



# Whingate Primary School - Science



## Living Things and their Habitats



## YEAR 5

Fact 1:	Fact 2:	Fact 3:	Complete the stem sentence:
All living things are made of cells, with some organisms (like bacteria) consisting of only one cell.	A single teaspoon of soil contains over one billion living things, mostly bacteria.	Octopuses have three hearts and nine brains and blue, copper-based blood.	1 - A ..... is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair at some point in its life. 2 - An ..... is an invertebrate that has an exoskeleton and a segmented body.

Images:	Vocabulary:	What we will learn in this unit (skills):
<p>Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.</p> <p>Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use <b>asexual reproduction</b> to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.</p>	<p><b>Asexual reproduction:</b> One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.</p> <p><b>Fertilise:</b> The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.</p> <p><b>Gestation:</b> The length of a pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Invertebrate:</b> An animal that don't have a spine or backbone inside their bodies.</p> <p><b>Gestation:</b> The length of a pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Life cycle:</b> The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.</p> <p><b>Metamorphosis:</b> An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.</p> <p><b>Pollination:</b> The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.</p> <p><b>Reproduction:</b> The process of new living things being made.</p> <p><b>Sexual reproduction:</b> Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.</p> <p><b>Vertebrate:</b> An animal with a spine (vertebral column) and a cranium inside their body.</p>	<p><b>Working Scientifically:</b></p> <p><u>Ask questions:</u> Refine a scientific question so that it can be investigated, choosing an appropriate type of scientific enquiry to provide the best evidence.</p> <p><u>Make predictions</u> thinking about scientific evidence.</p> <p><u>Observe and measure</u> discussing when to take repeated readings.</p> <p><u>Record and present data</u> in a variety of ways.</p> <p><u>Interpret and communicate results</u></p>
Sticky Knowledge:		What we will learn in this unit (knowledge):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Life cycles in mammals, amphibians, birds, and insects vary.</li> <li>- Asexual reproduction requires just one parents and produces identical offspring e.g. plants and snails.</li> <li>- Sexual reproduction requires two parents which creates offspring that are similar but not identical to the parents.</li> <li>- Metamorphosis is a process where the structure of an animal's body undergoes an obvious change.</li> </ul>		<p><b>NC Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird</li> <li>- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals</li> </ul> <p>-Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces.</p> <p>-Recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.</p>