Year 5– Autumn 2 Term – Living things and their Habitats (incl life cycles)

Intention: In Science, I will be…

What should I already know?

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats.
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.
- Different kinds of plants and animals live in different kinds of places.
- There are different kinds of habitat near school which need to be cared for
- Habitats provide the preferred conditions for the animals/plants that live there (compare local habitats and less familiar examples).
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Scientific Skills

- 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.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Animals are alive; they move, feed, grow, use their senses, reproduce, breathe/respire and excrete.
- Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans.
- Compare more complex processes, systems, functions (e.g. life cycles of different living things, organ systems of different animals).
- Suggest reasons for similarities and differences.

Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction	Fertilise
Gestation	Life Cycle
Metamorphosis	Pollination
Reproduction	Sexual Reproduction

Knowledge

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring. The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells. The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart. The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born. 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.