

Science - Year 5 - Biology

Living Things and their Habitats



Key Vocabulary



asexual reproduction

fertilise

gestation

life cycle

metamorphosis

pollination

reproduction

sexual reproduction

Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction

measurements

conclusion

explain

classify

Key Facts



- Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

Reproduction in Mammals

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

- The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells.
- The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born.

Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.

Reproduction in Plants

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 a different plant.

The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils, use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

Growth and Development

Humans develop inside their mother 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.



Our 'Living Things' knowledge journey:

Y2: Compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and which meet their needs.

Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Working Scientifically:

- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate;
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs.