Year 5 Science Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats

Subject Specific Skills

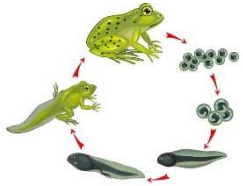
- I can describe the life cycles of different plants and animals.

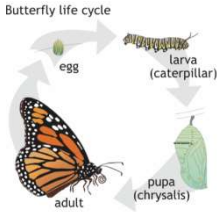
Prior Learning

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)

Key Knowledge:

- 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.
- Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



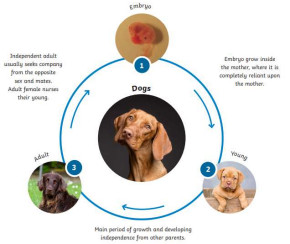


Key Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction: one parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
Fertilise: the action of the male and female sex cells fusing together.
Gestation: The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth.
Life cycle: The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing, including: birth, growing up and reproduction.
Metamorphosis: an abrupt and obvious change to the structure of an animal's body and behaviour.
Pollination: The transfer of pollen to the stigma to allow fertilisation.
Reproduction: The process by which a species produces a new organism (offspring).
Sexual reproduction: two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

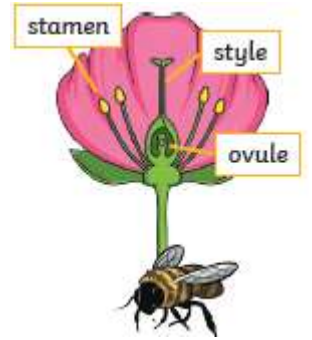
Key Individual:

Jane Goodall



Key Knowledge:

- Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants cannot fertilise themselves.
- Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to different plants.
- The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down the style and fuses with an ovules.
- Some plants (strawberry, spider, daffodil, potato plants) use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



Year 5 Science Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats

Subject Specific Skills

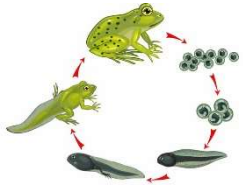
- I can describe the life cycles of different plants and animals.

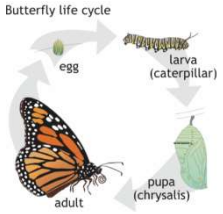
Prior Learning

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans)

Key Knowledge:

- 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.
- Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

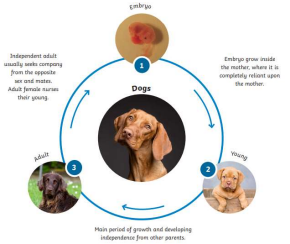




Key Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction: one parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
Fertilise: the action of the male and female sex cells fusing together.
Gestation: The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth.
Life cycle: The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing, including: birth, growing up and reproduction.
Metamorphosis: an abrupt and obvious change to the structure of an animal's body and behaviour.
Pollination: The transfer of pollen to the stigma to allow fertilisation.
Reproduction: The process by which a species produces a new organism (offspring).
Sexual reproduction: two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Key Individual: Jane Goodall



Key Knowledge:

- Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants cannot fertilise themselves.
- Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to different plants.
- The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down the style and fuses with an ovules.
- Some plants (strawberry, spider, daffodil, potato plants) use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.