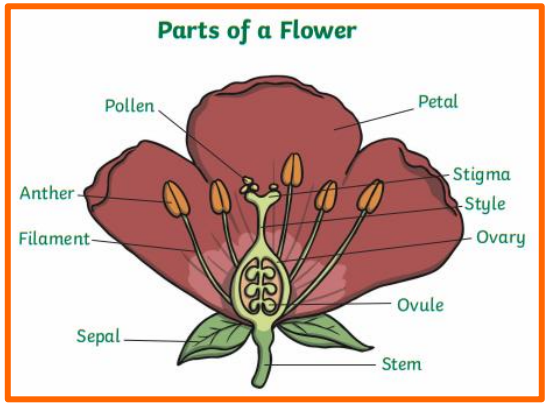
Year 5 Knowledge Organiser- Is every lifecycle the same?

Previous learning	You should already know:
Y1 Is it fun in the great outdoors? Y3 How does your garden grow? Y4 How can we have a positive impact on our local environment	• The names of the different parts of the plants. • The function of the roots and the stem and seed dispersal • Classification of vertebrates and some features of their lifecycle

What will I learn?

In this topic we will learn to:

- Describe the differences in the **lifecycles** of a **mammal, amphibian,** an insect and a bird.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age
- research the **gestation** periods of other animals and comparing them with humans
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants



Vocabulary Dozen

amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate that spends some time on land but must breed and develop into an adult in water.
chrysalis	The hard cover a caterpillar makes around itself before it changes into a butterfly.
difference	The way in which things are different (not the same)
fertilise	The joining of the male and female reproductive cells to create an egg/seed
germination	The process in which seed begin to develop, and roots and shoots grow from it.
gestation	The length of pregnancy.
life cycle	A series of changes in the life of a living thing.
mammals	Any animal of which the female gives birth to live babies which are fed with milk from her own body.
metamorphosis	A complete change made by a living thing, such as a caterpillar changing into a butterfly.
pollination	Pollination is when pollen is transferred to the female reproductive cells via insects or wind. The process that allows plants to reproduce.
reproduce	When an adult human, animal or plant produces offspring
similarity	The way in which things are the same

Key Knowledge

Humans

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Insects

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

Amphibians

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

Plants

Most plants contain both the male cell (pollen) and the female 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 the travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

Useful Weblinks

1. What is a life cycle? - BBC Bitesize

BBC Bitesize – Life cycles and reproduction

SCAN ME

2.. https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/science/life-cycles---animals/

Life cycle quiz

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