



Science Knowledge Organiser - Coleman Primary School (Year 5 Spring 1)

Circle Of Life

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
gestation	The length of pregnancy.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.
Sprouting	The natural process by which seeds or spores germinate and put out shoots.

Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



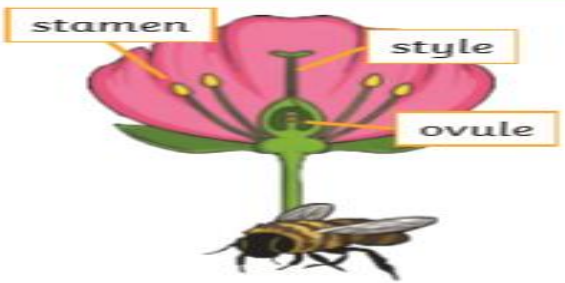
Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.




Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** 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.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



Scientific skills learned prior to this unit:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them(Y4)
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions (Y4)

Scientific skills learned in this unit:

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations