

# Science - Year 5 - Summer 1 - Are all life cycles the same?

## Glossary:

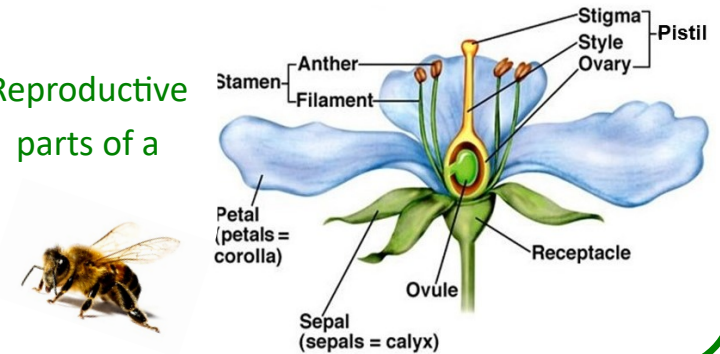
- Classification – the process by which we organise living things into groups according to their features.
- Pollination – the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.
- Sexual reproduction – a form of reproduction in which genetic material from two individuals of opposite sexes mixes to create offspring.
- Asexual reproduction – a form of reproduction without an egg cell being fertilised to produce a seed. Instead, these plants produce an identical copy of themselves.
- Life cycle – the different stages of life for a living thing.
- Mammal – an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life.



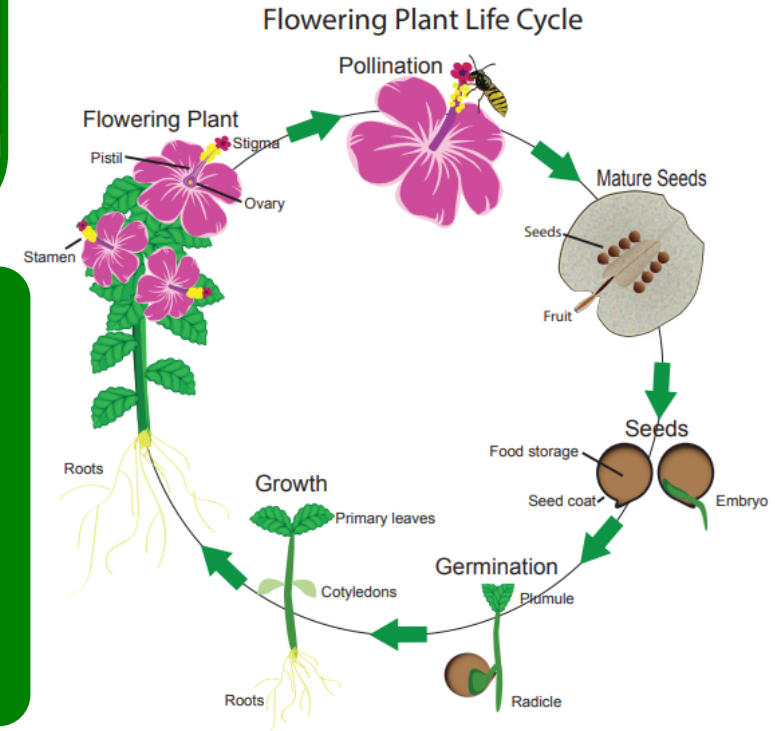
## Sticky Knowledge:

- To describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals.
- To know how to, and give reasons for, classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- To know that living things are classified into broad groups.

## Reproductive parts of a



All over the world, scientists work to protect the lives and habitats of animals.



# Science - Year 5 - Summer 2 - Are all life cycles the same?

## Glossary:

- Classification – the process by which we organise living things into groups according to their features.
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## The 6 Basic Animal Groups



Invertebrates



Fish



Amphibians



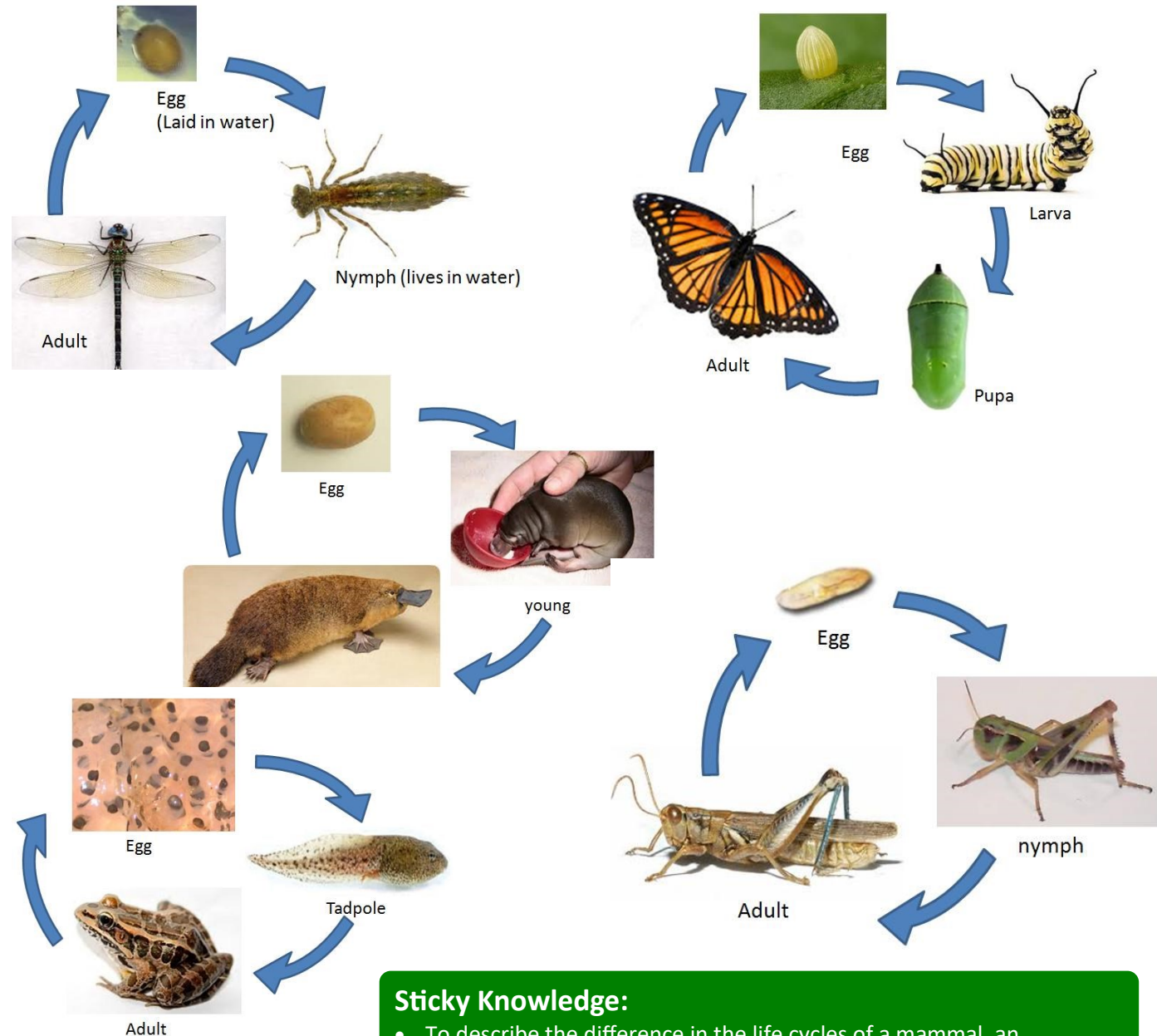
Reptiles



Birds



Mammals



## Sticky Knowledge:

- To describe the difference in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.