

Year 5 Science: Living Things and their Habitats

Key Questions

- Name, locate and describe the functions of the main parts of plants, including those involved in reproduction.
- What is the difference between asexual and sexual reproduction?
- What does a world without bees look like?



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1731-1806 Naturalist

Knowledge

- There are differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Some plants and animals reproduce sexually, others reproduce asexually.

Skills

Observe and Compare

Look closely, to gather more information and viewpoints. What do you notice about...? What happens when....? Make comparisons to what they already know and express relationships between things. How are these the same and/or different? Where have you seen similar?

Sort and Organise

Classify things by recognisable traits and begin to understand that objects can belong to more than one group at a time. Record findings in pictures and graphs.

Predict

Question and speculate, based on prior knowledge. What will happen if? Begin to generalise about things.

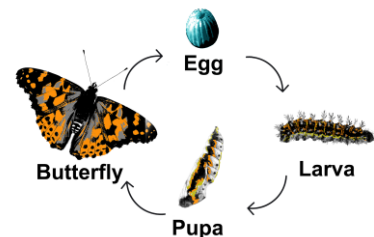
Experiment

Plan investigation How can we test if...? Discuss appropriate form of scientific enquiry (such as observing changes over time.) Test out predictions and try out ideas. Make systematic observations and take accurate measurements and record findings and evaluate whether their test was fair

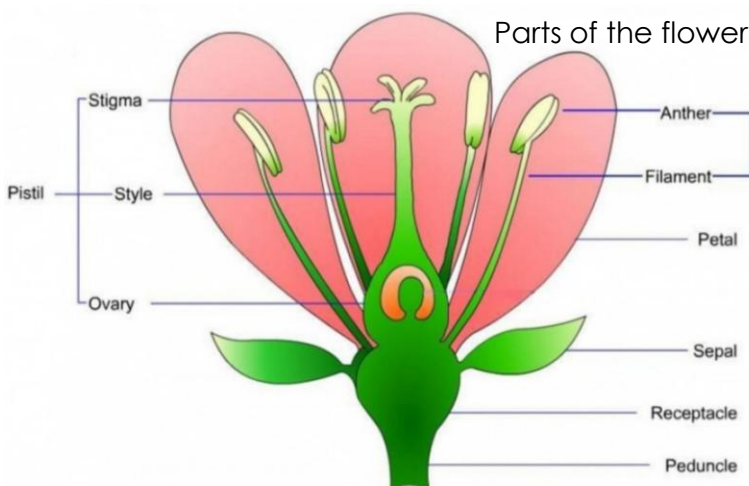
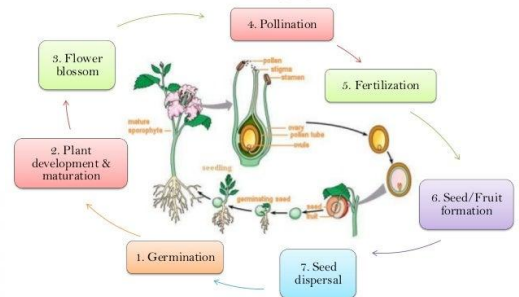
Conclude

Communicate the findings of their experiments with others, taking their concrete experience, verbalising it, and representing the information abstractly with graphs, drawings, charts, and field books. Use results to draw simple conclusions using scientific evidence to support their findings.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
asexual	This happens only in plants and is when a new plant is grown from a small part of a single parent.
formation	The manner in which a plant is constructed/ formed
dispersal	(Seed) dispersal is the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
germination	When a new plant grows out from a seed
pollen	Pollen reaches the new flower and travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds. This is called fertilisation.
reproduction	Reproduction is a biological process by which an organism reproduces an offspring that is biologically similar to the organism. Reproduction enables and ensures the continuity of species, generation after generation. It is the main feature of life on earth.
sexual	This requires male and female parts and happens in both plants and animals. The new creature has some of the characteristics from both parents.
stamen	The stamen is the male reproductive organ of a flower.
stigma	The stigma is part of the female reproductive organ of a flower.
tuber	



The life cycle of a flowering plant



Examples of asexual reproduction in plants

