The Marist RC Primary School	Knowledge Organiser
Year 5, Science Spring	**Life Cycles**

Builds on and leads to …

Build on from Y2 and 3…
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Leads to in KS3 …
- Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal),
- Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms.

Enquiry/skills

- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels,
- reporting and presenting findings in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- observing over a period of time

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- 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.

Vocabulary

amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrates (such as frogs, toads, or salamanders)
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings, a beak
insect	Any of a group of small six jointed legs for example flies, bees.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction**.**
mammal	Warm blooded, vertebrate which feeds its young milk.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
offspring	An animal's young.
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.

End of Unit Task

Compare the life cycles of other plants.
Check knowledge of key words

Diagrams / Maps / Images

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

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