

Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Science

Term: Autumn 1

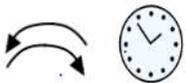
Year: 5/6

Duration: 6 Lessons

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what I will be learning): Do living things go through the same lifecycle?



- We will research what makes something a *living thing*.
- We will research the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- We will research the different ways that a variety of animals reproduce, such as laying eggs and giving birth to live young.
- We will research and observe the male and female parts of a flowering plant and explore their function in reproduction.
- We will research the life cycles of different animals and some plants.
- We will explore the changes over time that some animals and plants go through during their life cycle, including metamorphosis.



What I already know:

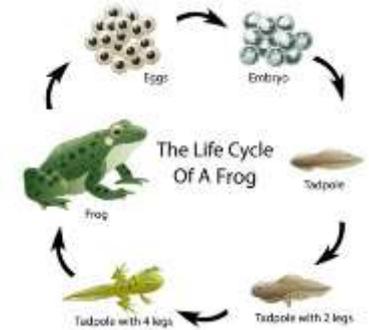
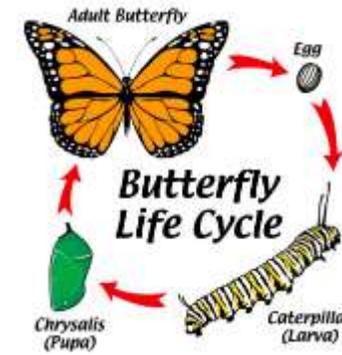
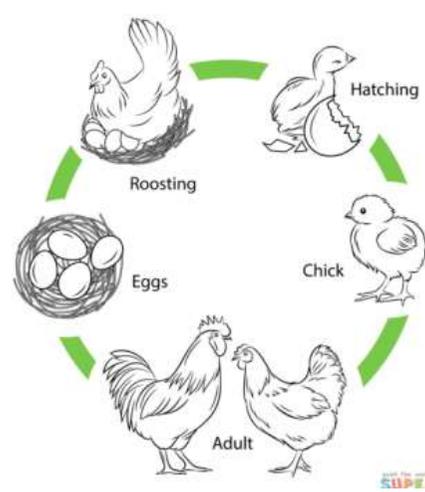
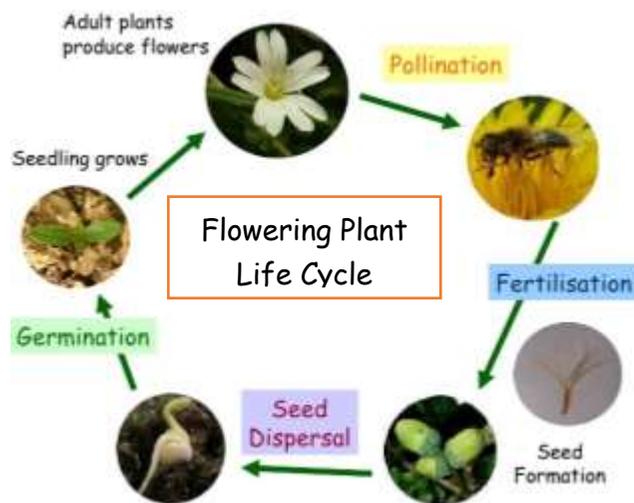
In Unit 3 all children learned about:

- parts of a plant and their functions.
- how living things can be grouped in different ways.
- use classification keys to group animals

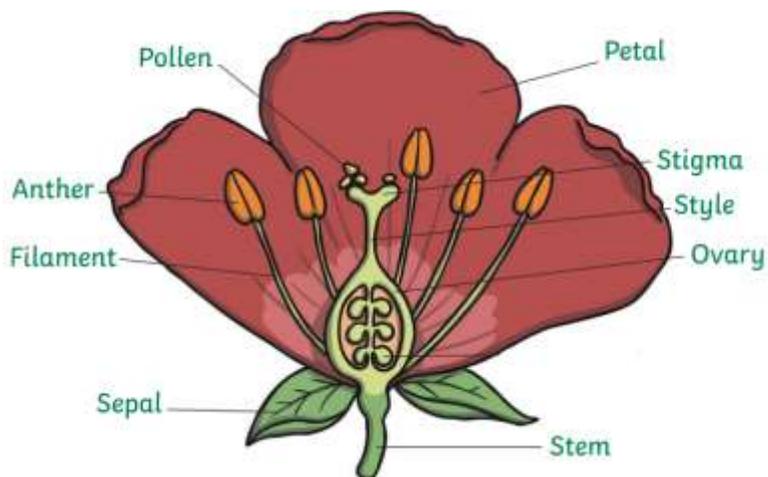
Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Life Cycle	The series of changes in the life of a living thing including reproduction.
Reproduction	Reproduction is the process where living things create young or offspring.
Sexual Reproduction	Sexual reproduction requires two parents to make one offspring. The offspring is genetically different from both parents (some plants and all animals).
Pollination	Pollination is the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.
Seed Dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement, spread and transport of seeds away from the parent plant. Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water, animals or by exploding.
Fertilisation	Fertilisation is when a male and female sex cell fuse together to produce new life.
Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis is a process where insects and amphibians undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body in the process of becoming adults.

The Life Cycles:



Parts of a Flowering Plant:



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.

Useful links/videos

What is a lifecycle?: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfrwmn/articles/zfbnscw>

Lifecycles of different organisms: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-ks3-the-life-cycles-of-different-organisms/zvh8qp3>