

How do living things adapt to their habitats?

Skills

What is a life cycle and how animals reproduce?

To generate questions and research how animals reproduce.

Compare how animals reproduce to plants.

What are the differences in the life cycle of a mammal, amphibian, insect or bird?

To generate questions and carry out research about how classes of animals are different.

How do humans develop into old age?

To research and ask questions about how humans age.

Knowledge

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

Describe the changes as humans develop to old age (Animals, including humans objective)

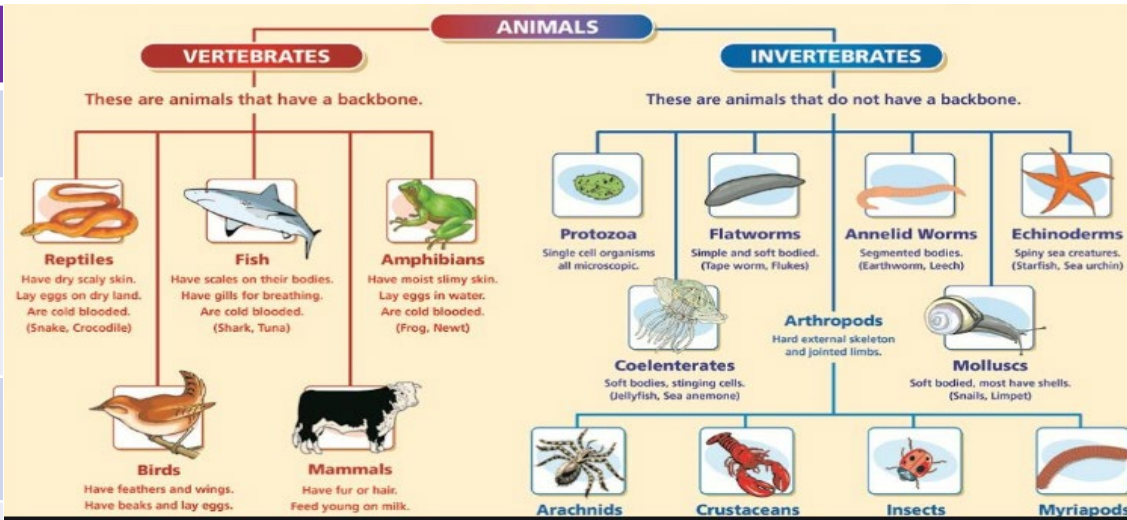
To carry out secondary research.

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Yr 5 Living things and habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Life cycle	the series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.
Reproduce	produce offspring by a sexual or asexual process.
Sexual reproduction (animals)	the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types (sexes).
Sperm	the male reproductive cell including the male gamete.
Fertilises	the action or process of fertilising an egg or a female animal or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes.
Egg	the female reproductive cell in animals and plants.
Live young	giving birth to a young who don't hatch from an egg.
Metamorphosis	(in an insect or amphibian) the process of transformation from young to an adult form.
Asexual reproduction	Asexual reproduction is a type of reproduction by which offspring arise from a single organism.



Sticky Knowledge about Living things and their Habitats

A mammal is a warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by having hair or fur, females that give milk to their young. They typically give birth to live young.

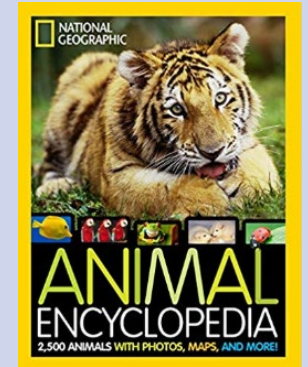
A reptile is a vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They typically have dry scaly skin and lay soft-shelled eggs on land.

A bird is a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal typically with feathers, wings, a beak, and is able to fly.

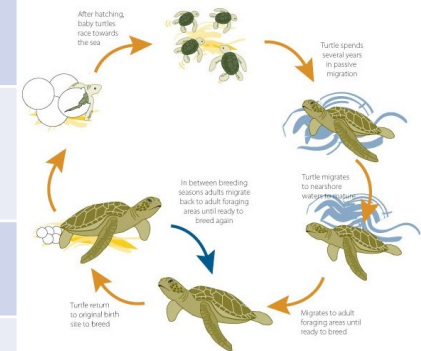
A amphibian is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that includes frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians. They have an aquatic gill-breathing stage followed by a lung-breathing adult stage.

Exciting books

To focus on life cycles.



Life cycle of a turtle:



How would you classify this animal?