

Science- Living things in their habitat (life cycles) - Year 5

Prior Learning:

Y2 - notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

Y3 - explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Key Vocabulary

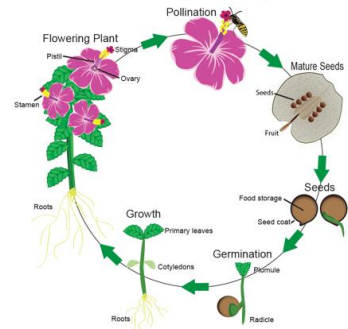
Life cycle	Different stages of life for a living being
Reproduction	Process by which a living being makes a likeness of itself
Sperm	Part of a human male which holds his DNA
Fertilisation	Process by which male & female sex cells combine to form new being
Egg	Holds human female DNA/Oval or round object laid by bird, reptile, fish, invertebrate
Metamorphosis	Transformation from immature young to adult form
Asexual reproduction	Only requires one parent



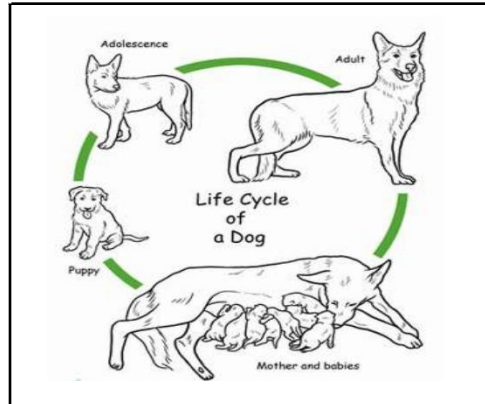
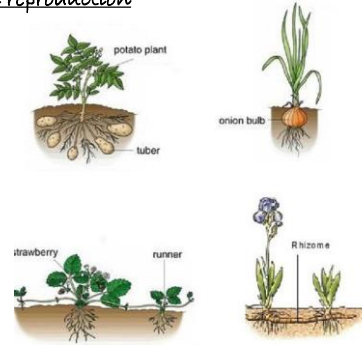
Rachel Carson (1907 - 1964).
20th century environmentalist whose book *Silent Spring* explained effects of pesticides on life cycles.

Sexual reproduction

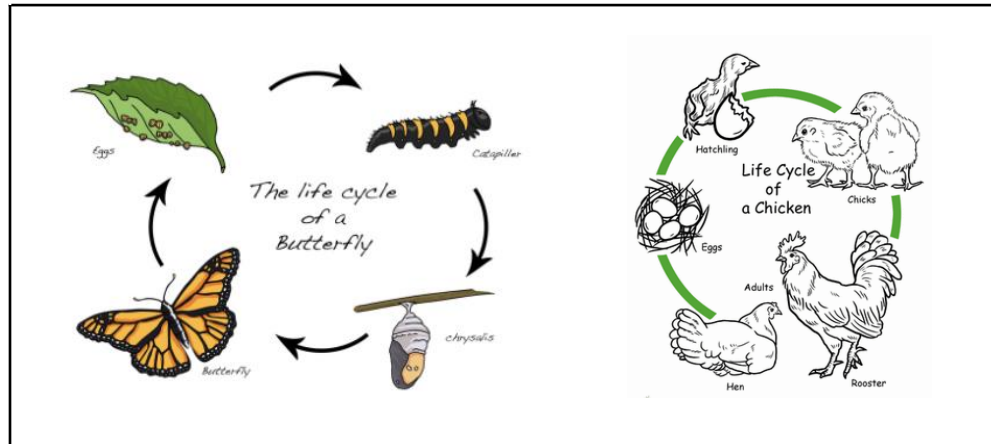
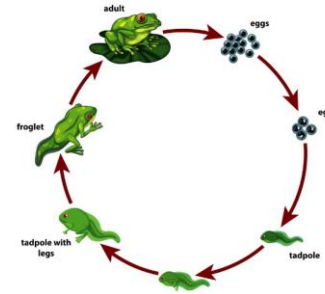
Flowering Plant Life Cycle



Asexual reproduction



Frog Life Cycle



Key Learning

- Part of life cycle is reproduction.
- Most animals reproduce sexually with two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg.
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- In some animals these are born live whereas in others, eggs are laid.
- Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults - this is called a metamorphosis.
- Plants reproduce sexually and asexually.
- Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent.
- Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects. Animals can spread seeds.

Can I answer:

Describe the life cycle of a mammal.
Describe the life cycle of an amphibian.
Describe the life cycle of a bird.
Describe the process of reproduction in some plants and animals.