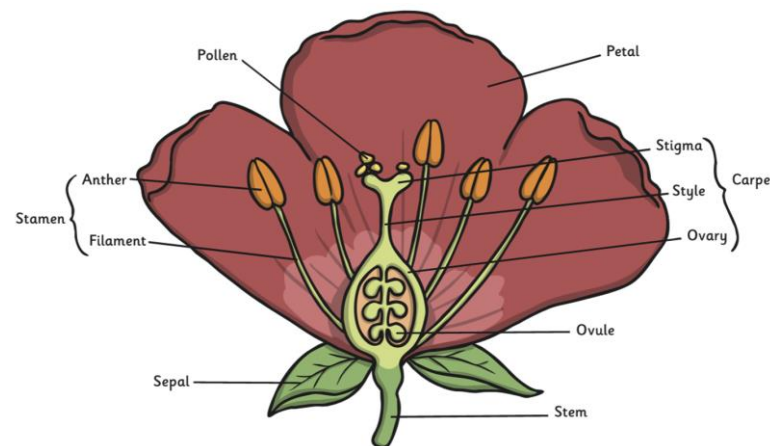
Key Scientists:

Sir David Attenborough (born 192) – an English broadcaster and naturalist. He has made many famous wildlife programmes. He was knighted in 1985. **Lucy Cheesman** was a British entomologist (someone who studies insects) and traveller. She collected over 70,000 specimens of insects, plants and other animals.



How Do Plants Reproduce?

- Most plants contain both the male sex stamen ovule cell (pollen) and female sex cell style (ovules). Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant.
- The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another.
- Some plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



Key Questions/Facts

How do plants and animals reproduce?

- 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 offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

What are some of the differences in the life cycles of different creatures?

- Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.
- Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.
- Some insects, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.
- Birds hatch from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they can live independently.

How do mammals reproduce?

- 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 will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby grows inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born.