

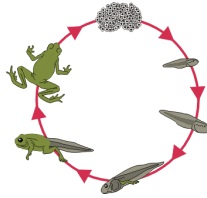


Living thing and their habitats

Science
Year 5
Spring Term

Overview

During this topic, we will be identifying the life cycles of different mammals, birds, insects and amphibians. We will explore how some of these animals and plants reproduce and have offspring.



Knowledge & Understanding

In this unit, the pupils will:

- 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

Enquiry Skills & Concepts

In this unit, the pupils will be:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements 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, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions.
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Home – School link project

During this topic pupils can choose to:

- Research and draw the life cycle of different living things in your local environment.

Topic Vocabulary

amphibian - an animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land

fertilisation – the process in which an animal or plant is fertilised

metamorphosis - the process of change in form of some living things as they grow into an adult

pollination - process of transferring pollen that allows plants to be fertilised and reproduce

reptile - a cold-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body and dry scales or hard plates on its skin

reproduction - the process by which living things create young or offspring

Working Scientifically

accuracy – how close a result comes to the true value

analyse – explore why something happened the way it did

comparative test – a test that compares one event to another and identify different outcomes

data – information collected for a specific purpose

evaluation – examining how your test could be improved / changed in the future

fair test – a test that controls all but one variable when attempting to answer a scientific question

prediction – to use prior knowledge to state the outcome before it has happened

variable – can change and not constant