

Year 5

Science: Living things and habitats (full-term)

Learning to Recap (Year 4):

- Living things can be classified—for example, into vertebrates and non-vertebrates
- Deforestation means the mass cutting down of trees which badly affects our environment

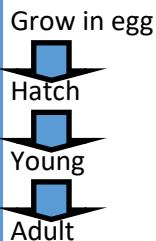
New Knowledge and vocabulary

Life cycle of humans and mammals



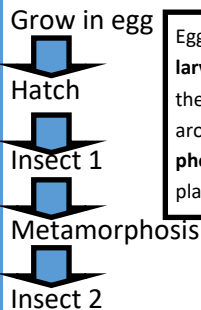
Mammals are **endothermic** (warm blooded) and **gestate** within their mothers until the **embryo** has developed enough to be born (about 266 days for a human).

Life cycle of birds and reptiles



Females lay eggs which hatch into **nymphs**. These **nymphs** grow into adults, sometimes shedding their skin and sometimes with the ability to fly.

Life cycle of insects that go through metamorphosis



Eggs hatch to become **larvae**. These grow and then form a **chrysalis/pupa** around them. **Metamorphosis** (change) then takes place to form a new insect.

Sexual reproduction

Sexual reproduction requires **two parents**. It involves a male and female sex cell **fertilising**.

Mammals (including humans) and many plants reproduce sexually.

Asexual reproduction

'a' prefix meaning 'not'

Asexual reproduction requires only **1 parent**. It works by splitting **cells** and creating identical copies or **clones**.

Bacteria, strawberries and starfish reproduce asexually.

New Knowledge and vocabulary

Karl von Frisch

Discovered the 'waggle dance' that bees use. This enables bees to communicate about the best places to find nectar in flowers!



Application of knowledge

Non-chronological report about the life cycle of a frog

Plant and grow onion plants, observing over time and presenting to peers about the life cycle in detail.