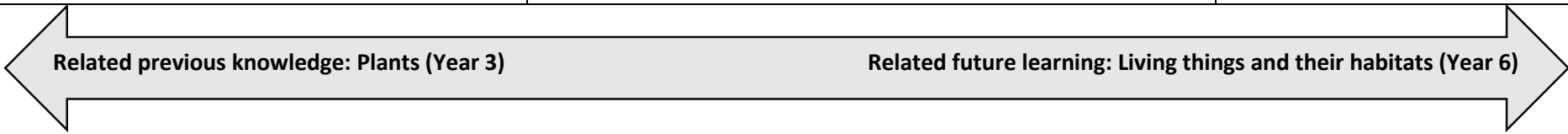


Science -
Year 5: Living Things and Their Habitats

What should I already know?	Diagrams	What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<p>Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults (Year 2). The parts of flowers that play an important role in the life cycle of a plant (Year 3).</p>		<p><u>What are the differences between an amphibian, bird, insect and mammal life cycle?</u> Amphibians, birds and insects lay eggs which then either hatch or are fertilised to produce offspring. Mammals give birth to live young.</p> <p><u>How do plants reproduce?</u> Plants are able to reproduce in two ways - asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction.</p> <p><u>What is asexual reproduction?</u> This involves plants producing an identical copy of themselves by producing bulbs or tubers.</p> <p><u>What is sexual reproduction in plants?</u> Plants can go through the following steps to reproduce: germination, pollination, fertilisation and dispersal.</p>	
<p align="center">Key Vocabulary</p>			
<p>Life Cycle</p>		<p>The different stages of life for a living thing.</p>	
<p>Reproduce</p>		<p>To have babies or offspring.</p>	
<p>Sexual Reproduction</p>		<p>The production of new living things by combining the genetic information from a male and female.</p>	
<p>Asexual Reproduction</p>		<p>Reproduction without both the male and female reproductive cell.</p>	
<p>Fertilisation</p>		<p>When a male and female reproductive cell produce an offspring.</p>	
<p>Live Young</p>		<p>An animal which is not hatched from an egg.</p>	
<p>Egg</p>	<p>An egg cell is a cell found in female animals which is essential for producing offspring.</p>		
<p>Metamorphosis</p>	<p>A process some animals go through to become adults.</p>		





The Tithe Farm Way:

Resilient pupils who have a life-long love of learning and are ready, respectful and safe in their choices.

