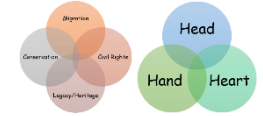

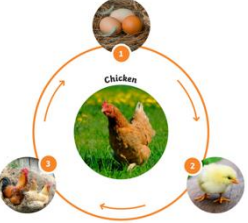
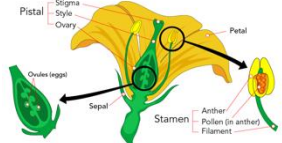
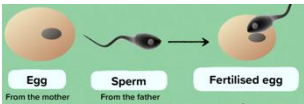

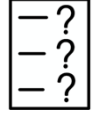









Year 5 – Summer 1 – Science – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists sort animals based on similarities and differences. Examples of characteristics include: what the animals look like, what the animals eat, where the animals live. Scientists have sorted animals into "classes" to make them easier to study. The main classes of vertebrates are mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians and birds. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are life cycles? How do the life cycles of mammals and birds differ? How do the life cycles of amphibians and insects differ? How might plants reproduce? How do animals reproduce? Assessment Week 	
Key Knowledge: Living Things & Their Habitats		Key Skills: Working Scientifically	Key Vocabulary
<p>The specific life cycle stages vary between different species.</p>  <p>Mammals follow the: birth, juvenile, adolescence and adulthood stages of development.</p>  <p>Birds follow the: egg, incubation, hatching, nestling, fledging, juvenile and adulthood stages of development.</p>	<p>For sexual reproduction, two parent animals or plants are needed to create new offspring.</p>  <p>In plants, pollen lands on the stigma and travels down the style to the ovary.</p> <p>The male reproductive cells then fertilise the female reproductive cells in the ovary, producing seeds.</p>  <p>In animals, the male's sperm merges with the female's egg to fertilise it.</p> <p>Asexual reproduction is where only one parent animal or plant is needed to create offspring.</p>	 <p>Ask Questions</p>  <p>Enquiry</p>  <p>Observe</p>  <p>Record/ Present</p>  <p>Conclusions</p>  <p>Evaluation</p>  <p>Communicate</p>	<p>life cycle</p> <p>The series of changes that occur in an organism from birth to death.</p> <p>stages</p> <p>A separate period or step in a process of growth or development.</p> <p>juvenile</p> <p>Young; not grown up.</p> <p>adulthood</p> <p>The part of life when an animals is grown up/an adult.</p> <p>larva</p> <p>The stage of life for an insect and amphibian after it hatches from an egg.</p> <p>metamorphosis</p> <p>The changes in form of some living things as they grow.</p> <p>reproduction</p> <p>The process that living things go through to create offspring.</p> <p>offspring</p> <p>The child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant.</p> <p>fertilisation</p> <p>The process of a male reproductive cell merging with a female reproductive cell.</p> <p>pollination</p> <p>In plants, when pollen from the stamen (male part) is transferred to the stigma (female part).</p>