

Scientist



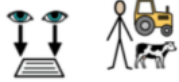
[Malaika Vaz](#) (National Geographic explorer)



[Carl Linneus](#) (botanist and zoologist)

Skills

I'm recognising and controlling variables like a farmer.



I'm recording data like an

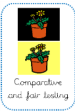


Careers

Farmer (grows crops and raises animals for food)

Oceanographer (studies the physical and biological aspects of the ocean)

Enquiries



Which seed shape takes the longest time to fall?

How does a bean change as it germinates?



Is there a relationship between a mammal's size and its gestation period?

Compare this collection of animals based on similarities and differences in their life cycle

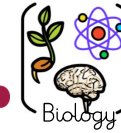


What are the differences between the life cycle of an insect and a mammal?

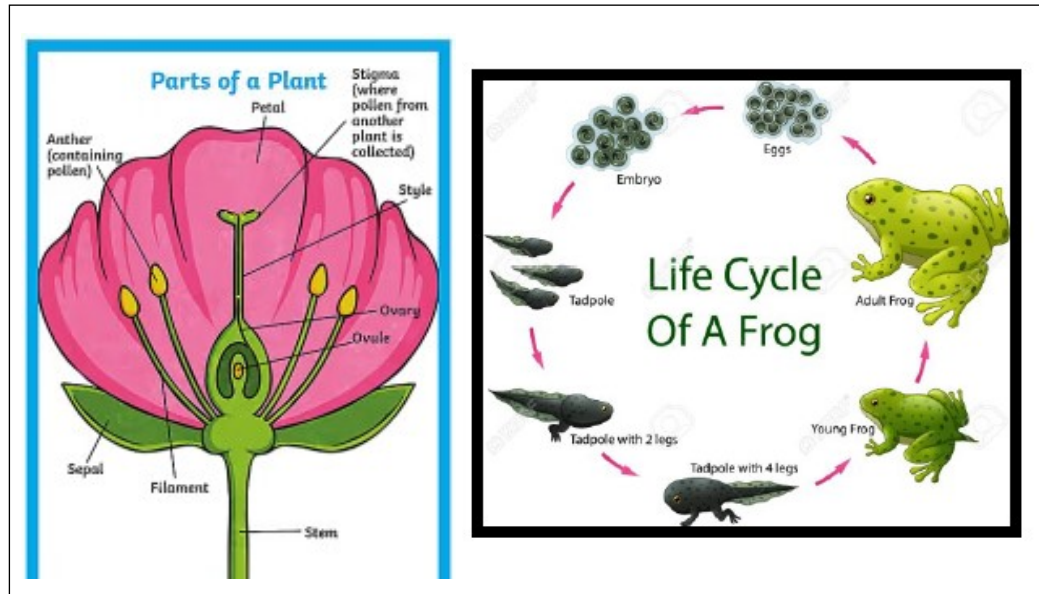
Y5 LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS



Main idea



To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.



Key Learning

Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself. This can be done through sexual reproduction (requires male and female gametes) or asexual reproduction (requires only one parent).

Plants can also reproduce. Male gametes can be found in the pollen, and female gametes can be found in the ovary (ovules). Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule, seeds are then formed (fertilisation). Seeds are dispersed so that germination can begin again.

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.

The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences. For example, amphibians and insects go through the process of

What you should already know

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Vertebrates can be grouped into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals.
- Reproduction is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are.
- Some life cycles, including humans and plants.

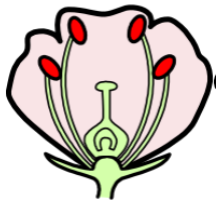
What comes next?

Year 6 – to recognise common characteristics of plants and animals and recognise similarities/differences.

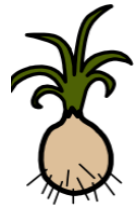
Key vocabulary

Anther	Germination
Bulb	Metamorphosis
Cell	Ovary
Dispersed	Ovule
Dissect	Pollen
Embryo	Pollination
Fertilisation	Reproduction
Gamete	Stigma

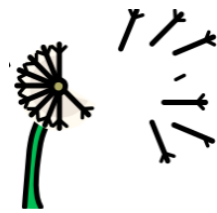
Year 5: Living Things and their Habitats



Anther: the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen.



Bulb: a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.



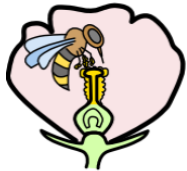
Dispersed: scattered or spread through a large area.



Dissect: to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically.



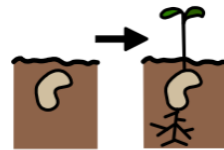
Embryo: an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development.



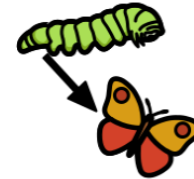
Fertilisation: male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed.



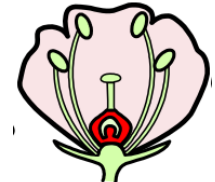
Gamete: the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature.



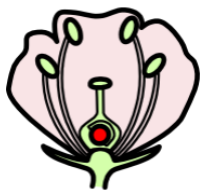
Germination: if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow.



Metamorphosis: a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different.



Ovary: a female organ which produces eggs.



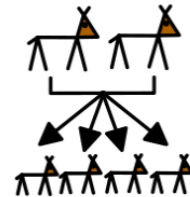
Ovule: a small egg.



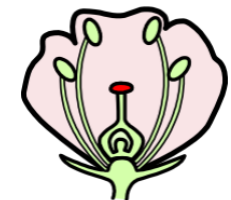
Pollen: a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they



Pollination: to fertilise a plant/tree with pollen. This is often done by insects.

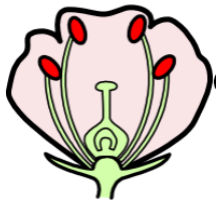


Reproduction: when an animal or plant produces one or more individual similar to itself.

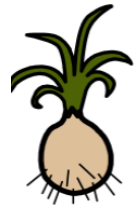


Stigma: the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen.

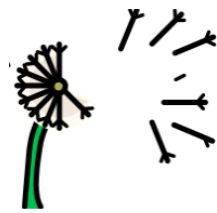
Year 5: Living Things and their Habitats



Anther



Bulb



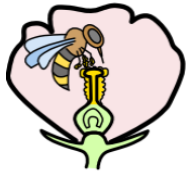
Dispersed



Dissect



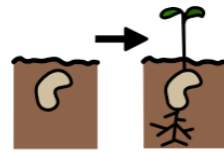
Embryo



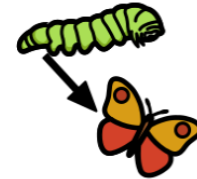
Fertilisation



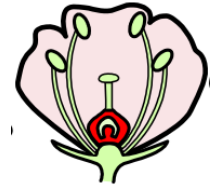
Gamete



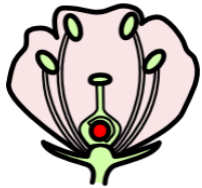
Germination



Metamorphosis



Ovary



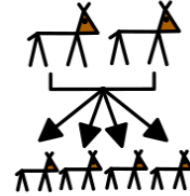
Ovule



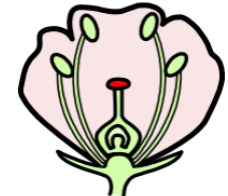
Pollen



Pollination



Reproduction



Stigma