

Name:

Date:



# Science Assessment Year 5: Living Things and Their Habitats

## Reproduction

1. There are two types of reproduction. Fill in this table to complete what you know about them:

	Sexual Reproduction	Asexual Reproduction
How many parents?		
Where do features of the offspring's appearance come from?		
An advantage		
A disadvantage		

3 marks

## Plant Reproduction

2. Complete the blanks in this sentence about plant reproduction:

Female plants cells are found in..... and male cells are  
found in.....

2 marks

3. Name a way that an asexual plant reproduces.

.....

1 mark

Total for this page



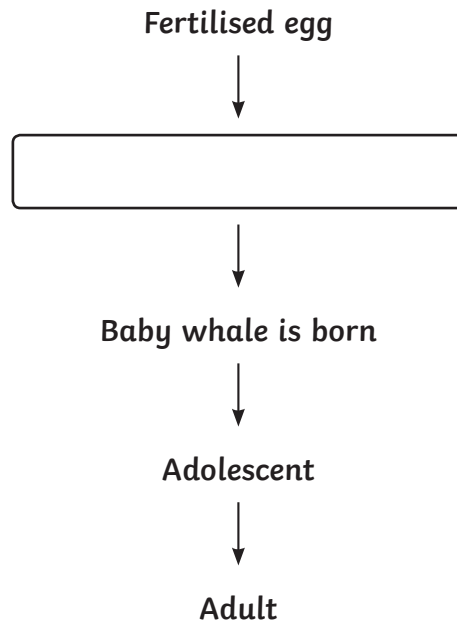
## Mammals

4. Name a characteristic of mammals.

.....

1 mark

5. Fill in the blank space for the lifecycle of a whale:



1 mark

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

	Marsupials	Monotremes	Placentals
a. What type of mammal is a kangaroo?			

• What is a baby kangaroo called?

.....

c. What makes this type of mammal different from other types of mammal?

.....

.....

.....

3 marks

Total for this page

---

## Amphibians and Insects

7. An animal with a backbone is called a \_\_\_\_\_ whilst an animal without a backbone is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

.....

1 mark

8. What is metamorphosis?

.....

.....

1 mark

9. How do amphibians metamorphose?

.....

.....

1 mark

10. Explain how insects metamorphose.

.....

.....

1 mark

.....

## Birds

11. What grows inside a fertilised bird's egg?

.....

1 mark

12. What happens if an egg is not fertilised?

.....

1 mark

Total for this page

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

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

2 marks

### Similarities and Differences

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

	Similarity	Difference
Bird and Amphibian		
Mammal and Insect		
Bird and Mammal		
Amphibian and Insect		
Mammal and Amphibian		
Bird and Insect		

6 marks

Total for this page

# Answer Sheet: Science Assessment Year 5:

## Living Things and Their Habitats



question	answer	marks	notes															
1. There are two types of reproduction. Fill in this table to complete what you know about them.																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sexual Reproduction</th> <th>Asexual Reproduction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>How many parents?</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>What do 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The species can change over time</li> <li>Diseases do not affect all example as they are all a bit different</li> </ul> </td> <td>Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only one parent is needed</li> <li>Population can increase quickly</li> <li>Good features are <b>always</b> passed on</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>A disadvantage</td> <td>Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reproduction not possible with one isolated plant/ animal</li> <li>Time and energy needed to wait for reproduction</li> </ul> </td> <td>Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No variation or difference so cannot adapt as well to changes in climate, habitat or diseases</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sexual Reproduction	Asexual Reproduction	How many parents?	2	1	What do the offspring look like?	A mix of the two parents	A clone/exact copy of the parent	An advantage	Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The species can change over time</li> <li>Diseases do not affect all example as they are all a bit different</li> </ul>	Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only one parent is needed</li> <li>Population can increase quickly</li> <li>Good features are <b>always</b> passed on</li> </ul>	A disadvantage	Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reproduction not possible with one isolated plant/ animal</li> <li>Time and energy needed to wait for reproduction</li> </ul>	Any from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No variation or difference so cannot adapt as well to changes in climate, habitat or diseases</li> </ul>	3	0 marks for 0-2 correct 1 mark for 3-5 correct 2 marks for 6-7 correct 3 marks for 8 correct
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2. Complete the blanks in this sentence about plant reproduction.																		
	Female plants cells are found in <b>ovules</b> and male cells are found in <b>pollen</b> .	2	0 marks for 0 correct 1 mark for 1 correct 2 marks for 2 correct  Do not accept 'eggs' instead of 'ovules' as this question refers to plants only.															
3. Name a way that an asexual plant reproduces.																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulbs</li> <li>Tubers</li> <li>Side shoots</li> <li>Runners</li> <li>Plantlets</li> <li>Branches with plantlets/baby plants</li> </ul>	1																
4. Name a characteristic of mammals.																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feed babies their milk</li> <li>Have hair</li> <li>Warm blooded</li> <li>(give birth to live babies)</li> </ul>	1	Accept live babies as <b>most</b> 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.															

question	answer	marks	notes								
<b>5. Fill in the blank space of this lifecycle of a whale.</b>											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embryo</li> <li>Foetus</li> </ul>	1	Accept errors in spelling where the intention is clear.								
<b>6. There are three types of mammals. Fill in the table below with more detail:</b>											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Marsupials</th> <th>Monotremes</th> <th>Placentals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) What type of mammal is a kangaroo?</td> <td>A kangaroo is a Marsupial.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) A Joey c) they have a pouch (where the baby is kept after birth).</p>		Marsupials	Monotremes	Placentals	a) What type of mammal is a kangaroo?	A kangaroo is a Marsupial.			3	1 mark for each correct answer.
	Marsupials	Monotremes	Placentals								
a) What type of mammal is a kangaroo?	A kangaroo is a Marsupial.										
<b>7. Complete the blanks on Amphibians and Insects.</b>											
	An animal with a backbone is called a <u>vertebrate</u> whilst an animal without a backbone is called an <u>invertebrate</u> .	1	1 mark for both correct answers with recognisable spelling.								
<b>8. What is metamorphosis?</b>											
	<b>Animals</b> that <b>change</b> to a <b>different thing</b> in their life cycle	1	Accept more complicated explanations with KS3 definitions.								
<b>9. How do amphibians metamorphose?</b>											
	They start life in the water and change into an adult that lives on land (and in water)	1									
<b>10. Explain how insects metamorphose.</b>											
	From Larva/e to insect/s	1	Include more complicated explanations that give examples but include these basic facts. Accept 'grub' or other word describing the larva stage, but make sure the word larva is reiterated in feedback as the scientific/correct word.								

question	answer	marks	notes												
11. What grows inside a fertilised bird's egg?															
	embryo	1	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?															
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No chick can develop</li> <li>• There is no embryo</li> <li>• A baby chick cannot be made</li> <li>• We can eat it</li> </ul>	1													
13. Number these stages in order they come in the life cycle of a bird.															
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