

Living Things and Their Habitats Year 5 Term 4

What I should already know:

- That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- That classification keys can help group, identify and name living things
- That environments can change and that this can sometime pose dangers to living things

What I will learn:

- To know how some plants reproduce, by exploring sexual and asexual reproduction
- To know the life cycle of different mammals
- To know and compare the life cycles of amphibians and insects
- To know and compare the life cycles of plants, mammals, amphibians, insects and birds

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



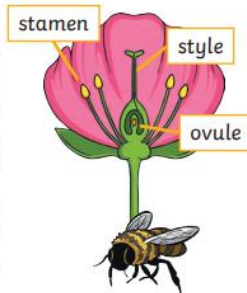
Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



Key Vocabulary

asexual reproduction

One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.

fertilise

The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.

gestation

The length of a pregnancy.

life cycle

The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and **reproduction**.

metamorphosis

An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.

pollination

The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow **fertilisation**.

reproduction

The process of new living things being made.

sexual reproduction

Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

