

Science Knowledge Organiser

Year: 5

Term: Summer 2

Topic – Life cycles and humans

Biology

Key vocabulary

foetus	an unborn baby growing inside its mother
uterus/womb	the place where a baby grows inside its mother
birth	The moment when something lives outside of its mother
puberty	when a child's body changes and becomes adult
life cycle	the stages from birth to death
reproduce	producing off spring/ babies
fertilise	when a male and female part of a plant mix to make a new seed
pollinate	when pollen is carried by insects, wind birds into another flower.
ovary	Part of the plant where it fertilises the eggs to make seeds.

As you get older you experience changes in your:

Muscles - extra effort for an older person due to the loss of muscle strength.

Eyesight - cataracts can occur in your eyes with old age. Most people need glasses to help them read as they get older.

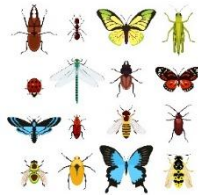
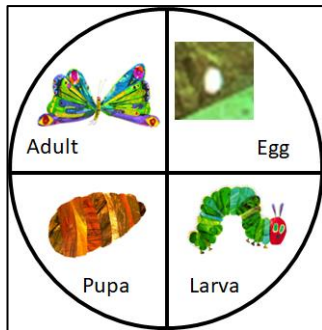
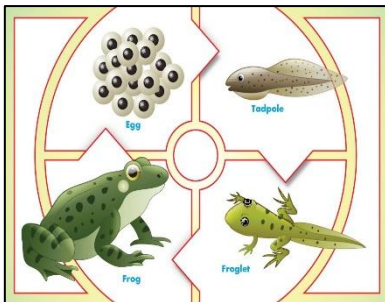
Balance - As you get older, your balance gets worse. This is due to loss of muscles and changes in your inner ear, where your sense of balance comes from.

Hearing - The difficulty in hearing quiet sounds with ear defenders on represents the hearing loss that people suffer as they get older.

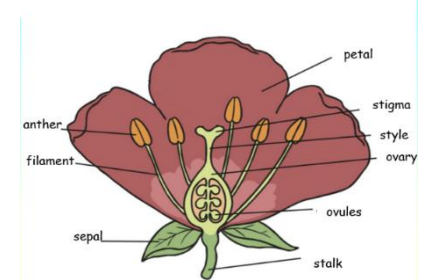
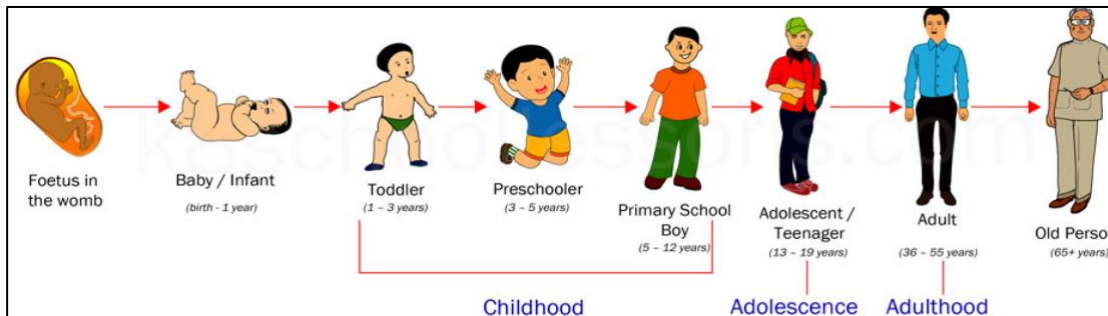
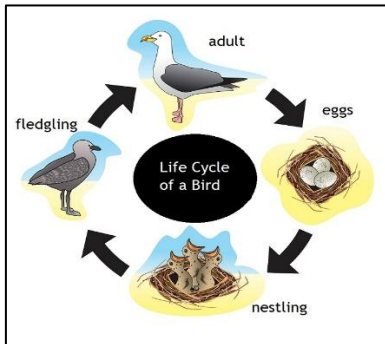
Appearance - Skin becomes wrinkled and it is less elastic.

Learning Objectives

Lesson 1	I can describe the changes as humans age.
Lesson 2	I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal and a bird.
Lesson 3	I can describe the life cycle of an insect.
Lesson 4	I can describe the life cycle of an amphibian.
Lesson 5	I know how different animals are born.
Lesson 6	I can describe how some plants reproduce.
Lesson 7	I can show what I have learnt.



Life cycle of an amphibian,
an insect, a human and a
bird.



Plants are able to **reproduce** in two different ways - **sexual reproduction** and **asexual reproduction**.

Sexual reproduction involves pollen from one flower fertilising the egg of another to produce a seed.

Sexual reproduction in plants happens in a cycle-like pattern. Flowers come from seeds, and they create seeds too. All flowering plants go through the following life cycle.

In asexual reproduction, only one parent is needed and the offspring are exact copies.