

L.O: To explain the life cycle of a bird.

What is a life cycle?

Let's look in our Knowledge Organisers!

Key Learning



Year: 5 Term: Summer 1

Questions: Are all life cycles the same?

Curriculum Area: Science

Background information including prior knowledge):

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed .

Key Content:

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.

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. 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.

Key Questions/ Big 6 facts

- How do plants and animals reproduce?
- What is the life cycle of a bird/mammal/ insect/amphibian/ plant?
- Are there any similarities between the different life cycles?
- Are there any differences between the different life cycles?



What are the characteristics of a bird?

A bird is a vertebrate.

It has a beak, feathers and wings, although not all birds can fly.

Owls, swans and sparrows are all species of birds.

Read to the text' Life Cycle of a Bird.'

Glossary

down - a layer of fine feathers found underneath the outer tougher feathers

embryo - early stages of development

hatched - to emerge from the egg

incubated - to sit on for the purpose of hatching

plumage - the feathery covering of a bird

species - the group of individuals

undeveloped - not fully grown



Grey partridge



Condor



Puffin

_____ are laid by female birds

they are _____ by one or both parents for a period of time

a _____ is a bird that has just hatched

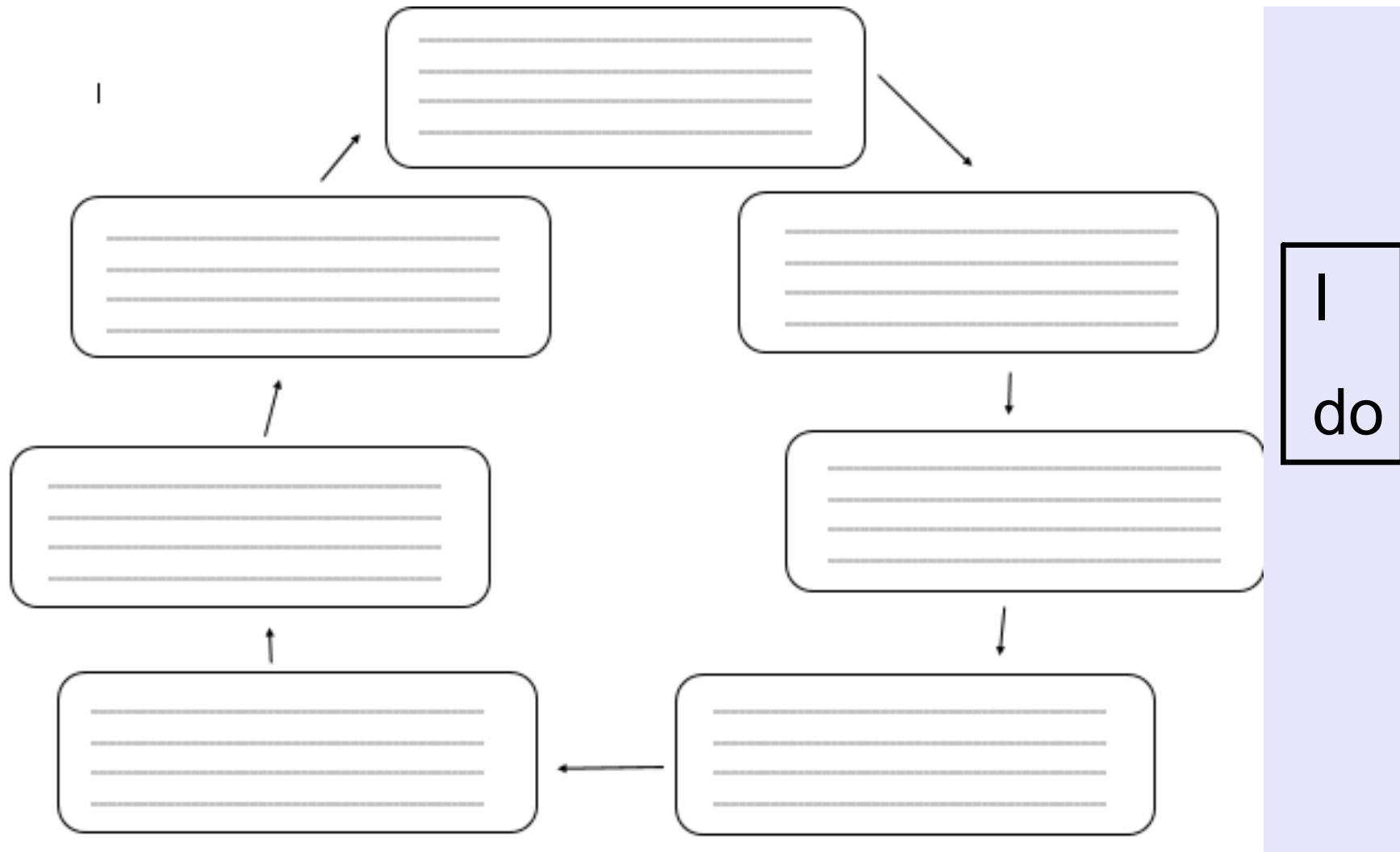
nestlings are chicks that are _____ old

chicks that have developed their flight feathers are known as _____

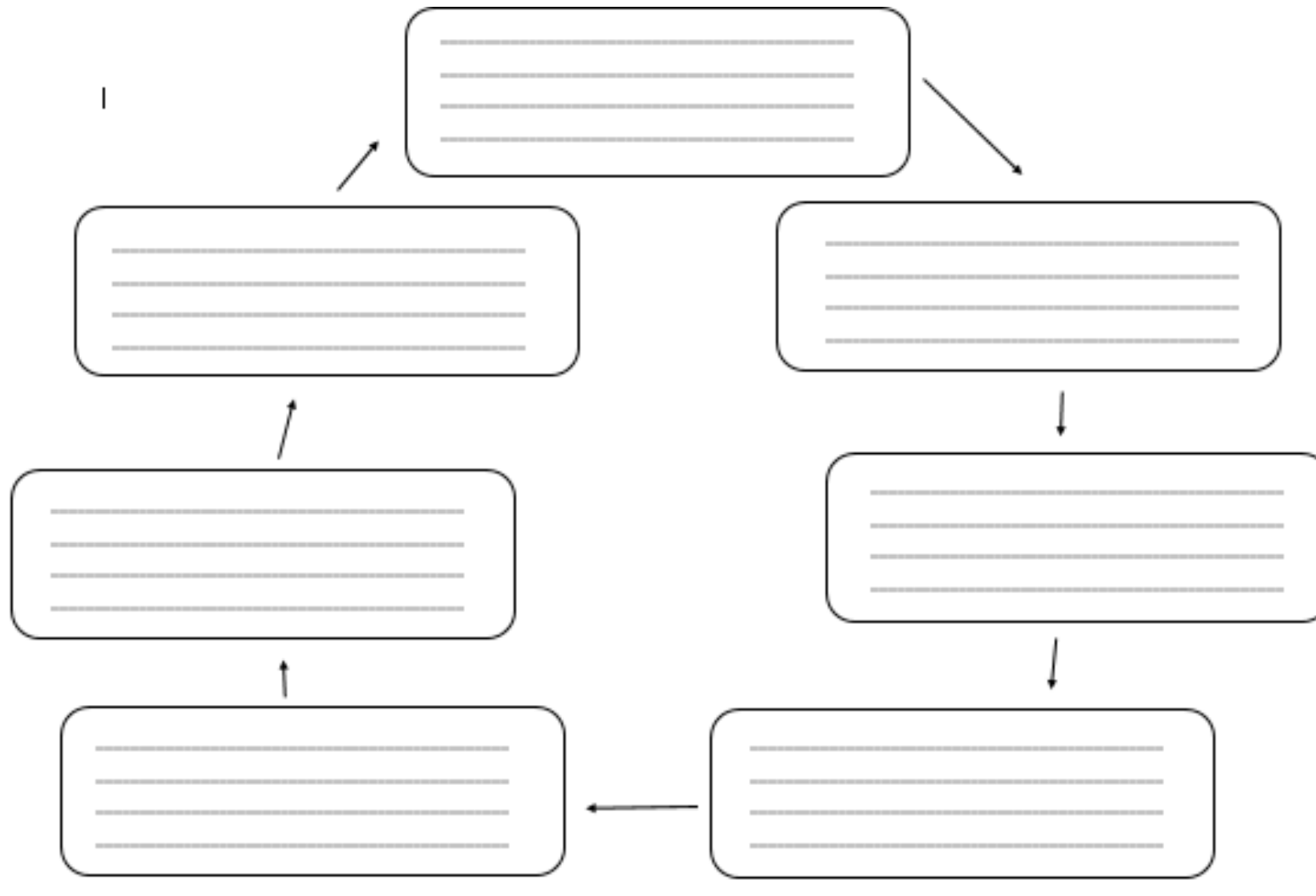
juvenile birds will have left the nest and are fully _____

