## Medium Plan - Year 5 - Living Things and their Habitats

Living things and their habitats	Animals including l	humans	Properties and change of r	naterials	Earth and Space	Forces
Vocabulary  asexual/sexual puberty organism offspring nutrition growth	sensitivity excretion respiration sibling stamen stigma style	ov pollii repro fertil germ		olution and	d Inheritance – knowledge and understand Magnets – fossilisation through pressure	ding of life cycles

## <u>Teaching Sequence</u> (to be taught in the following order)

Substantive Knowledge	To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an insect, a bird and an amphibian.	To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an insect, a bird and an amphibian.	To know the life process of reproduction in some animals (humans).	To know the life process of reproduction in some animals.	To know the life process of reproduction in some plants.	To know the life process of reproduction in some plants.
Additional Information	Start from point of knowledge with humans (this links closely with the animals including humans unit)  This objective should be covered over 2/3 lessons to allow time to study each type of life cycle and for comparisons to be made.	There is a non-statutory requirement to study a naturalist/behaviourist E.g. David Attenborough or Jane Goodall	Start with human reproduction (make links with PSHE curriculum)	Link back to the animals used in the life cycles models	Look at sexual reproduction in plants, including different methods of pollination and seed dispersal.	Look at asexual reproduction in plants.
Ideas	Look at examples of each of the life cycles required. Look for similarities and differences across the groups. Children could observe first hand - butterflies (insect), chicks (bird) and/or frog (amphibian) Or use time lapse videos.	Children can research how the work of these scientists has helped in our understanding of a species' life cycle - creating a presentation of their findings.		Children can compare the similarities and differences in the sexual reproduction of the animal groups.	Children to look at how plants are suited to the method of pollination/seed dispersal. Can they identify method from observation of the plant?	Children to try and grow plants from cuttings of different parts of the plant.
Equipment						
Identifying, classifying and grouping						Group plants based on sexual and asexual reproduction – using tables.
Observing over time	Record data and results using labelled diagrams.		Record data and results using labelled diagrams.			

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Pattern seeking	Reporting and presenting				Reporting and presenting	
	findings from enquiries, in oral				findings from enquiries, in oral and written forms	
	and written forms such as displays and other				such as displays and	
	presentations.				other presentations.	
Comparative and	presentations.			Record data and results of	orner presentations.	
air testing				increasing complexity using		
				tables, scatter graphs and		
				bar and line graphs.		
Research		Report and observe findings -				
		research on a naturalist/				

behaviourist and the work they

have carried out.