



Year Five & Six	Topic: Living Things – Life Cycles	Term: Summer 1
Building on Prior Knowledge	Future learning	Key vocabulary
Animal life cycles such as chicks, butterfly and frogs. (Reception) Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans) Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)	Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta. (KS3) Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms. (KS3)	Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings, offspring
Knowledge		Working Scientifically
Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Plants produce pollen from the stamen (male part of a plant) which is transferred to the stigma and then the ovary (female parts of the plant). Fertilisation occurs in the ovary of the flower. Seeds are formed as a result of fertilisation.		Observing and comparing the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world (in the rainforest, in the oceans, in desert areas and in prehistoric times). Asking pertinent questions . Suggesting reasons for similarities and differences . Trying to grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs. Observing changes in an animal over a period of time (for example, by hatching and rearing chicks). Comparing how different animals reproduce and grow.
Key Learning As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis. Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.		