



# Whipton Barton Federation

Subject	Year group	Term
Science	5	Summer 1
Unit title		
Living Things and their habitats (Life cycles)		

<b>Lesson 1: To be able to explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction</b> <b>Lesson 2: To be able to explain reproduction in some plants</b> <b>Lesson 3: To be able to explain the life cycle of mammals</b>	<b>Lesson 4: To be able to describe the work of animal behaviourist Jane Goodall</b> <b>Lesson 5: To be able to explain the life cycle of insects</b> <b>Lesson 6: To be able to explain the life cycle of amphibians</b>
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**Teacher Subject Knowledge:**

**Asexual reproduction** is a type of [reproduction](#) that does not involve the fusion of [gametes](#) or change in the number of [chromosomes](#). The offspring that arise by asexual reproduction from either unicellular or [multicellular organisms](#) inherit the full set of genes of their single parent. Asexual reproduction is the primary form of reproduction for [single-celled organisms](#) such as [archaea](#) and [bacteria](#). Many [eukaryotic](#) organisms including [plants](#), [animals](#), and [fungi](#) can also reproduce asexually.<sup>[1]</sup> In vertebrates, the most common form of asexual reproduction is [parthenogenesis](#), which is typically used as an alternative to sexual reproduction in times when reproductive opportunities are limited.

<b>Review</b>	Review of learning from Year 4 Ask children to write down the 7 life processes. Show them the first word of each process (MRS NERG) Ask children to write down 2 main groups for animals and 2 main groups for plants. This should only be a very quick recap!
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<b>Lesson Objective</b>	To be able to explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction
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<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>	
	reproduction	Process by which new living things are made
	sexual reproduction	The production of offspring by 2 organisms
	asexual reproduction	The production of offspring by 1 organism
	offspring	The young born of living organisms
	clone	An identical organism
	gametes	The reproductive cells of an organism
	ovules	The female reproductive cells (eggs)
	sperm	The male reproductive cells
	fertilisation	When a male and female gametes join to form an embryo or seed
	embryo	An unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development
	gestation	The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth
	adolescence	The period during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.



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<b>Present material using small steps (with guided practice)</b>	Share 1 min video to introduce idea of 'life cycles'. Teach difference between sexual and asexual reproduction. Share video to support learning – This video includes a wide range of vocabulary which does not need to be explained at this stage. Give children examples of living things with sexual and asexual reproduction. Use examples provided to support independent task afterwards. Include examples of plants and they are also living organisms but there's no need to explain as this will be explained in the next lesson.
<b>Independent practice (eg: writing, reading, debating, investigating)</b>	Provide children with pictures of living things and ask them to write the names in the correct columns (sexual or asexual reproduction) When completed, check with class and discuss any misconception.
<b>Review</b>	Some of these statements describe sexual reproduction and some of them describe asexual reproduction. Copy the statements in the correct box