

Gunthorpe Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

Science Topic: Living things and their habitats

Year 5

Autumn Term 2

Prior Learning:

<p>In Year 1, you named a variety of common animals and were able to say if they were a carnivore, omnivore or herbivore. You then described and compared the structure of these common animals.</p>	<p>In Year 2, you described how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain. You then developed this in Year 4 by constructing and interpreting a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.</p>	<p>In Year 3, you identified and described the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. Following this, you explored the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p>
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Key Vocabulary

Predator	An animal that naturally hunts and eats others.
Prey	An animal hunted and killed by another for food.
Life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism.
Offspring	An animal's young.
Adolescent	The stage at which a child is developing into a grown adult.
Gestation	The process of developing in the womb before birth.
Metamorphosis	The process of change undertaken from one stage to a different stage.

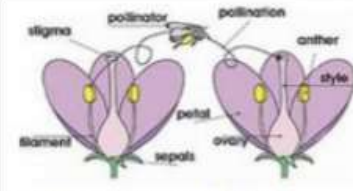
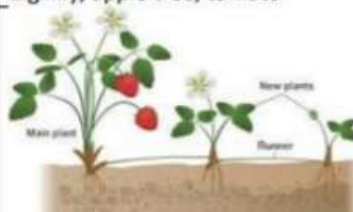
Key Knowledge

CLASSIFICATION

To group organisms according to their characteristics.

Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female gives birth to live young Young look like adults Female provides milk for young
Amphibians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eggs laid in water Young go through different forms before looking like adult No parental care
Insect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg laid and then hatches Some grow to adult but MOST go through metamorphosis to adult
Bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eggs laid in a nest Young hatches from an egg Parental care after hatching Grow to an adult

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually

<p>Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.</p>	 <p>E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato</p>
<p>Asexual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.</p>	 <p>E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry</p>

REPRODUCTION

As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce – create young which are similar or grow to be similar to the adult.

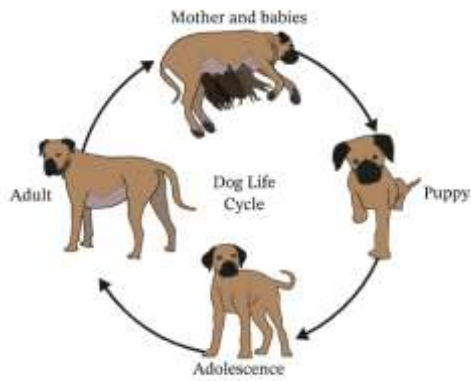
Sexual reproduction	Both male and female are needed. Most animals reproduce sexually.
Asexual reproduction	Only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria.

FLOWERING PLANTS

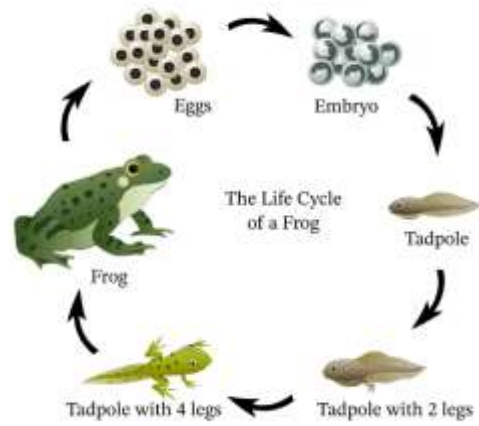
Pollination	Pollen is carried by insect or blown by the wind from one flower to another.
Fertilisation	Pollen reaches the new flower and travel to the ovary where it fertilizes the egg cells to make seeds.
Dispersal	Seeds are scattered by animals and wind.

Lifecycle diagrams

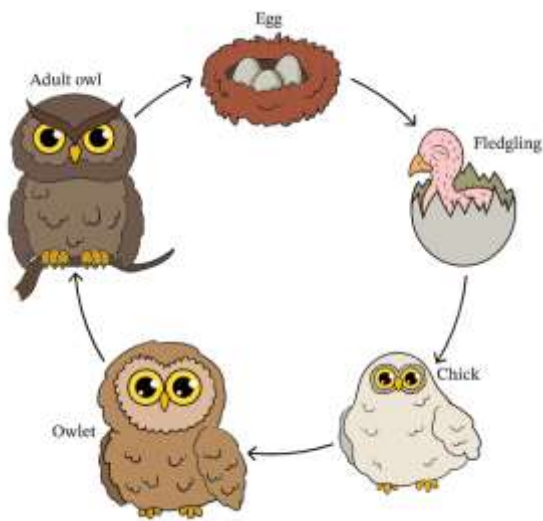
Mammal



Amphibian



Bird



Insect

