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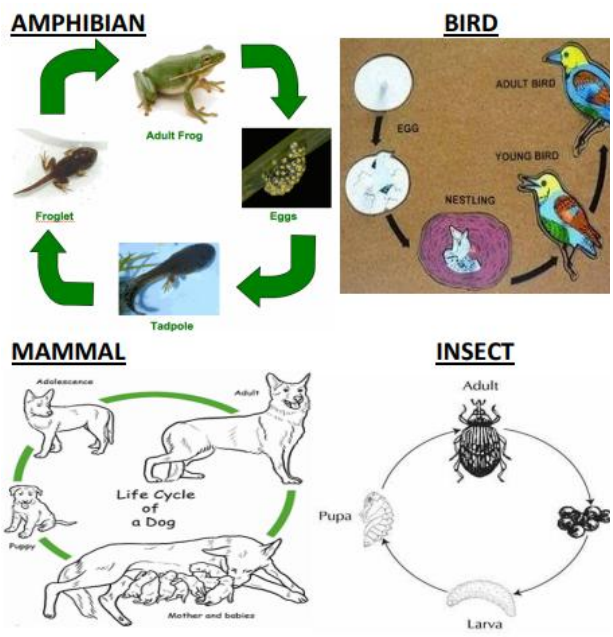
Year 5

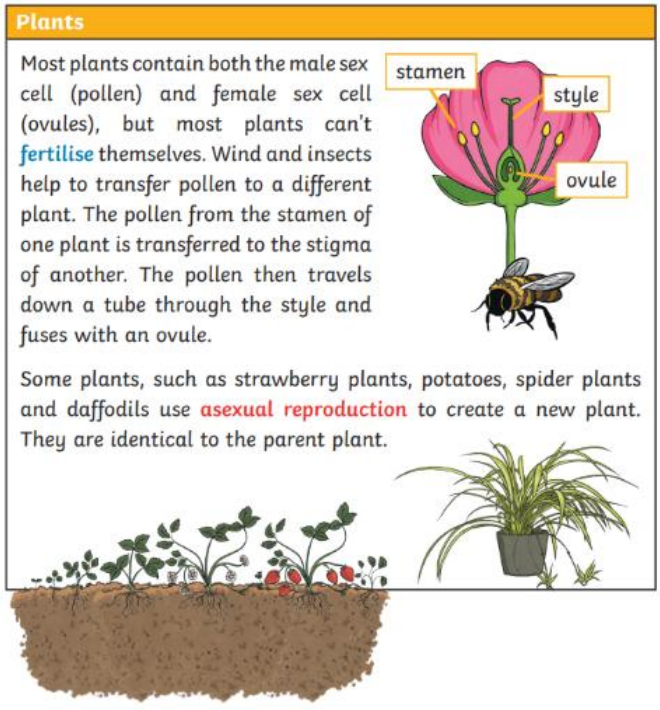
Science: Living Things and Their Habitats

Background Information

This is our final Year 5 Science unit. We will revise the learning from previous year groups. In Year 4, the children were able to group animals by different categories. They also developed an understanding of the changing environment and some reasons for these changes – how the changes affect different species. In Year 5 we move forward with the learning and look at lifecycles in more detail. We build on the knowledge they already have and use this to identify differences in lifecycles. The children will also describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Example Life Cycles:





Independent Learning Websites:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb/articles/zdvhxbk - What is a lifecycle?
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb/articles/zsq9r2p - How animals reproduce.
https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/12775/year-5-living-things-and-their-habitats - A range of online resources to support this area.
https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/reproductive-cycles-d195 - Home learning website linked to lifecycles.

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Key Facts:

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.



Key Vocabulary:

Life cycle – the stages a living thing goes through in its life

Reproduction – the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself

Asexual reproduction – offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents

Sexual reproduction – offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both

Genes – carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)

Offspring – a person's child or children Inherit – receive from one's parents

Amphibian – a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts

Bird – a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak

Insect – a small animal that has 6 legs

Mammal – a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young