



Spring 1

Name of Topic Living things and their habitats

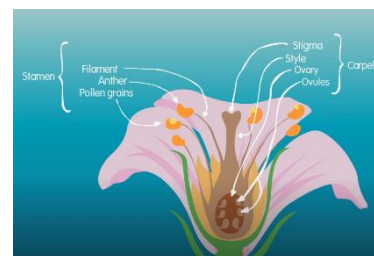
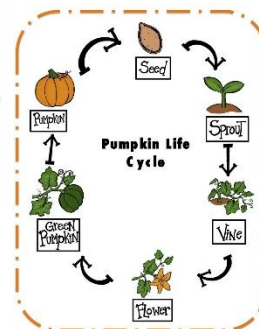
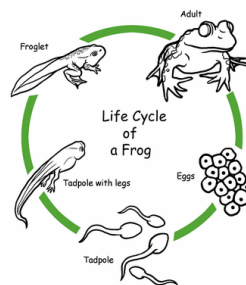
Year Group 5

Key Vocabulary and Spellings

1	life cycle	the series of changes occurring in an animal or plant
2	amphibian	cold-blooded vertebrate animal, that lives in water or on land but must return to the water to reproduce
3	mammal	warm-blooded animal that is covered in hair or fur. The female gives birth to live young and feeds her babies on milk from her own body
4	insect	small living thing that usually has a three-part body, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings
5	bird	warm-blooded animal that has feathers and lays eggs with hard shells
6	reproduction	the process by which a new organism is produced
7	pollination	the movement of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a plant so that new seeds will be produced
8	fertilisation	the joining of a male reproductive cell with a female reproductive cell to produce a new organism
9	crop	produce of cultivated plants such as vegetables and fruit; the yield of such produce
10	habitat	a place where an animal finds the things it needs to live – food, water, and shelter

Key Investigations

1	Observe different plants at school.
2	Grow plants from cuttings.



Sycamore tree



Sycamore seeds on tree



Seed falling to the ground

Top 5 Topic Facts

1	Humans are animals.
2	All animal life cycles have the same stages: birth, growth, reproduction, aging, death.
3	Flowers play an important role in the life cycle of plants.
4	Some plants can be grown without planting seeds, through a process called propagation.
5	Growing space can affect the yield of a plant crop.

Key Questions of Enquiry

1	What are the differences between the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds?
2	What are the different ways that we can grow more plants?
3	What makes a successful life cycle?



St Paul's School – Knowledge Organiser