

Remember  
in Year 2,  
we learned:

Understand  
the processes  
that plants go  
through in  
their lifecycle

Year 5

## Living things and their habitats

Later, in  
KS3, you  
will learn:

Reproduction  
cycle of  
animals  
(including  
humans)

### Knowledge

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will be able to:

One	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.	
Two	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	



### Key Learning

As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.

### Key Vocabulary

life cycle, reproduce, sexual, fertilises, asexual, plantlets, runners, tubers, bulbs, cuttings