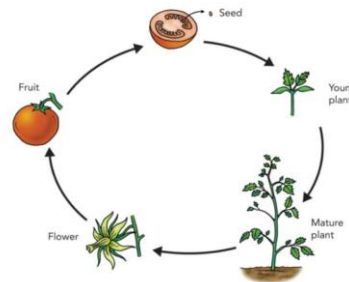
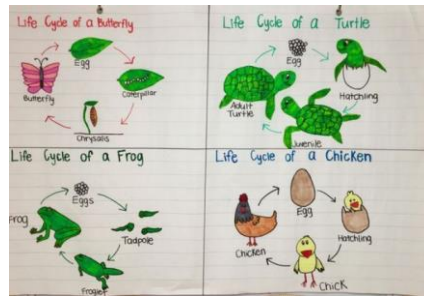


# Year 5: Science – Living things and their Habitats

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	Sticky Knowledge about Living things and their Habitats
bulb	An underground mass of food storage from which plants grow. A bulb has eyes, or buds, from which the plant grows.	<div>❑ Observe and compare the life cycle of a variety of animals and plants – both local and global – and suggest reasons for similarities and differences.</div> <div>❑ Observe changes in an animal over a period of time, comparing how different animal reproduce and grow.</div> <div>❑ Grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers and bulbs.</div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>❑ <b>Mammals</b> have a 3-stage life cycle: 1.The gestation period – the embryo grows inside the mother and is dependent on her. 2.The young animals grows and develops independence. 3.The adult mates in order to reproduce.</div>
embryo	An embryo is an animal or a plant in its earliest stage of development.		<div>❑ <b>Insects</b> most undergo metamorphosis and have a 4-stage life cycle: 1.Eggs laid by the female insect. 2.Eggs hatch into larva, eg, caterpillars, grubs and maggots. 3.The pupa is formed; inside this, the larva forms. 4.The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.</div>
fertilisation	The genes from the female and male are combined to make new life.		<div>❑ <b>Amphibians</b> have a 5-stage life cycle: 1.Female lays eggs, fertilised by the male. 2.Tadpole breathes in water through gills. 3.Grows fins and develops lungs. 4.Tadpole grows front legs, jumps from water to land. 5.Starts to eat insects/plants. 2-4 years to mature to adult.</div>
germination	The phase of plant growth when the seed begins to sprout.		<div>❑ <b>Sexual reproduction in plants:</b> 1.Germination – plant begins to grow from a seed; roots form under the soil and a stem and leaves above the surface. 2.Pollination – pollen produced by the flower is transferred to another flower. 3.Fertilisation – the pollen makes it way to the ovary of another flower where it is fertilised. 4.Dispersal – the seeds are scattered by animals or the wind.</div>
gestation period	The period of time that a mammal carries offspring, or babies, inside the body before giving birth.		<div>❑ <b>Asexual reproduction:</b> a plant produces an identical copy of itself. This can happen in a number of different ways. Some plants are able to produce bulbs (eg, daffodils, snowdrops). Others, like potatoes, produce tubers. Tubers lie below the soil and grow into plants the following year.</div>
larva	A distinct juvenile form some animals undergo before metamorphosis into adults.		
metamorphosis	A series of physical changes that some animals go though to become adults.		
pollination	The process that allows plants to reproduce.		
pupa	A stage inbecoming an adjult for some insects. The pupa stage of a butterfly, called a chrysalis.		
tuba	The part of an underground stem of a plant, such as the potato, with buds from which new plant shoots grow.		