

Science Focus:	Year Group:	Summer Term
Living Things and Their Habitats	5	1

Key Knowledge:

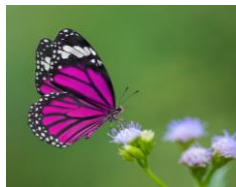
Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once they hatch, they go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.



Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



Reproduction in mammals:

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

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

Possible Experiments:

Dissect a plant and identify the different parts.

Observe insects taking pollen from a plant and fertilising a plant.

Observe the life cycle of a frog.

Hatch chicks and discuss the process.

Key Vocabulary:

Asexual reproduction: One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.

Fertilise: The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.

Gestation: The length of a pregnancy.

Life cycle: The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.

Metamorphosis: A sudden and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.

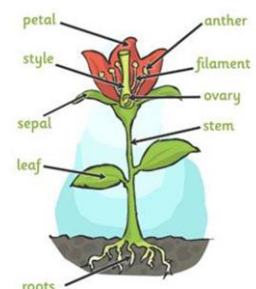
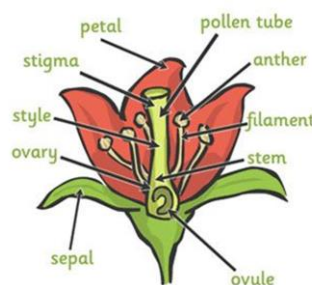
Pollination: The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.

Reproduction: The process of new living things being made.

Sexual reproduction: Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Diagrams and Symbols:

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Insects and wind help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen (anther and filament) 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 and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new, identical plant.