

## Spring 1 - Living things and their habitats

### Key Learning:

- To make generalisations for the life cycle of a bird.
- To compare life cycles of amphibians and insects.
- To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- To describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants.
- To know that plants reproduce both sexually and asexually.



### Animals and birth



Most **mammals**, including humans, go through 'live birth.' This means that the mother gives birth to it as a live mammal, it is just a smaller version of an adult. These mammals will grow into adults over time.

Most **birds and reptiles** are born when the mother lays eggs and incubates them until they are ready to hatch. Once the egg is hatched, the baby is looked after by the mother for a period of time, and then leaves the nest to fend for itself.



**Amphibians** are a bit different. Many of these are born live or via eggs underwater, but complete a metamorphosis as adults and can live and breathe on land. An example of this is a frog. It starts as frogspawn, changes to a tadpole and then into a frog!

### Vocabulary:

life cycle, reproduce,  
sexual, fertilises, egg, live young,  
metamorphosis, asexual,  
plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings