

Subject: Science

Year group: 5

Term: Spring

Unit name: Living Things and their habitats

Strand: Biology

**Prior Knowledge** - Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans). Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)

**Key Vocabulary:** life cycle, live, young, fertilises, egg, runners, reproduce, sperm, metamorphosis, gestation, cuttings, plantlets, bulb, sexual/asexual reproduction

**Key Scientists:**

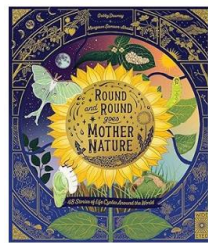
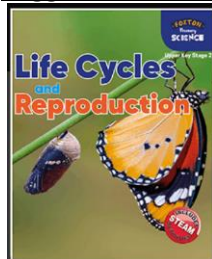


David Attenborough



Jane Goodall

**Suggested books:**



**National curriculum:**



















- 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

**Working Scientifically:**

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Compassion

Hope

Key learning objectives- <b>Highlighted boxes = Learning Objective for that lesson.</b> <i>The other two are your Success Criteria.</i>		
Knowledge	Working Scientifically	Scientific Enquiry
To describe the differences in life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	To use oral and written forms to report conclusions 	To identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment 
To describe the differences in life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	To present data in a variety of different ways to help answer my questions 	To sort and classify different life cycles to identify similarities and differences. 
Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	To ask relevant questions and find ways to answer them. 	To independently use secondary sources to research the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists. 
To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	To make accurate and relevant predictions 	To report and present my findings from research 
To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	To suggest next steps based on the weakest aspects of my enquiry 	To present my findings including explanations in oral and written forms. 
To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	To record my results using a bar chart and can explain the results 	To look for patterns when considering gestation periods of animals 
<b>Scientific Enquiry</b>	<b>Comparative / fair testing</b> Changing one variable to see its effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same. 	<b>Pattern-seeking</b> Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control. 
	<b>Research</b> Using secondary sources of information to answer scientific questions. 	<b>Identifying, grouping and classifying</b> Making observations to name, sort and organise items. 
	<b>Observation over time</b> Observing changes that occur over a period of time ranging from minutes to months. 	<b>Problem-solving</b> Applying prior scientific knowledge to find answers to problems. 
<b>Assessment- Key indicators:</b> Can describe the lifecycles of mammals, amphibians and insects using diagrams. Can describe similarities and differences between them.		