

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.

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



Asexual Reproduction

Unlike sexual reproduction, asexual reproduction only needs one parent plant to make new plants.

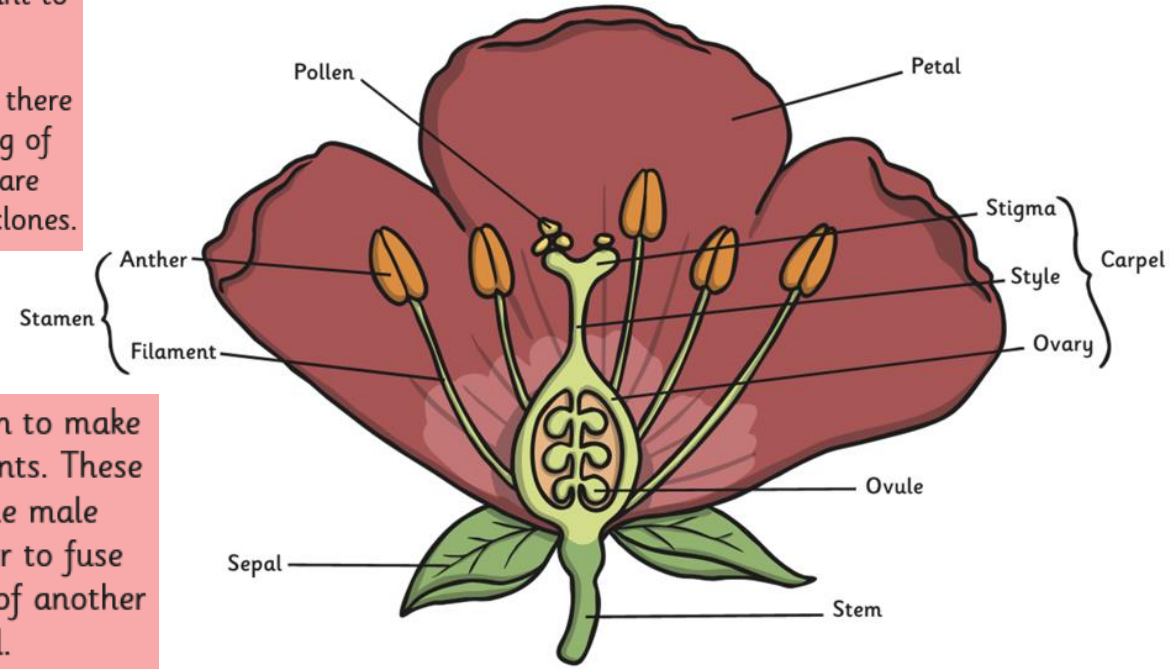
Because there is only one parent plant, there is no fusion of gametes, and no mixing of genetic information. The new plants are identical to the parent plant. They are clones.

Sexual Reproduction

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make seeds, which grow to make new plants. These plants need pollen (containing the male gamete or sex cell) from one flower to fuse with the ovule (the female gamete) of another flower, which makes a seed.

Y6 Science T4- Living Things

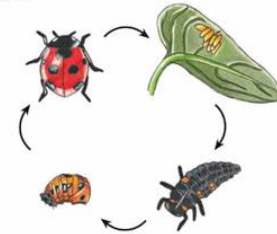
Parts of a plant



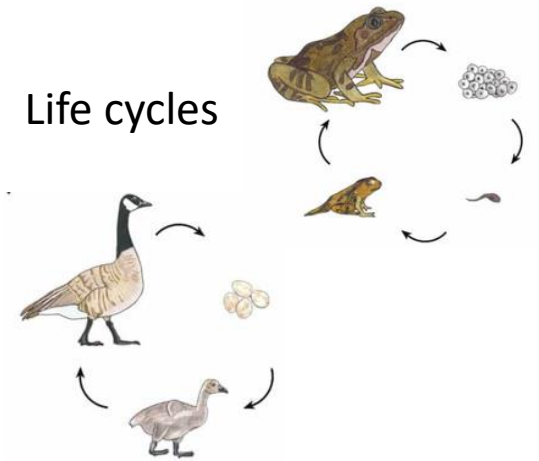
Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



Lifecycles



Life cycles



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

