

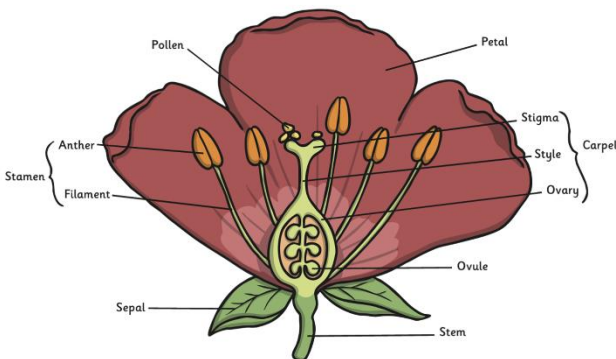


Science		Year 5	
Focus: Living things and their habitats			
Age related vocabulary			
Asexual reproduction	This is most common in non-flowering plants. It only needs one parent to make new plants	Sexual reproduction	New organisms are produced from the fusion of a male sex cell with a female sex cell. They produce offspring that resemble their parents but are not identical.

Carlton Assessment Grid			
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
I can understand sexual reproduction in flowering plants.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can explore how non-flowering plants reproduce asexually.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can describe sexual reproduction in animals.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can compare the life cycle of different animals	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	

Key Knowledge

- Different animals mature at different rates and live to different ages.
- Some organisms reproduce sexually where offspring inherit information from both parents. This is the most common form of animal reproduction.
- Some organisms reproduce asexually by making a copy of a single parent. Non-flowering plants reproduce through asexual reproduction.
- Environmental change can affect how well an organism is suited to its environment.
- Different types of organisms have different lifecycles.



Click anywhere to hide me!

