







Science Knowledge Organiser Year 5- Living things

<p>Question for Learning: <u>What is a life cycle?</u></p> <p>Key learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An animal is any living thing that can move from place to place independently and has senses that help it to recognise and react to the world around it. Life cycles vary in length, but all animal life cycles include the same main stages – birth, growth, reproduction, aging, and death – in some form. 	 <p>Using secondary sources.</p>
<p>Question for Learning: <u>What do we know about life cycles of mammals?</u></p> <p>Key learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mammal mothers give birth to live young and produce milk to feed their babies. At birth, marsupial babies are not fully developed. The baby's hind legs are just nubs. The baby lives and continues to develop in the mother's pouch until it is developed enough to move around independently. 	 <p>Using secondary sources</p>
<p>Question for Learning: <u>What do we know about life cycles of amphibians?</u></p> <p>Key learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amphibians are small animals that spend part of their life cycle in water and part of their life cycle on land. They are cold-blooded. 	 <p>Using secondary sources</p>
<p>Question for Learning: <u>What do we know about life cycles of insects?</u></p> <p>Key learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insects are small animals with a hard covering over their bodies, which is known as an exoskeleton (this is a skeleton, but it is on the outside in their bodies). Complete metamorphosis: involves a pupal stage. Incomplete metamorphosis: does not involve a pupal stage. Instead, the growth and development occur through a series of nymphal stages, and the insect sheds its skin a number of times. 	 <p>Using secondary sources</p>
<p>Question for Learning: <u>What do we know about life cycles of birds?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birds are animals with two wings, two legs and a body covered with feathers. Most birds can fly. Birds are warm-blooded animals with skeletons inside their bodies. Birds lay eggs with hard shells. Robins, eagles, chickens and ostriches are a few of the many different kinds of birds. 	 <p>Using secondary sources</p>
<p>Question for Learning: <u>What makes a successful life-cycle?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best lifecycles include the same main stages – birth, growth, reproduction, aging, and death – in some form. 	 <p>Using secondary sources</p>

Key Words

Germination	Germination is the process by which an organism grows from a seed
Fertilization	The process of fertilizing an egg through the fusion of male and female sexual organs.
Asexual	Not involving the fusion of sexual organs.
Pollination	the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilization.