

 PARK LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	YEAR 5 LIVING THINGS & THEIR HABITATS			SCIENCE
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE Builds on previous learning from LKS2 unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify, and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living thing Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal 		COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All living things have the same life cycle: This is not true. The life cycles of different living things vary greatly. For example, most mammals give birth to live young, while amphibians lay eggs. All animals within the same group have the same life cycle: Although most animals within the basic animal groups (mammals, insects, birds etc) have the same, or a similar, life cycle, there are some anomalies, such as monotremes - egg-laying mammals - and complete/incomplete metamorphosis in insects. The echidna and platypus are not mammals because they lay eggs: The echidna and platypus are considered mammals because they produce milk for their young. Parental care is done by both parents: There are many fascinating examples of unique life cycles and parental care of young in the animal kingdom. From the female Surinam toad, who incubates eggs on her back until they hatch, to male seahorses who give birth, to the kangaroo's short gestation period, children should have the opportunity to explore these and more! All living things reproduce the same way: This is also not true. There are a variety of ways that living things reproduce. For example, mammals reproduce sexually, while plants reproduce asexually. 		
Lesson Intention	National Curriculum Reference	Scientific Enquiry	Rocket Words	Resources
Understand the life process of a plant	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	Comparative & fair testing (controlled investigation): Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary	reproduction asexual fertilisation tuber genes	Class presentation, rooting powder, pots, a healthy plant (strawberry, tomato, basil or chilli) and soil
Understand the life cycles of mammals	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Answering questions through collecting, analysing & presenting data (problem-solving): 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	pouch mammary glands placental mammal monotreme mammal marsupial	Class presentation and mammal types sorting cards
Compare the life cycles of insects and amphibians	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Answering questions through collecting, analysing & presenting data (problem-solving): Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal	metamorphosis caterpillar amphibian larva pupa	Class presentation and split pins

		relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations		
Understand the life cycle of birds and reptiles	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Answering questions through collecting, analysing & presenting data (problem-solving): 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	egg fledgling egg tooth hatch embryo	Class presentation, eggs and toothpicks
Know about the life and work of Jane Goodall and David Attenborough	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	Answering questions through collecting, analysing & presenting data (problem-solving): 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	➤ Jane Goodall ➤ David Attenborough documentary naturalist primatologist endangered natural sciences	Class presentation and research devices (laptops/ipads)
Research and present the life cycle of a creature	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	Researching Using Secondary Sources: Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments	living organism reproduction life cycle vertebrate warm-blooded	Class presentation and research devices (laptops/ipads)