Whingate Primary School – Science

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 5

What should I already know?

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- Understand the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Understand that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Learning Journey Assessment

-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.

Famous Scientists

Dame Jane Goodall is the world expert on chimpanzees. She has lived with and studied them for 60 years.

Her job title is ethologist. Ethologists study animal behaviours (usually while the animal is in its natural **habitat**).

asexual reproduction	…nt is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

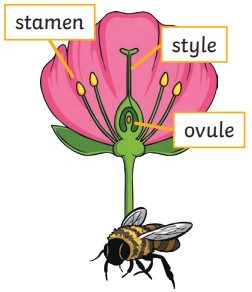
Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.

Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.

Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

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.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.