Y5 Living Things and Their Habitats **End of Unit Assessment**
Mark Scheme

Total Marks 25: Schools will have own thresholds for emerging, secure and exceeding.

<table>
<tr><th>question</th><th>answer</th><th>notes</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">1. There are two types of reproduction. Fill in this table to complete what you know about them.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3 marks available:
0 marks for 0-2 correct
1 mark for 3-5 correct
2 marks for 6-7 correct
3 marks for 8 correct
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Sexual Reproduction</td><td>Asexual Reproduction</td></tr>
<tr><td>How many parents?</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>What does the offspring look like?</td><td>A mix of the two parents.</td><td>A clone/exact copy of the parent.</td></tr>
<tr><td>An advantage</td><td>Any from:
• The species can change over time.
• Diseases do not affect all as they are all a bit different.</td><td>Any from:
• Only one parent is needed.
• Population can increase quickly.
• Good features are always passed on.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A disadvantage</td><td>Any from:
• Reproduction not possible with one isolated plant/animal.
• Time and energy needed to wait for reproduction.</td><td>Any from:
• No variation or difference so cannot adapt as well to changes in climate, habitat or diseases.</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plant Reproduction
2. Complete the blanks in this sentence about plant reproduction.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2 marks available:

0 marks for 0-1 correct
1 mark for 2 correct
2 marks for 3 correct

Correct words filled in as below:

Plant sex cells are called <u>gametes</u>.
The female ones are found in <u>ovules</u> and the male ones are found in <u>pollen</u>.</td><td>Do not accept ‘eggs’ instead of ‘ovules’ as this question refers to plants only.</td></tr>
</table>

3. Name a way that an asexual plant reproduces.

	1 mark for any from: • Bulbs • Tubers • Side shoots • Runners • Plantlets • Branches with plantlets/baby plants	1 mark for each correct answer

Mammals

4. **Name a characteristic of mammals.**

	1 mark for any from: • Feed babies their milk • Have hair • Warm blooded • (Give birth to live babies)	Accept live babies as most mammals do this. Make sure that children know in feedback that special mammals called 'monotremes' do lay eggs. There is currently debate about the taxonomy of monotremes.

5. Fill in the blank space of this life cycle of a whale:

	1 mark for any from: • Embryo • Foetus	Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.

6. There are three types of mammals. Fill in the table below with more detail.

3 marks available:
0 marks for 0–1 boxes correct
1 mark for 2–3 boxes correct
2 marks for 4–5 boxes correct
3 marks for 6 boxes correct

There are more marsupials and many more placentals than the examples given here. Accept any others that you know are correct.

	Marsupials	Monotremes	Placentals
What is special about this type of mammal?	Carry young in a pouch	Lay eggs	Give birth to fully developed live young
An example (name of the animal)	Examples from: • Kangaroo • Koala • Wallaby	Examples from: • Platypus • Echidnas (spiny anteaters)	Examples from: • Human • Cat • Dog • Rabbit • Whale • (include any others)

Jane Goodall **7. Jane Goodall is a world expert on chimpanzees and set up the Jane Goodall Institute to help them. Name one of the reasons they are in danger.**		
	1 mark for any from: • Poaching/hunting • Illegal pets • Loss of habitat due to farming or tree felling • Disease • War/conflict	1 mark for each correct answer
Metamorphosis **8. What is metamorphosis?**		
	1 mark for answers that include: • **Animals** that **change** to a **different thing** in their life cycle.	Accept more complicated explanations and definitions.
9. How do amphibians metamorphosise?		
	1 mark for: • They start life in the water and change into an adult that lives on land (and in water).	
10. Explain how insects metamorphosis.		
	1 mark for answers that include: • **From larva/e to insect/s**	Include more complicated explanations that give examples but include these basic facts. Accept 'grub' or other word describing the larval stage but make sure the word larva is reiterated in feedback as the scientific/correct word.
Birds **11. What grows inside a fertilised bird's egg?**		
	1 mark for: • embryo	Do not accept 'baby chick' or similar as children need to use the correct scientific word in this case.

12. What happens if an egg is not fertilised?

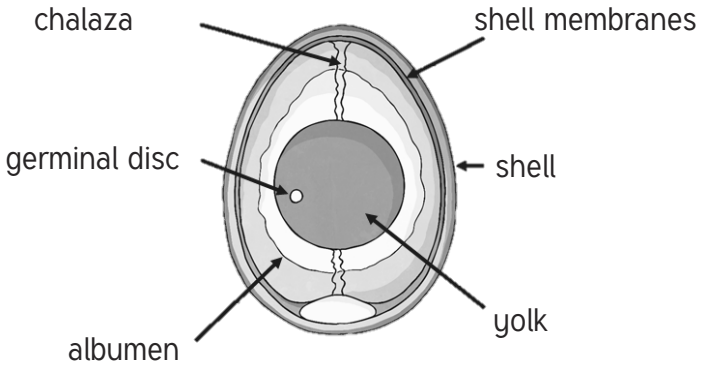
1 mark for any from:
- No chick can develop.
- There is no embryo.
- A baby chick cannot be made.
- We can eat it.

13. Label the parts of this egg.

3 marks available:
0 marks for 0–1 correct
1 mark for 2–3 correct
2 marks for 4–5 correct
3 marks for 6 correct

Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.

Accept 'shell membrane' singular.



14. Number these stages in the order they come in the life cycle of a bird.

2 marks available:
0 marks for 0–1 correct
1 mark for 2–4
2 marks for 5 correct

1 mark for each correct answer

Number	
3	Egg hatches and adults provide food.
2	A fertilised egg is laid by the female.
4	The chick grows and develops.
5	The young bird leaves the nest.
1	The adults mate and reproduce.

Similarities and Differences

15. Fill in this table of similarities and differences with one example for each box.

3 marks available:
0 marks for 0–1 boxes correct
1 mark for 2 boxes correct
2 marks for 3 boxes correct
3 marks for 4 boxes correct

	Similarity	Difference
Bird and Amphibian	Any from: • Most adults can live on land (e.g. not whales). • Lay eggs • Vertebrates • Omnivorous • (Most have sexual reproduction.) • Any example from MRS GREN • Both are in animal kingdom in taxonomy. • Both are Eukaryota domain in taxonomy.	Any from: • Amphibians start life in water. • Adult amphibians live on land and in water. • Birds lay hard-shelled eggs, amphibians have soft-shelled eggs. • Warm/cold-blooded • A few amphibians are asexual.
Mammal and Insect	Any from: • (Most have sexual reproduction from two parents.) • Any example from MRS GREN • Both are in the animal kingdom in taxonomy. • Both are in the Eukaryota domain in taxonomy.	Any from: • Mammals are vertebrates, insects are invertebrates. • Mammals are warm-blooded, insects are cold-blooded.

There are many differences so also include any others you know are correct.