



# Year 5 Science Knowledge Organiser: All Living Things & Their Habitats



## Subject Specific Skills

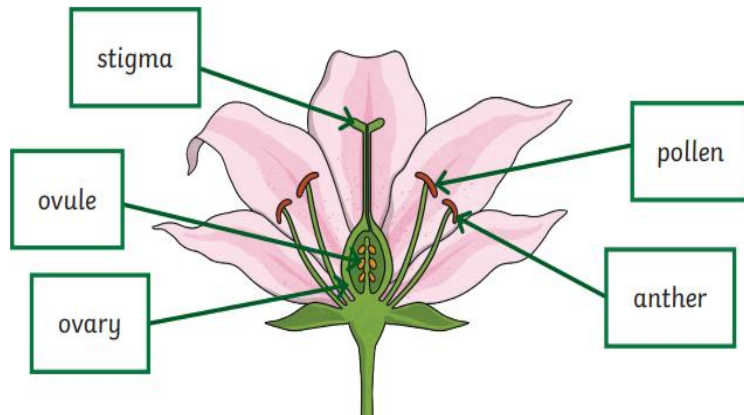
- I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

## Prior Learning

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

## Key Knowledge:

**Sexual reproduction** in plants usually happens when the pollen from the anther of one flower reaches the stigma of another flower. It then travels to the ovary and joins with an ovule, forming a seed that can grow into a new plant.



## Key Vocabulary

**Egg:** The female sex cell in plants and animals. Egg cells are produced by the ovaries.

**Fertilisation:** The joining of male and female sex cells to produce offspring.

**Germination:** The process by which a plant emerges from its seed and begins to grow.

**Pollen:** The male sex cell in plants. The anther of a flower produces pollen.

**Reproduction:** The process by which a species produces a new organism (offspring).

**Sperm:** The male sex cell. In animals, sperm is produced by the testes.

**Asexual:** Asexual reproduction occurs when only one parent produces offspring that are nearly identical to the parent itself.

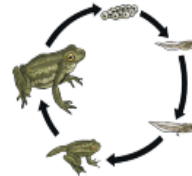
**Life Cycle:** The series of changes a living thing goes through from its beginning to its end is called its life cycle

## Key Individual: Jane Goodall

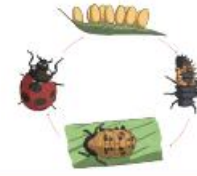


## Key Knowledge:

### The Life Cycle of a Frog



### The Life Cycle of a Ladybird



### The Life Cycle of a Sunflower



## Asexual Reproduction in Plants



A potato is a tuber, strawberry plants grow runners and garlic grows from bulbs.

**Asexual reproduction** in plants happens when a parent produces new plants that are almost identical to itself, without the need for **fertilisation**. This can occur through bulbs, tubers or runners.

