

Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Living things and their habitats

Year: 5

Strand: Biology

Southwold Primary School



What should I already know?

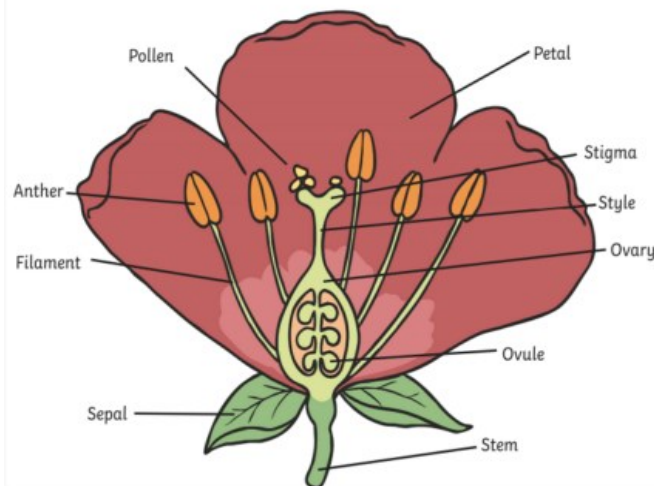
- Reproduction is the process of having offspring for both plants and animals
- The names and function of the different parts of plants
- The process of pollination and seed dispersal for reproduction in plants
- Animals can be grouped into invertebrates and vertebrates. Further grouping is: fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal
- Adult animals have offspring which grow up into adult and have offspring themselves. This is called a lifecycle.

What will I know at the end of the Unit?

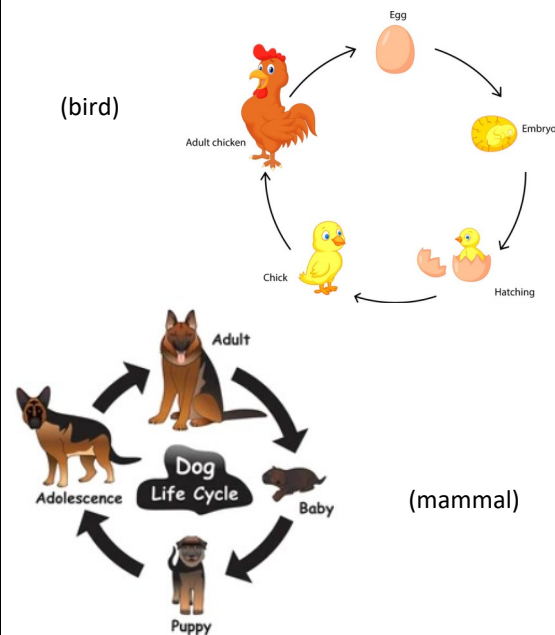
- Understanding the differences and similarities of different lifecycles of mammal, amphibian, insect and birds by comparing these
- Understanding the life process of reproduction of some animals and plants
- Name the reproduction parts (Plants and animals)

Plant reproduction

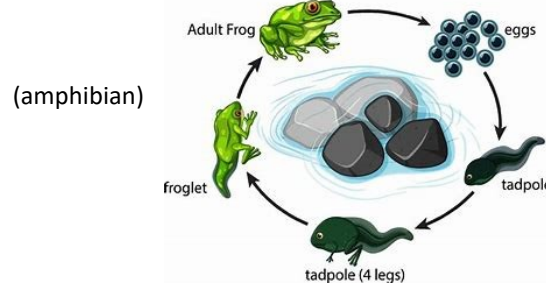
Parts of a Flower



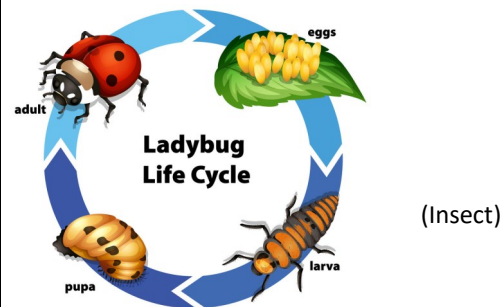
Examples of Lifecycles



Life Cycle of a Frog



Ladybug Life Cycle



Vocabulary

stigma	Where pollen needs to come so it can be transferred to the ovule so fertilization can take place.
pollen	Powdery substance from the male part of the flowers.
embryo	The unborn, or unhatched offspring in its first stage of its development.
filament	Thin stalk that supports the anther.
lifecycle	The life process of being born, growing up, reproduction and death. The offspring, or babies, start a new cycle.
anther	The male part of the flower where pollen is made.
style	The stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary.
ovary	This part from the flower forms the fruit when mature.
reproduction	To have offspring, or babies.
ovule	This part is a seed when mature.
womb	The organ inside (most) female mammals where the baby develops until birth.

Working Scientifically

- Observational drawing of flowers and labelling the reproduction parts of a flower using correct scientific language.
- Comparing and describing differences and similarities of lifecycles.
- Reporting and presenting findings in a clear and structured way.

SCARF LINK

Parts of this Science Unit is taught through the SCARF Program.