






Science Medium Term Plan

	Year Group:	Term:	Topic/Unit :		
	5	Summer	Living things and their habitats		
National Curriculum Programme of Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				
Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 				
Future Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 				
Links to other subjects	PSHE, RSE,				
Enrichment	Flower dissection.				
Working Scientifically	Comparative tests 	Identify and classify 	Observation over time 	Pattern seeking 	Research 
	How does the level of salt affect how quickly brine shrimp hatch?	Compare this collection of animals based on similarities and differences in their lifecycle.	How does a bean change as it germinates?	Is there are relationship between number of petals and number of stamens?	What are the differences between the life cycle of an insect and a mammal?
Working Scientifically Assessment Focus	Review: Interpret and report – Living things and their habitats – life cycle research Working Scientifically - Review: Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions and explanations of degree of trust in results Assessment Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children recommend a champion tape? Can children explain how they have come to their conclusion? 				
Sticky vocabulary	Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings Working Scientifically vocabulary: relationship, evidence, variables				
End points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. |
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