



St White's Primary School – Science (Spring B)

Topic: Living Things and Their Habitats





What should I already know?

Years 5 and 6

- There are multiple groups of animals, including mammals, birds, amphibians and insects.
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Science

We are scientists. We ask questions about our world and technology and then explore and discover the answers with the aim of making the world a better place.

Technical vocabulary	
classify	The ability of a solid to dissolve in a liquid
life cycle	A series of stages that a living thing goes through as it develops from birth to death.
propagation	The process of creating new plants from existing plants.
gestation	The process of creating new plants from existing plants.
microorganism	A living thing that is so small that it can only be seen with a microscope.

Classifying Animals

Scientists classify animals and plants into different groups. In the 1700s, a man named Carl Linnaeus developed a system for classifying animals. When scientists discover a new species, they will look at their characteristics to determine whether the species is an insect, an amphibian, a mammal or a bird.

Asexual Reproduction in Plants (propagation)

Asexual reproduction in plants can be replicated through propagation. This is where a cutting is taken from a parent plant and stimulating it to produce a genetically identical new plant. This is usually done by cutting a leaf, stem, or root from an existing plant and placing the cutting in water or a rooting medium.

Helpful Microorganisms

Yeast is added to bread to help make it rise. Bacteria is added to milk to produce yoghurt. Antibiotics are made from fungi, like penicillin, and these help to fight infections that can make us unwell. Cheese is made by fermenting milk, which involves adding bacteria to the milk.



Life Cycle of a Mammal

The embryo grows inside the mother. The mother nurses their young from birth. Growth in mammals is slower than in other organisms.

