

Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School



Topic: Living things and their habitats (Y5)

Year 5/6

Strand: Biology

What your child should already know:

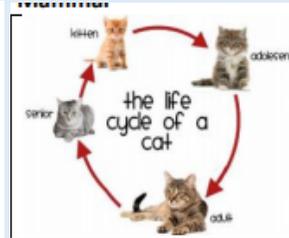
- Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Be able to identify and name a variety of living things in your local and wider environment.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group animals.
- Know that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants

By the end of the unit, your child should be able to:

- 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.

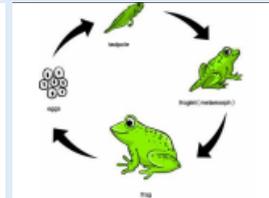
Mammal

- female give birth to young.
- live young are born.
- young looks like adult.
- female provides milk for young.



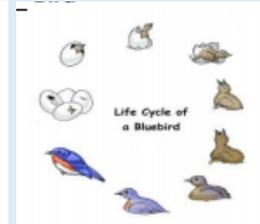
Amphibian

- eggs laid in water.
- young go through different form before looking like adult.
- no parental care.



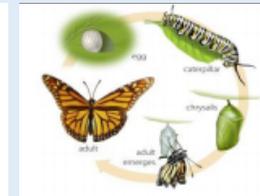
Bird

- eggs laid in a nest.
- young hatches from an egg.
- grow to an adult.
- parental care after hatching

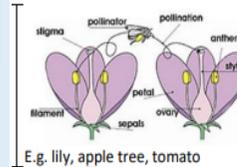


Insect

- egg laid and then hatch.
- some grow to adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult.

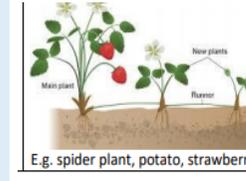


Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.



E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

Asexual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.



E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

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.
- the baby will grow inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
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	An abrupt 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.