



## Knowledge Organiser

Science - Animals including humans

Year 5/6

Theme: Cause and Effect

Summer Term B

### Prior core knowledge

Prior knowledge that is linked or relevant to the current topic

This comes from the Knowledge progression document or from previous relevant MTPs

#### Year 5

Notice that animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults (KS1)

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (LKS2)

Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (LKS2)

#### Year 6 only

- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

### Core knowledge for this unit

**What is a life cycle?** How living things grow from young to old and how they reproduce.

**What is metamorphosis?** Metamorphosis is the transformation from young to adult with two or more stages.

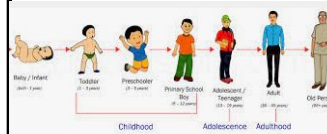
**What is asexual reproduction?** Asexual reproduction does not involve fertilisation and produces identical offspring.

**What is sexual reproduction?** Sexual reproduction involves fertilisation that produces offspring similar to their parents.

**What are the main stages of a human life cycle?** Baby, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult, elderly adult.

**What is puberty in humans?** Puberty is a period of development and change as a child becomes an adult.

**What does gestation period mean?** The length of time of development where some animals carry their babies inside their bodies before they give birth.



### Vocabulary

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>mammal</b>               | Warm blooded animals that breathe air, have a backbone and females give birth to live young.         |
| <b>amphibian</b>            | Cold blooded animals that live the first part of their life in the water and the final part on land. |
| <b>insect</b>               | A six legged invertebrate. With wings and a body divided into three parts.                           |
| <b>bird</b>                 | A warm blooded, feathered vertebrate which lays eggs.  |
| <b>life-cycle</b>           | The different stages of life of a living thing.  |
| <b>offspring</b>            | Children or young produced by adults.  |
| <b>sexual reproduction</b>  | This creates offspring from male and females.  |
| <b>asexual reproduction</b> | This happens only in plants and happens when a new plant is grown from one plant                     |
| <b>puberty</b>              | A period of time when a child's body matures into an adult's body which can reproduce.               |
| <b>gestation</b>            | A period of time in which a mammal carries her offspring before giving birth.                        |
| <b>metamorphosis</b>        | Metamorphosis is the transformation from young to adult with two or more stages.                     |



## Knowledge Organiser

Science - Animals including humans

Year 5/6

Theme: Cause and Effect

Summer Term B

### Prior core knowledge

Prior knowledge that is linked or relevant to the current topic

This comes from the Knowledge progression document or from previous relevant MTPs

#### Year 5

Notice that animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults (KS1)

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (LKS2)

Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (LKS2)

#### Year 6 only

- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

### Core knowledge for this unit

**What is a life cycle?** How living things grow from young to old and how they reproduce.

**What is metamorphosis?** Metamorphosis is the transformation from young to adult with two or more stages.

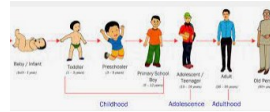
**What is asexual reproduction?** Asexual reproduction does not involve fertilisation and produces identical offspring.

**What is sexual reproduction?** Sexual reproduction involves fertilisation that produces offspring similar to their parents.

**What are the main stages of a human life cycle?** Baby, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult, elderly adult.

**What is puberty in humans?** Puberty is a period of development and change as a child becomes an adult.

**What does gestation period mean?** The length of time of development where some animals carry their babies inside their bodies before they give birth.



### Vocabulary

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>mammal</b>               | Warm blooded animals that breathe air, have a backbone and females give birth to live young.         |
| <b>amphibian</b>            | Cold blooded animals that live the first part of their life in the water and the final part on land. |
| <b>insect</b>               | A six legged invertebrate. With wings and a body divided into three parts.                           |
| <b>bird</b>                 | A warm blooded, feathered vertebrate which lays eggs.  |
| <b>life-cycle</b>           | The different stages of life of a living thing.  |
| <b>offspring</b>            | Children or young produced by adults.  |
| <b>sexual reproduction</b>  | This creates offspring from male and females.  |
| <b>asexual reproduction</b> | This happens only in plants and happens when a new plant is grown from one plant                     |
| <b>puberty</b>              | A period of time when a child's body matures into an adult's body which can reproduce.               |
| <b>gestation</b>            | A period of time in which a mammal carries her offspring before giving birth.                        |
| <b>metamorphosis</b>        | Metamorphosis is the transformation from young to adult with two or more stages.                     |