



COURTWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nurturing Knowledge;
Learning for Life.



Year 5

Summer 1

Living Things and their Habitats



Knowledge Organiser Homework Booklet

This booklet should be used to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

Homework: Year 5: Summer Term 1– Living Things and their Habitats

Set: 26/04/21. Mid-Point Check (book in school): 12/05/21. Due completed: 26/05/21.

Your child must complete the compulsory spellings, times tables, knowledge organiser and reading tasks weekly (first row), which all children should be practising regularly to ensure good progress. They must also complete a 'project' by the final hand-in date which shows an aspect of their science topic learning. This could take many forms: a booklet, PowerPoint presentation, creative model and explanation, poster, essay etc. The choice is your child's and should be completed as independently as possible. All other tasks are optional and can be completed at any point in the half term. Homework tasks are designed to support children's knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and use evidence-based approaches to retrieval and learning, to ensure children are able to know more and remember more, move knowledge into their long-term memory and begin to make deeper connections in their learning. Children should be able to complete many tasks independently, drawing on their memory of learning at school. We expect that children who complete these tasks will achieve well and be supported in meeting their end of year group age-related curriculum expectations.

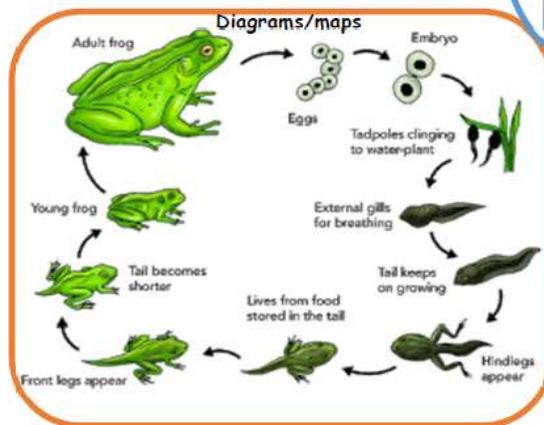
Maths	English	Science- Living Things and their Habitats
<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice times tables (all up to 12 x 12) at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn and practice weekly spellings. Read to an adult at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the knowledge organiser for 30 mins. a week. Select one box from your Learning Journey retrieval grid and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes.
<p>Complete your 'Do I still remember...' questions below. Show your answers/workings out in your homework book.</p> <p>Do I still remember...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The written method of multiplication of 3 by 2-digit numbers The written method of division 3 digit divided by a 1 digit number with remainders All of my 12 x 12 table-including the inverse 	<p>Practice using the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser. You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover the word and recall it using the definition/ cover the definition and recall it from the keyword; Use one word as your 'Word of the Day' each day. Try clapping out the number of syllables in the new word and saying it in a sentence. 	<p>Use your knowledge organiser to create a set of flashcards (questions on the front and answers on the back) you can use to support you to learn the information on it. Practice regularly and even better, get an adult to quiz you too. You could use the Leitner system to help you really be sure you know the information on your flashcards –there is information on the school website about this for parents.</p>
<p>Write down a set of instructions explain to somebody, for example a child in Year 4, how to do the written method of multiplication and division. Think about how you would present it; use the correct vocabulary and make it clear to understand.</p>	<p>Read a piece of non-fiction about the Amazon rainforest and write down any facts you learn. Can you recall any of these facts as part of your challenge grid work each week?</p>	<p>Research the life cycle of an animal of your own choice from the Amazon rainforest. Once you have researched, create your own life cycle diagram of the animal and put any key facts about the animal such as life span; time of gestation; when do they become adults.</p>
<p>Go to https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/ Practise the times tables. Can you improve your score out of 25 each time?</p>	<p>Writing Task: Write a non chronological report about an animal either from out local area or the Amazon rainforest. Ensure you are using subtitles, scientific vocabulary, factual information and fronted adverbials.</p>	<p>Creative Task: Create a model of at least 4 different stages of an animals lifecycle, labelling each stage.</p>

Knowledge Organiser

Science Knowledge Organiser: Living Things and Habitats Year 5: Summer Term 1

Possible Scientific Enquiry Questions	
Observing over time	Grow from cuttings and observe whether they grow roots/stem/ leaf/flower. Grow from, and harvest, bulbs through the year. Observe strawberry/spider plants through the year.
Identifying, classifying and grouping	Classify animals according to their life cycle
Pattern seeking	Do larger mammals have longer gestation periods? Do larger animals live longer? Do smaller animals lay more eggs?
Research using secondary sources	Generate questions to research the life cycle of a chosen animal: mammal, amphibian, insect, bird. Research how gardeners asexually reproduce plants.

Sticky Knowledge
Know that the life cycle of a living thing is a series of stages of development starting with a fertilized egg in animals or a seed in many plants.
Know that in most mammals (e.g. dogs) a fertilized egg develops in the womb into an embryo and is then born and fed on milk before it is weaned onto the food that is adapted to eat; it then develops to maturity in a period called adolescence after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.
Know that in amphibians (e.g. frogs) a fertilized egg develops into an embryo and then hatches into a tadpole; the tadpole develops adult characteristics, metamorphoses into the adult form after which it can reproduce, and the cycle can begin again.
Know that in many insects (e.g. butterflies) a fertilized egg develops into wingless feeding form called a larva (caterpillar); the larva feeds then later becomes a pupa (chrysalis) with a protective cocoon; inside this cocoon, the pupa metamorphoses into the adult butterfly after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.
Know that in birds (e.g. robins) a fertilized egg hatches in a nest (a hatchling) and is fed by its parents until it is ready to fly (i.e. becomes a fledgling); it then leaves the nest and grows into an adult after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.
Know the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.



Who: Scientific Influences	
Name/Picture	Why significant
 Jane Goodall Born in 1934	Jane Goodall is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years. She is considered to be the world expert on chimpanzees and their behaviour. Observing patiently over several years, Goodall won the trust of the chimpanzees. She found that the chimpanzees had strong family bonds that would last for the whole of the chimpanzees' lives. Goodall became familiar with several families of chimpanzees and watched new family members be born. She saw the life cycle of the chimpanzees in action.

Extended Specialist Vocabulary

Word	Definition
New Vocabulary	
life cycle	the changes a living thing goes through, including reproduction
life span	the length of time for which a person or animal lives or a thing functions
embryo	1: an unborn human or animal in the earliest stages of growth when its basic structures are being formed. 2: a tiny young plant inside a seed
womb	the place in which anything is formed or produced
weaned	to accustom (a young child or animal) to take food otherwise than by nursing
adolescence	a stage of development or process of growing up
metamorphosis	the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages
pupa	an insect in its inactive immature form between larva and adult
larva	the active immature form of an insect, especially one that differs greatly from the adult and forms the stage between egg and pupa
chrysalis	the hard-shelled pupa of a moth or butterfly
hatchling	a young animal that has recently emerged from its egg
fledgling	A young bird that has develop wing feathers that are large enough for flight
insect	a small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
Revised Vocabulary	
reproduction	the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process

Retrieval Grid

Retrieval Grid Task: Each week you must select ONE box and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes. You cannot write in a box more than once. Write the date you completed each box. You may want to revisit your knowledge organiser before (but put it away before you do this!) and you can of course use information you can retrieve from lessons. It is important that you do one box a week and do not try and answer all of the boxes at the same time at the end of the six weeks – your memory will be stronger if you do a box every week.

<p>Key Vocabulary related to this topic (from the Knowledge Organiser)</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Parts of a flower</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Life cycle of a mammal</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p>Jane Goodall</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Life cycle of an amphibian</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Life cycle of a bird</p> <p>Date:</p>