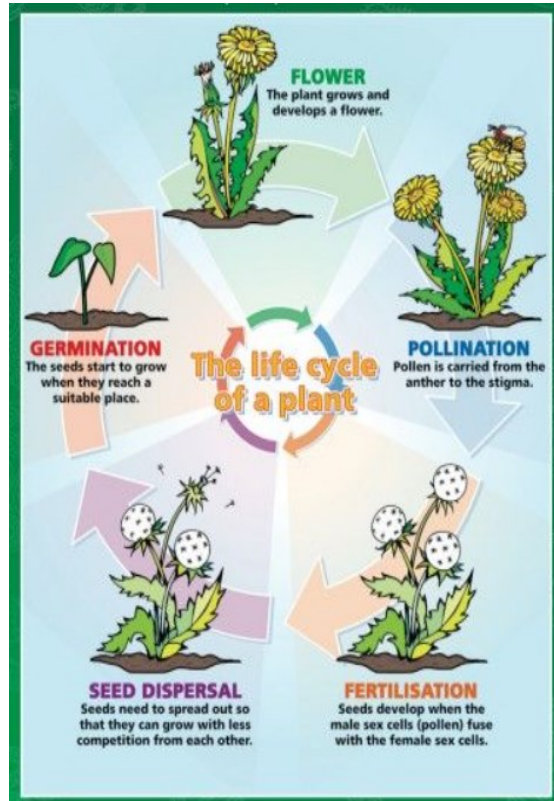


Year 5 Spring Term Science Knowledge Organiser

KEY QUESTION: How do different animals and plants reproduce and grow?

Amphibians

- 1.) Eggs - Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.
- 2.) Tadpole - After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.
- 3.) Jumps on Land - Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.
- 4.) Grows fins and hind legs - Develops lungs and its tail shrinks.
- 5.) Adult Frog - Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



Insects

- 1.) **Eggs** – laid by the female insect.
- 2.) **Larva** – Eggs hatch and larva is born. It looks different to its adult self (e.g. caterpillar/maggots).

- 3.) **Pupa** – When the larva moults for the last time, a pupa is formed. It acts as a camouflaged, protective shell for the larva to transform.



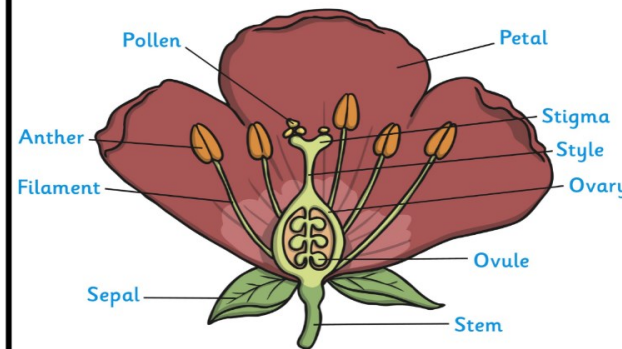
- 4.) **Adult** – The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.



Lifecycle Vocabulary

flower	filament	asexual	mammal
pollination	female	cloning	eggs
fertilisation	stigma	runners	larvae
Seed dispersal	style	tubers	pupa
germination	ovary	bulbs	camouflage
attract	ovule	cuttings	embryo
male	sepal	amphibian	gestation
anther	petal	insect	maturity

Parts of a Flower



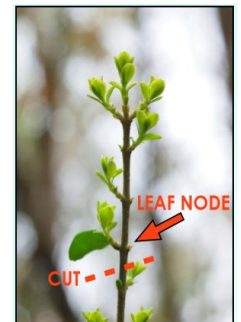
Plants reproduce in different ways.

Some plants use insects or wind transfer for fertilisation.

Other plants create clones of themselves like potatoes or daffodils. We can also take cuttings and create clone plants.



Some plants, such as crocuses and potatoes, grow stores of food under the ground called bulbs and tubers. These types of plant reproduce asexually by growing new plants off their bulbs and tubers.



Mammals

1.) Gestation - An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.



2.) Young - Growth and development is independent from parents.



3.) Independent Adult - Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



HUMAN GROWTH

Baby



Child



Adolescent



Adulthood



Middle Adulthood



Late Adulthood / Old Age



BABY - Babies drink milk after they are born. They usually start eating solids when their teeth start to appear at about 6 months. Many can crawl by 9 months and begin to walk after they are 1. All babies are different and develop at different times.

CHILD - Running, talking and learning to read, write and count are all developing in a child. They are developing skills in sports, art and music as well as developing socially, emotionally, physically and psychologically.

ADOLESCENT - During the ages of 9-19, humans become more independent, begin puberty ready for reproduction and become ready for adulthood.

ADULTHOOD - The human body is at its physical peak of fitness and strength and are able to be completely independent. This is when most humans reproduce.

LATE ADULTHOOD / OLD AGE - Body declines in fitness and health from 60 years onwards and there is an increased dependence on others to look after them as time goes on. The life cycle ends when a human dies.

AMAZING HUMAN FACTS!

- The strongest muscle in the human body is the tongue.
- The lifespan of a human hair is 3-7 years.
- During your lifetime you will produce enough saliva to fill two swimming pools.
- Human shed and regrown their outer skin every 27 days.
- Humans are the only species that produce emotional tears.

Activities to complete at home. Bring in your work over the next 4 weeks so it can be celebrated and shared .

1. Create a poster or lifecycle wheel using a paper plate to show the different stages of a plant or animal lifecycle.
2. Grow a plant from seed or bulb and create a diary, blog or vlog to show the changes as the plant grows.
3. Research more amazing facts about human, animal or plant growth to share in show and tell sessions.
4. Be artistic! Create a drawing, painting or 3D model of an animal or plant.