_____ are young birds that are older than _____

adult birds are able to _____

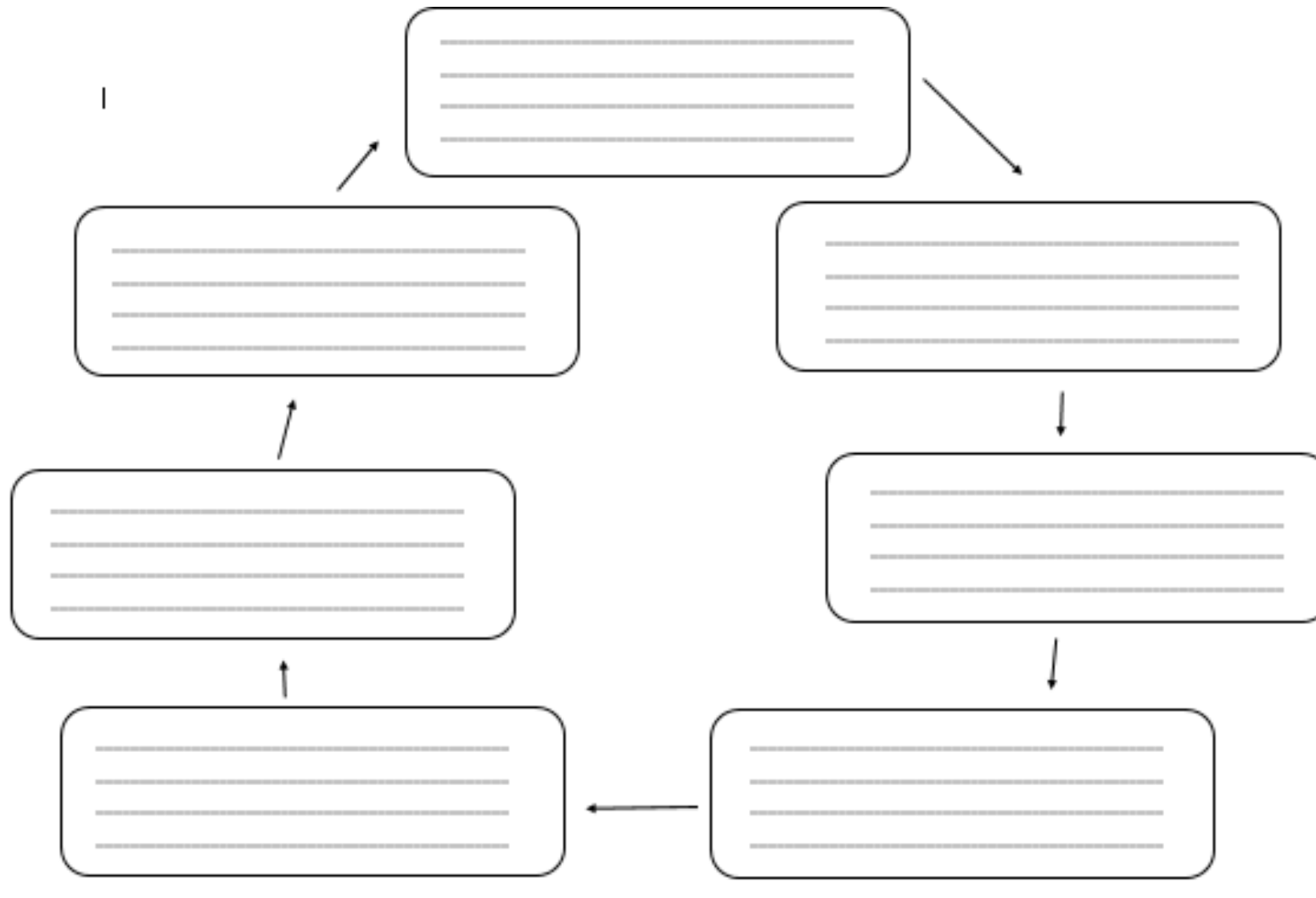


Use the information to complete the diagram showing the life cycle of a bird.



We
do

Use the information to complete the diagram showing the life cycle of a bird.



You
do

Use the information to complete the diagram showing the life cycle of a bird.

