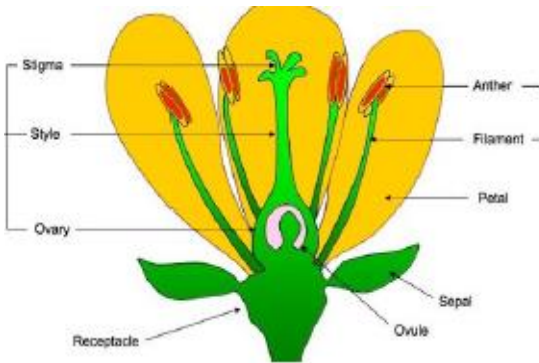


Animals including Humans (Life Cycles) Living things and their habitat.
Year 5



Prior Knowledge / Key Knowledge

Year 3: explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Year 4: 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

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect, and a bird
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age

Key skills /investigative focus

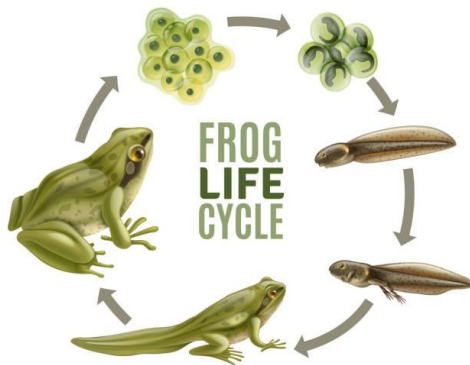
Investigate, Question & Observe
Dissect flowers to identify & exploring sexual reproduction in parts.

Explore asexual plants

Investigate and compare the life cycles of different mammals, reptiles, amphibians & birds

Investigate the work of a naturalist – Jane Goodall

Explore the stages of growth and development in humans – including puberty and growing old.



Vocabulary

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians
Asexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents
Gamete	Gametes are an organism's reproductive cells. They are also referred to as sex cells. Female gametes are called ova or egg cells, and male gametes are called sperm. Gametes are haploid cells, and each cell carries only one copy of each chromosome.
Fertilisation	Fertilisation is the fusion of the nucleus of a male gamete with the nucleus of a female gamete, producing a new cell called a zygote
Monotreme	Egg laying mammals
Marsupial	Mammals who are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly.
Embryo	an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
Metamorphosis	The process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages
Reptile	Animals that are cold-blooded. Most reptiles lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.
Sexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both
Gestation	Gestation is the period of time between conception and birth.

Big Questions / Challenging Perceptions



Explain why people should care about endangered species and donate money.