

Year 5



Living things
and
their habitats

Key Vocabulary			



Pre existing knowledge

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates.

Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans).

The processes of dispersal, fertilisation and germination.

Reproduction is one of the seven life processes.

Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are.

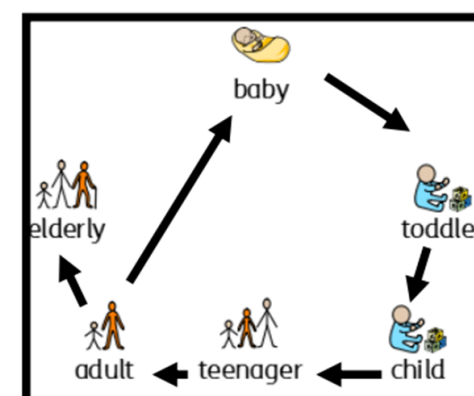
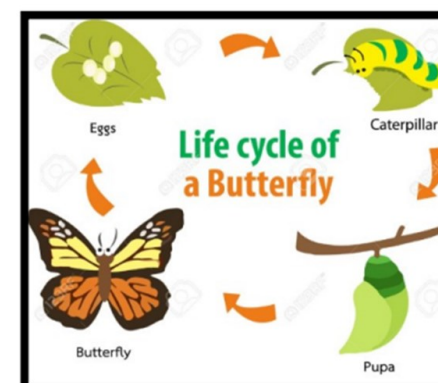
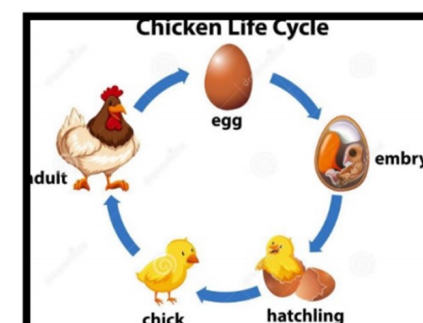
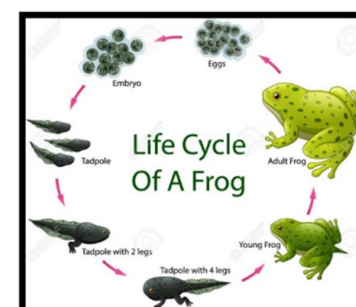
Key Vocabulary	
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of this parent.
Fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells together to develop an egg.
Gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
Life cycles	The journey of changes throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
Metamorphosis	An abrupt (sudden) or obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to allow for 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.

Interesting points:

Some plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant identical to the parent plant (examples include the strawberry plant, potatoes, daffodils).

Some mammals give birth to eggs instead of live young (platypus and echidna).

Animals



Plants

Although plants contain male and female sex cells they are unable to fertilise themselves and rely on animals or the wind to distribute seeds to other plants.

