



## Living Things and their Habitats

Summer 2 Year 5

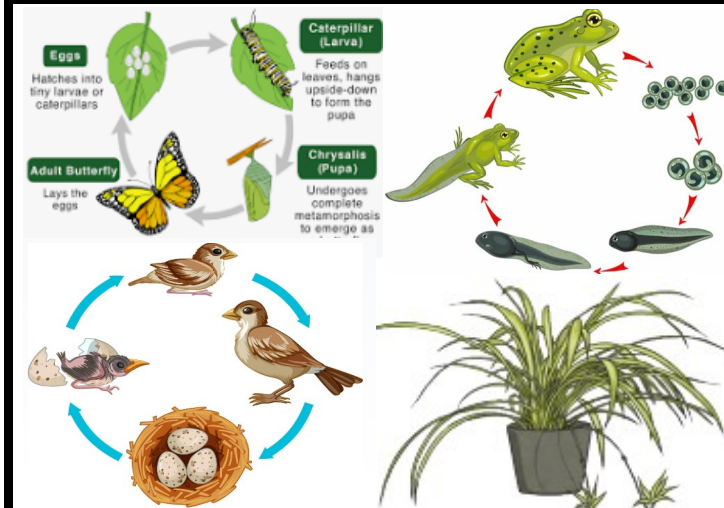
### Vocabulary

<b>Life cycle</b>	the stages a living thing goes through in its life
<b>Reproduction</b>	the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself
<b>Asexual reproduction</b>	offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents
<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both
<b>Genes</b>	carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)
<b>Offspring</b>	a person's child or children
<b>Inherit</b>	receive from one's parents
<b>Amphibian</b>	a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts
<b>Bird</b>	a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak
<b>Insect</b>	a small animal that has 6 legs
<b>Mammal</b>	a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young

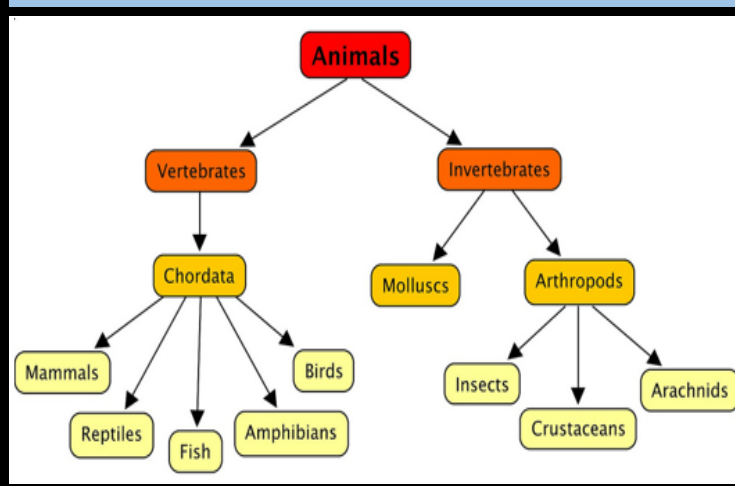
### Key Facts:

- There are differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- The life process of reproduction in some plants and animals is different.
- Mammals have a three stage life cycle: the gestation period, grows and develops independence and the adults mate to reproduce.
- Many amphibians have a five stage life cycle, e.g. the frog: the female lays eggs fertilised by the male, breathes in water through gills, grows fins and develops lungs, grow front legs and can breathe out of the water, and starts to eat insects and plants.
- Most insects have a four stage life cycle: eggs laid by female insect, eggs hatch into lava, the pupa is formed and the adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.
- Birds have a three stage life cycle: eggs laid by the mother and cared for until hatching, the bird is fed until independent and the adult mates to reproduce.

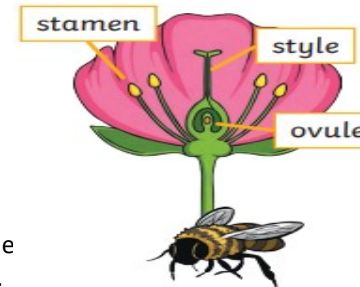
### Lifecycles



### Classification



**REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS :** Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. The pollen travels to the ovary where fertilisation occurs and seeds are made. Seeds are dispersed by animals or the wind and some seeds will grow into new plants.



**REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS:** For most animals which live on the land, spring are fertilised inside the mother's This happens in 1 of 3 ways: 1) The velop inside the female and are (most mammals). 2) Fertilised outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk. 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

