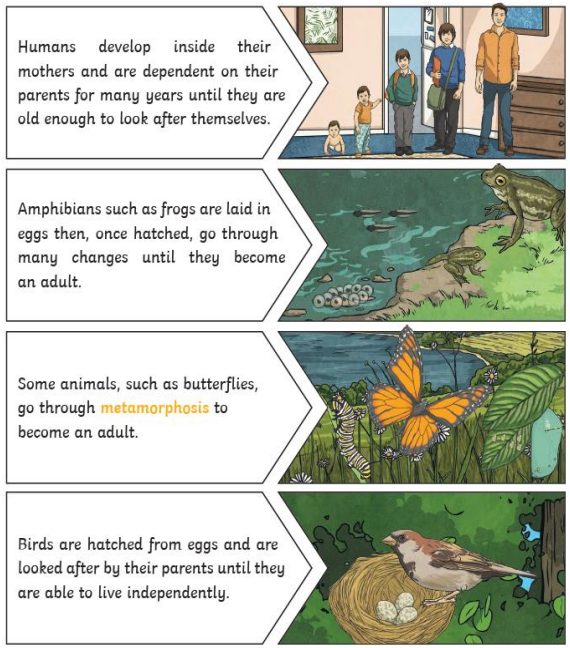
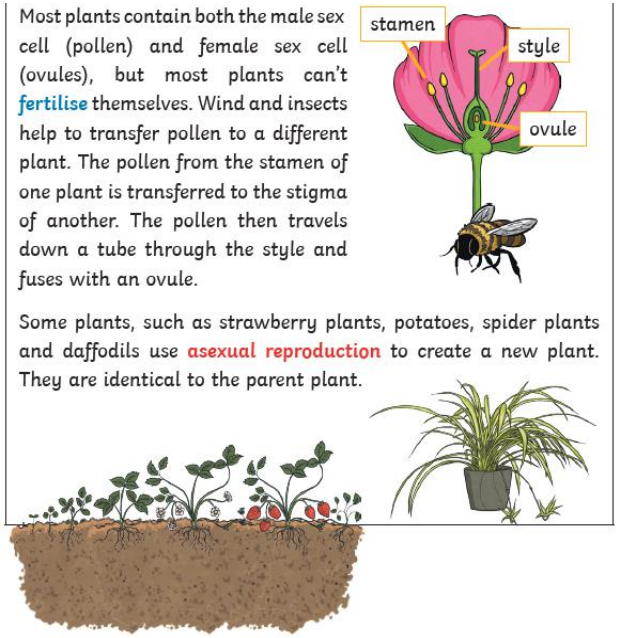
Crofton Junior School – Curriculum Knowledge Organiser

Unit of Work	Science – Biology – Year 5
Key Strand	Investigate living things (and their habitats)
Overview of the Unit of Work	This concept involves becoming familiar with a wider range of living things, including insects and understanding life processes.
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	Year 2 (living things): living, dead, move, grow, feed, offspring, habitats (pond, woodland, meadow, ocean, forest, seashore), micro-habitat, damp/wet/dry, dark/light, hot/warm/cold/cool, suited/suitable, basic needs, depend, food, shelter Year 4 (living things): classification keys, environment, insect, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, vertebrates, invertebrates, human impact
Sticky Knowledge	Some living things such as plants, contain both male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cells. Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring. The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the female sex cells. After the fertilised cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart. Finally, the baby will grow inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born. Exceptions are echidnas and platypus that are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.  
New Vocabulary	life cycle, reproduction, sexual reproduction, asexual reproduction, germination, pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal, pollen, stamen, stigma, plantlets (e.g. spider plant), runners (e.g. strawberry plant), eggs, live young, gestation, metamorphosis
Post Learning	Year 6: Living things