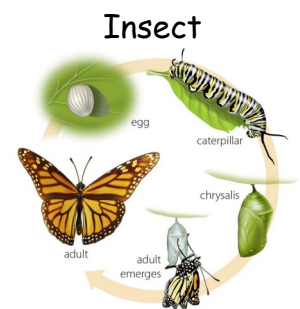
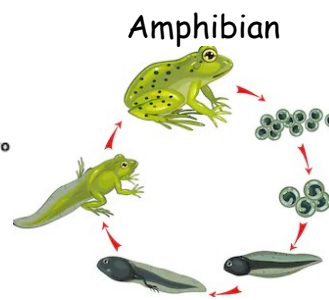
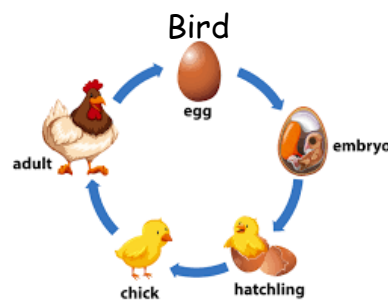
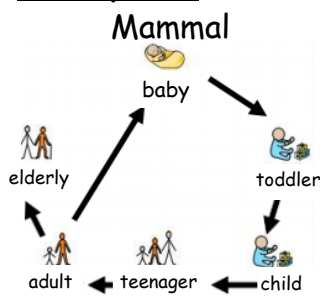


Year 5:

Living Things and their Habitats

Key Learning

Life cycles:



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

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

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

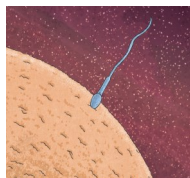
Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the female sex cell.

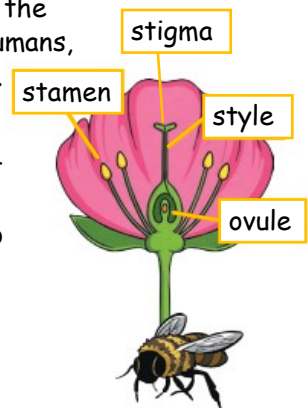
The fertilised cell will form a baby with a beating heart.

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



Some living things, such as plants, contain **both** the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male **or** female sex cell.

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and the female sex cell (ovule), but most plants cannot fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen 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.



Sticky Vocabulary

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.
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is the exact copy of a parent.
fertilise	When male and female sex cells join together in order to develop an egg.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animals body.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
plantlets	A young plant.
runners	Horizontal stems.
cuttings	Taking section from a plant and planting it to grow a new plant.

Year 6:

Living Things and their Habitats

Key Learning

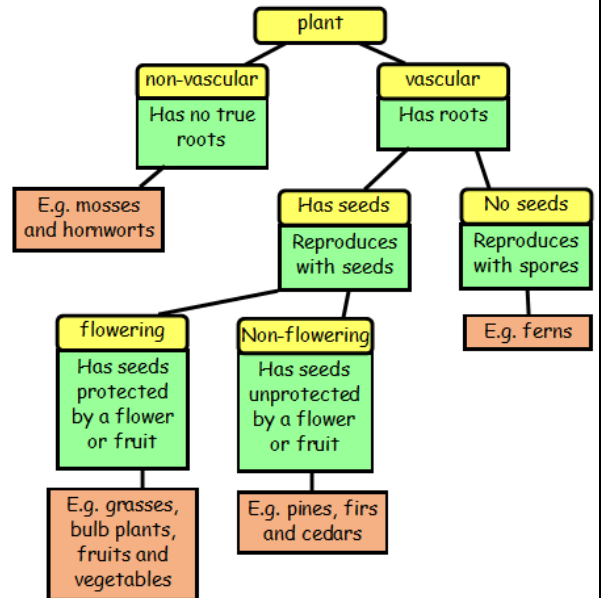
Animals can be classified in a variety of ways using groupings to do this. We can look at mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, but also vertebrates and invertebrates.

Living things can also be classified into five kingdoms, such as: bacteria, fungi, single-celled organisms, plants and animals.

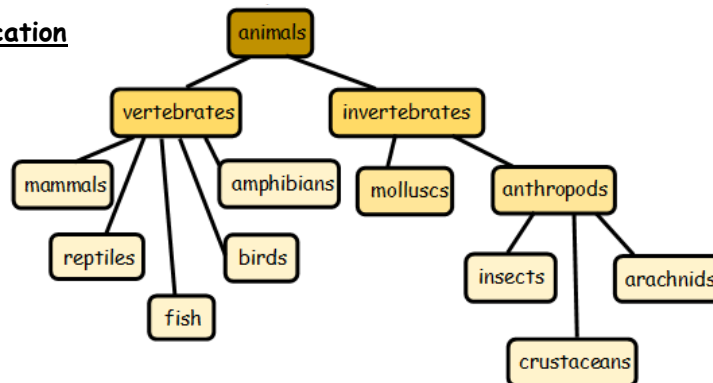
Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.



Plant classification



Animal classification



Sticky Vocabulary

classify	Put things into groups according to their characteristics.
characteristic	A typical feature or quality.
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
microorganisms	Tiny living things not visible to the naked eye.