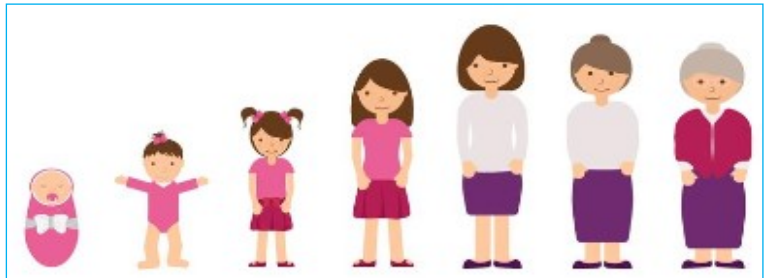


Living things and their habitats—Year 5

Previous Learning:

In Year 2, you noticed that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In year 3, you explored the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

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



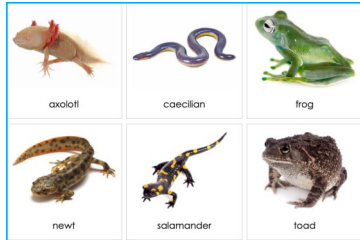
Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

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



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

Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



Key vocabulary	Definitions
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.
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.

Future learning:
In Year 6, you will focus on how animals and plants adapt to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation might lead to evolution.

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

