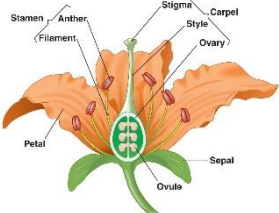

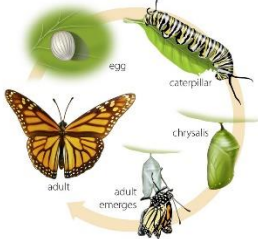


Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 5 – Life Cycles

What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Ideas for Scientific Enquiry																						
<p>Humans, animals and plants are living things.</p> <p>Living things have a life cycle.</p> <p>Humans and some animals grow inside a womb.</p> <p>Some animals lay eggs.</p> <p>Living things need food, water and air to grow and live.</p>	<p>Plants are living things and can reproduce by pollination (by wind blowing seeds or insects carrying and dropping them). Plant reproduction is the production of new offspring in plants, which can be accomplished by sexual or asexual reproduction.</p> <p>There are three groups that animals are categorised in. These three groups are monotremes, marsupials and placentals.</p> <p>*Monotremes are the only mammals that lay eggs, but they also feed their babies with milk.</p> <p>*A mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly.</p> <p>*Placental is a mammal that gives birth to its young after a period of time of it growing inside the womb.</p> <p>A life cycle means the stages a living thing goes through during its life, this can vary depending on the species. Some stages are slow and continuous. Some animals change, some lay eggs and some give birth. This is all dependent on the living thing and what category it is in.</p> <p>A butterfly's life cycle has four stages of life. All butterflies have complete metamorphosis. To grow into an adult, they go through 4 stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult.</p> <p>An incomplete metamorphosis is a type of metamorphosis in which an insect hatches from an egg and then goes through several nymphal stages. At the final nymphal stage the insect then moults into the adult form. The adult form is often only distinguishable from the nymph by size and the presence of wings.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Life cycles</td> <td>The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Embryo</td> <td>an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fetus</td> <td>an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human more than eight weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reproduce</td> <td>produce offspring by a sexual or asexual process.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asexual</td> <td>Asexual reproduction produces new individuals without the fusion of gametes, genetically identical to the parent plants and each other.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pollination</td> <td>the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilization.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monotremes</td> <td>Monotremes are the only mammals that lay eggs, but they also feed their babies with milk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marsupials</td> <td>a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Placentals</td> <td>Placental is a mammal that gives birth to its young after a period of time of it growing inside the womb.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metamorphosis</td> <td>Metamorphosis is defined as a change into something new, or the process of an insect or amphibian maturing into adult form.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incomplete metamorphosis</td> <td>A type of metamorphosis in which the pupal stage is lacking and the adult insect has the same general body plan as the immature form.</td> </tr> </table>	Life cycles	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.	Embryo	an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development.	Fetus	an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human more than eight weeks	Reproduce	produce offspring by a sexual or asexual process.	Asexual	Asexual reproduction produces new individuals without the fusion of gametes, genetically identical to the parent plants and each other.	Pollination	the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilization.	Monotremes	Monotremes are the only mammals that lay eggs, but they also feed their babies with milk	Marsupials	a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly.	Placentals	Placental is a mammal that gives birth to its young after a period of time of it growing inside the womb.	Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis is defined as a change into something new, or the process of an insect or amphibian maturing into adult form.	Incomplete metamorphosis	A type of metamorphosis in which the pupal stage is lacking and the adult insect has the same general body plan as the immature form.	<p><u>Observation over time</u></p> <p>Observing and identifying the different stages of a caterpillar every two days.</p> <p><u>Classifying and grouping</u></p> <p>Sorting parts of the plant into female and male parts.</p> <p><u>Modelling</u></p> <p>Modelling the different ways in which seeds can travel.</p>
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<p>Kangaroos give birth to an embryo. The embryo crawls up the mother's pouch and stays inside there for 9 months until it's developed and ready to come out. It drinks milk from the mother whilst it's growing inside the pouch.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>																								

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