



Lesson Sequence



1. Understand the life processes of a plant.



2. Understand the life cycles of mammals.



3. Compare the life cycles of insects and amphibians.



4. Understand the life cycle of birds and reptiles.



5. Know about the life and work of Jane Goodall and David Attenborough.

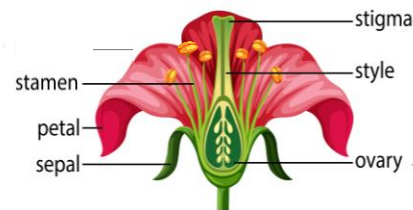


6. Research and present the life cycle of a creature.

Reproduction in plants

Plants contain both male and female cells. Some need to be pollinated in order to be fertilised. Others use asexual reproduction to reproduce.

Common Flower Parts



Mammals

Mammals reproduce and give birth to live young. They can be either placental, monotreme or marsupial.



Birds and Reptiles

Most birds and reptiles are born when the mother lays eggs and incubates them until they are ready to hatch. Once the egg is hatched, the baby is looked after by the mother before leaving the nest.

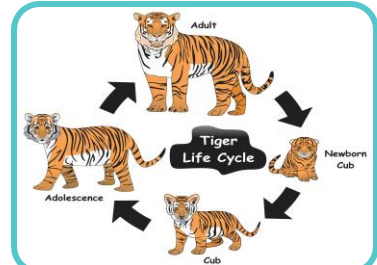
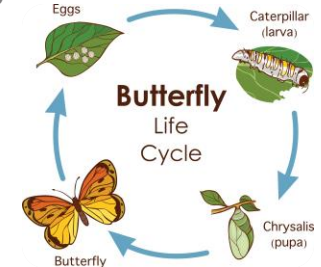
Important People

David Attenborough and Jane Goodall study living things. They present the life of animals on earth and have made important documentaries so we can learn about the world around us.



Metamorphosis

Amphibians are a bit different. Many are born live or underwater. They complete a metamorphosis as adults and can live and breathe on land. Metamorphosis is the change in body form and habits during the life cycle.



Rocket Words

	living organism	something that can move, use energy and reproduce
	naturalist	an expert in the studies of natural history
	primatologist	a person who carries out a scientific study of primates
	metamorphosis	when insects and amphibians transform from larval stage to their adult form
	endangered	an animal is considered endangered when there are very few of them alive
	asexual	where only one parent is needed to create offspring
	reproduction	to make offspring either sexually or asexually
	fertilisation	when a sperm and egg cell join together
	placental mammal	has live young which develop before birth inside a female mammal
	monotreme mammal	a mammal who lays eggs to reproduce

What I already know:

Year 4

- ☐ 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 things

What I will learn now:

Year 5

- ☐ I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- ☐ I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

What I will learn next:

Year 6

- ☐ Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable
- ☐ characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- ☐ Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and their Habitats

Before & After Test



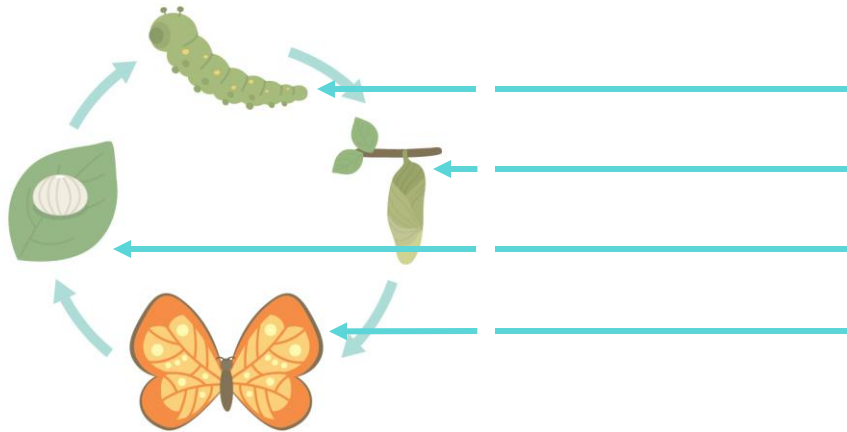
Fill in the missing words using the word bank:

eggs

larva

butterfly

pupa



Esther says, "During a metamorphosis a creature changes shape or form. Only butterflies go through this process." Is Esther correct? Explain your thoughts.

Tick the statements which are correct:

Asexual reproduction only needs one parent

☐

All eggs contain baby chicks

☐

Plants can be pollinated by insects and the wind

☐

Placental mammals give birth to young which are given milk from their mother

☐

Marsupials lay eggs

☐

The three types of mammal are: placental, marsupials and monotremes

☐

Explain the insides of an unfertilised egg. Use the word bank below to help write your answer.

membrane albumen yolk chalazae
germinal disk