Topic: **Living things and their habitats**	Year: 5	Strand: **Biology**

What should I already know?

Pupils should be able to identify different parts of the body and understand growth and change **EYFS**

Animals can be grouped into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals and know how their structures are similar and different **Y1**

Know that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults **Y2**

Know the basic stages in the life cycles of animals including humans **Y2**

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways **Y4**

Environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things **Y4**

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is **reproduction**?	**Reproduction** is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself Sexual **reproduction**: • requires two parents with **male and female gametes (cells)** • will produce **offspring** that is similar to but not identical to the parent Asexual **reproduction**: • will produce **offspring** that is identical to the parent • requires only one parent
What are examples of **life cycles**?	The **life cycles** of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences. One difference is that amphibians and insects go through the process of **metamorphosis.** This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow (for example, from tadpole to frog or caterpillar to butterfly). Mammals give birth to living young who depend on their parent for survival. Insects, birds and amphibians lay eggs.

Vocabulary

lifecycle	series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
mature	when something matures, it is fully developed
metamorphosis	when something develops and changes into something completely different
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
mammal	warm-blooded vertebrates (backbones) with hair. They feed their young with milk and have a more well-developed brain than other types of animals
bird	warm-blooded vertebrates (backbones. The only animals with feathers
amphibian	a cold-blooded vertebrate that spends some time on land but must breed and develop into an adult in water
insect	creatures that have bodies with three segments and protected by a hard shell. They have three pairs of legs and a pair of antennae. Most insects have two pairs of wings
invertbrate	invertebrates are animals without a backbone or bony skeleton
vertebrate	has a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
asexual	reproduction where new individuals come from a single organism
sexual	reproduction in which genetic material from two individuals of opposite sexes mixes to create offspring
habitat	the place where living things naturally live and grow
food chain	a sequence describing how different animals eat each other, showing the order in which living things depend on each other for food
camouflage	to hide their location, identity, and movement. A system of defense.