

Year 5 – Term 6

Has the time come to trust machines more than humans?

SCIENCE



Plan different types of scientific enquiries (research/secondary sources, classify, pattern seeking, modelling) to answer scientific questions.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Life cycles vary, depending on the class of the animal, for example, birds are hatched and mammals are born; all reproduction in animals is sexual.

Reproduction in plants can be sexual or asexual.

Describe the life cycle of some common animals and plants, e.g. butterfly, frog.

Name some of the changes that happen to humans during puberty: e.g. hair growth, menstruation, scrotum, testes and penis develop.

Key Vocabulary

puberty	the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction
natural environment	all living and non-living things occurring naturally in a particular place
class	groups of animals that all share the same physical internal and external characteristics
reproduction	production of offspring
aquatic	living or growing in water
terrestrial	living on or in the ground
sexual reproduction	form of reproduction in which genetic material from two individuals of opposite sexes mixes to create offspring
asexual reproduction	a type of reproduction where new individuals come from a single organism

pollination

transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds

Progression in Resources:

Branching databases & classification keys
Age-appropriate diagrams and images
BBC Bitesize

Relevance

Now	Every living thing goes through stages in their life cycle. Changes that happen to us are usually normal and if children have any concerns they should talk to a trusted adult.
Future	Knowing that living things are dependent on each other, be able to make decisions that will conserve rather than harm environments. Show respect for all ages and stages of life
Aspiration	Pursue a career in environmental/conservation studies/in the health service. Be able to clearly explain changes to humans to their children.

National Curriculum Links:

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.

Essential Prior Learning:

Group living things into insects, birds, mammals, amphibians according to their characteristics.
Living things age and die; during the aging process, different stages of life take place and physical changes occur.
Living things reproduce.

Progression in Skill:

Use and develop classification keys to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.
Read, spell and pronounce simple scientific vocabulary correctly.