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| **Key vocabulary** | |
| **life cycle** | This shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce. |
| **reproduction** | As part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce.  There is sexual and asexual reproduction. |
| **sexual reproduction** | Both the male and female are needed. Most animals reproduce sexually. |
| **asexual reproduction** | Only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria. |
| **fertilise** | In animals:  When the male sperm reaches the female egg.  In plants:  When the male pollen reaches the female ovule. |
| **metamorphosis** | A major change from one form to another in the life cycle of some animals when they change from young to an adult. |
| **runner** | A long stem of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place. |
| **bulb** | A round root of some plants from which the plant grows. |
| **cutting** | A piece, such as a roof, stem or leaf cut from a plant and used to grow another plant of the same type. |
| **tuber** | A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow. |

**Living things and their habitats – Year 5**

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| **Significant scientists** | |
| **David Attenborough**  *(born 1926)* | Sir David is an English broadcaster and naturalist.  He has made many famous wildlife programmes. He was knighted in 1985. |
| **Lucy Evelyn Cheesman**  *(1881-1969)* | Lucy Cheesman was a British entomologist (someone who studies insects) and traveller. She collected over 70,000 specimens of insects, plants and other animals. |

**Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually**

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| **Sexual reproduction** occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects. | E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato |
| **Asesxual reproduction** involves only one parent  using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings. | E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry |

**Life cycles of animals**

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| **Mammal** | |
| - female gives birth to young  - Live young are born  - young looks like adult  - female provides milk for young |  |
| **Amphibian** | |
| - eggs laid in water  - young go through different form before looking like adult  - no parental care |  |
| **Insect** | |
| - egg laid and then hatch  - some grow to adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult |  |
| **Bird** | |
| - eggs laid in a nest  - young hatches from an egg  - grow to adult  **-** parental care after hatching |  |

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