



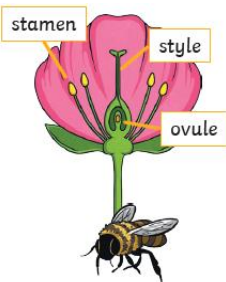
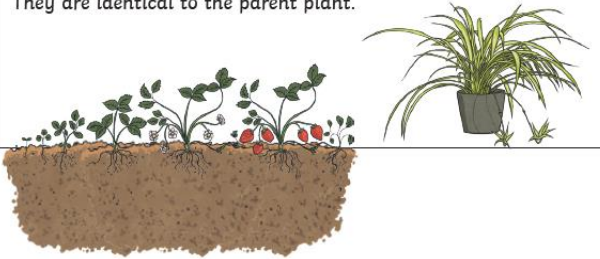


## Crofton Junior School – Curriculum Knowledge Organiser

<b>Unit of Work</b>	Science – Biology – Year 5
<b>Key Strand</b>	Investigate living things (and their habitats)
<b>Overview of the Unit of Work</b>	This concept involves becoming familiar with a wider range of living things, including insects and understanding life processes.
<b>Prior Learning &amp; Vocabulary</b>	<p>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</p> <p>Year 4 (living things): classification keys, environment, insect, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, vertebrates, invertebrates, human impact</p>
<b>Sticky Knowledge</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Exceptions are echidnas and platypus that are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Some animals, such as butterflies, go through <b>metamorphosis</b> to become an adult.</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.</p>  </div> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't <b>fertilise</b> 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.</p>  <p>Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use <b>asexual reproduction</b> to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.</p>  </div> </div>
<b>New Vocabulary</b>	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
<b>Post Learning</b>	Year 6: Living things