

### Y5 – Living things and Habitats – LIFECYCLES

#### What I already know:

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.

#### Enquiry questions:

- How do flowering plants reproduce?
- What is asexual reproduction in plants?
- What are different lifecycles like in the animal kingdom?
- What is the life cycle of the honey bee?

#### New knowledge:

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.

The life and work of Dame Dr Jane Goodall (Primatologist and Anthropologist)

Mammals give birth to live young.

Birds lay eggs

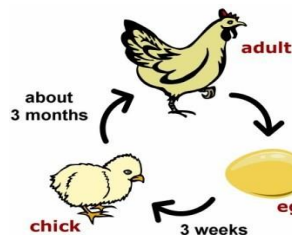
Some plants are flowering and reproduce sexually.  
Some plants reproduce asexually.

The life cycle of honeybees consists of four stages: **eggs, larva, pupa and adult**. This entire process varies lengthwise amongst the different honey bees.

Bees, caterpillars and frogs are examples of animals that metamorphose .

#### Scientific skills:

- Investigating asexual reproduction by exploring tubers (potatoes).
- Plan investigations using prior knowledge, collect data, discuss, and make conclusions.
- Dissect and observe/draw flowering plants
- Drawing and labelling diagrams



#### Vocabulary:

reproduction	Living things reproduce to create 'offspring' (the young of the species)
metamorphosis	a change of the form or nature of a thing or person into a completely different one
fertilisation	Fertilisation is the part of the reproductive process when the male and the female sex cells fuse together.
runners	a slender stem that grows horizontally along the ground, giving rise to roots and aerial (vertical) branches.
filaments	The part of a flower's Stamen which supports the anther and often holds it up
ovary	organs found in female organisms (egg location)
sepal	The outer parts of the flower (often green and leaf-like) that enclose a developing bud
carpel	the female reproductive part of a flower
stamen	A stamen is the male reproductive organ of a flower
stigma	The stigma often sits on top of the ovary and holds the style up to receive Pollen
anther	produce the pollen necessary for reproduction
petal	A petal is a modified leaf that protects and surrounds the reproductive parts of a flower.
pollen	Pollen is a fine powder produced by certain plants (part of the reproductive system)
bulbs	Bulbs are the name given to the underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage
tubers	A tuber is a plant that mainly grows underground. Potatoes and yams are tubers.

Embryo, Foetus, pupa, larva, nymph, adult, young, vertebrate, invertebrate, mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, insect, fish, pollinator

