

# Science: Year 5

## Living things and their habitats

### Knowledge Organiser

#### What should I already know?

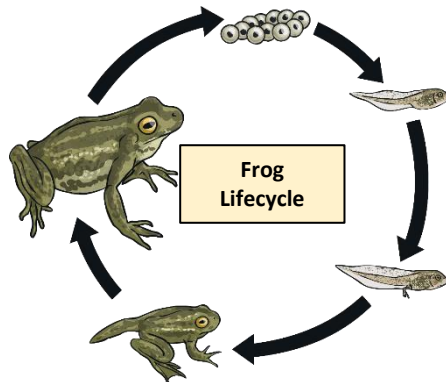
- I know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grows into adults
- I know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

#### TAPS assessment

#### Class reader

Pollution Survey

Wild World



#### Learning Objectives

LO: Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

LO: Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

#### Key Vocabulary

<b>Life Cycle</b>	This shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce.
<b>Reproduction</b>	The process of a living thing producing more of their own species.
<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	Both the male and female are required. Most animals (including humans) reproduce sexually.
<b>Asexual Reproduction</b>	Only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria however some animals can reproduce this way.
<b>Fertilise</b>	Animals: When the male sperm reaches the female egg. Plants: When the male pollen reaches the female ovule.
<b>Metamorphosis</b>	A major change from one form to another in the life cycle of some animals when they change from young to an adult. Metamorphosis can be complete (e.g. butterfly) or incomplete (e.g. frog).
<b>Runner</b>	A long stem like part of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place.
<b>Bulb</b>	A round root of some plants from which the plant grows.
<b>Cutting</b>	A piece, such as a roof, stem or leaf cut from a plant and used to grow another plant of the same type.
<b>Tuber</b>	A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow.