


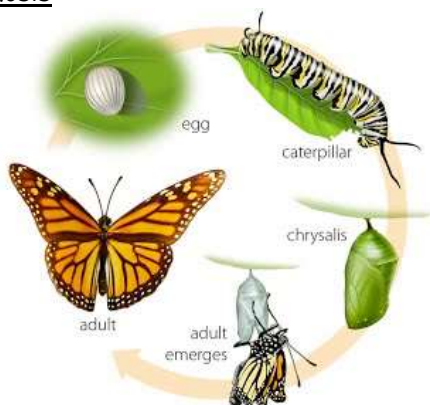
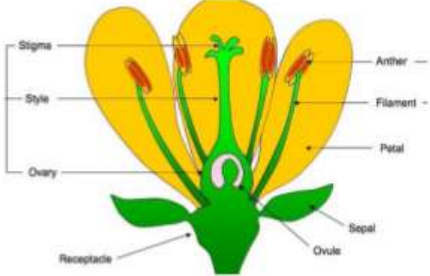
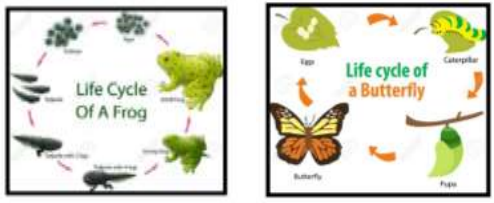




Learning Organiser for Year 5 - Living things and their habitats

National Curriculum Summary Key Subject Concept		Key Questions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key differences in the lifecycles (mammal, amphibian, insect, bird)? How do plants reproduce? What are the different ways in which plants reproduce? What are the parts of a plant involved in reproduction? 	
Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Facts	
Anther	The part of the stamen that produces the pollen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself. Sexual reproduction requires two parents with male and female cells and will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent. Asexual reproduction will produce offspring which is identical to the parent and only requires one parent. Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. Some plants such as daffodils and potatoes can also produce offspring using asexual reproduction <p style="text-align: center;">How pollination works:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>Step 1: Bee visits a flower to collect nectar, pollen sticks to bee</p>  </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>Step 2: Bee flies away with pollen still stuck to its body</p>  </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>Step 3: Bee lands on another flower of the same type, bringing the pollen from the first flower with. This pollinates the second flower and allows for fertilization and reproduction</p>  </div> </div>	
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		
Embryo	An unborn animal or human being in early stages of development		
Fertilisation	Male and female cells meet to form an embryo or seed		
Germination	The process of growth from a seed.		
Metamorphosis	A person or thing that develops and changes into something completely different.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amphibians and insects go through the process of metamorphosis. This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow.
Ovary	A female organ which produces eggs		Metamorphosis
Ovule	A small egg		
Pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen.		
Stamen	A male fertilizing organ of a flower.		
Stigma	The top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen.		

Working Scientifically Skills	Diagrams/Charts/Pictures
<p>Report and present 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</p>	 
<p>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments</p>	
Possible Experiences	Biographical Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissect a flower and identify and label the parts and their functions. Grow a new plant from different parts of a parent, e.g. seeds, <u>stem and root cuttings</u>, tubers, bulbs. Observe the life cycle changes for a variety of living things, including plants Make a poster explaining pollination, fertilisation, seed production, seed dispersal, germination and plant growth Research which creatures carry pollen from flower to flower and why Compare the life cycle of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world. Observe changes in animals over time. 	<p>Jane Goodall (1934 -)</p>  <p>Primatologist and anthropologist</p> <p>David Attenborough (1926 -)</p>  <p>Naturalist</p>