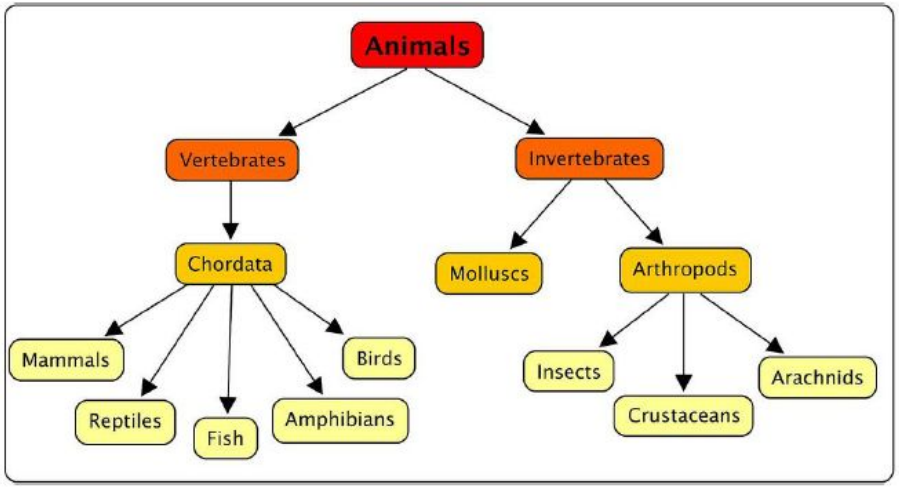
Year 5 – Living things and their habitats
Observing and Measuring

Prior learning

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Year 2)
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Year 3)

In this topic, we are learning to

- 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 and animals.



Key Vocabulary

Life cycle	A life cycle is the different stages of life for a living thing.
Reproduce	Reproduction means to have babies or offspring.
Sperm	The sperm is the human male's sex cell, which when joined with an egg, has the potential to form offspring.
Egg	An egg cell is a cell found in female animals which is essential for producing offspring.
Live young	A live young is where you give birth to a live animal.
Sexual reproduction	Reproduction is the process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself. The process may be either asexual—meaning that an organism reproduces by itself alone—or sexual—which requires both male and female sex cells.

Questions you will know the answers to…

How does the life cycle of a mammal differ from that of an amphibian, insect or Bird?
What are the main parts of a plant and their functions?
How do flowering plants reproduce?
How do mammals reproduce?

Working Scientifically Assessment Focus:

Observing and Measuring

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.