



Living Things and Their Habitats: Lifecycles

Prior Year 4 Learning:

- In Year 4, we learned to:
- recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
 - explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
 - recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

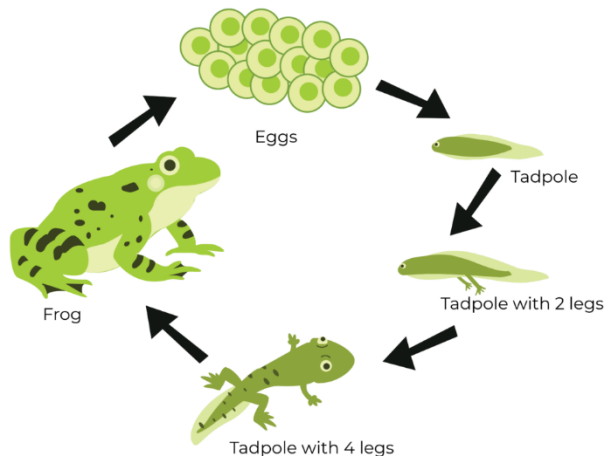
Year 5 Learning:

- In this unit we will learn to:
- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
 - describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

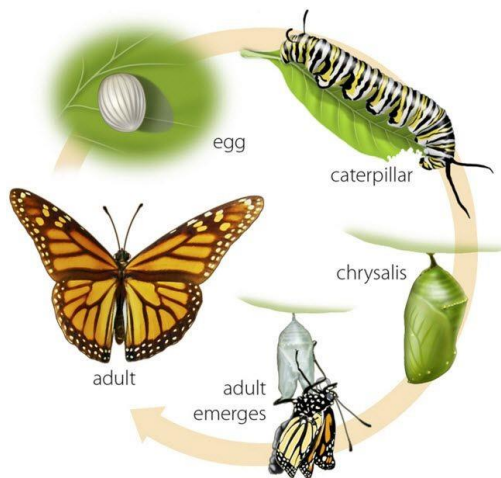
Lifecycles

All plants and animals have a lifecycle, but they are different depending on the type of living thing. Here are some examples:

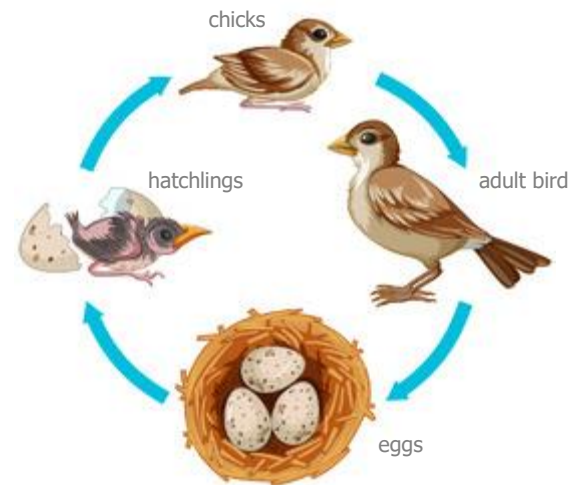
Amphibian Lifecycle



Butterfly Lifecycle



Bird Lifecycle



Key Vocabulary

Amphibian	Born in the water but can live on land.
Mammal	Have hair on their body and produce milk for their offspring.
Bird	Have feathers and wings and most can fly.
Insect	A small animal with 6 legs and usually 2 pairs of wings.
Reptile	Land animals that have scaly skin and are cold-blooded.
Lifecycle	The changes throughout the life of a living things.
Reproduction	The process in which living things create offspring.
Sexual reproduction	Involves male and female reproductive structures.
Plant asexual reproduction	Only one plant is needed to produce a new plant.
Offspring	A child/children/an animal's young.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a plant to allow fertilisation.
Fertilisation	The joining of the male and female cells.
Seed dispersal	The ways seeds are moved from one place to another.
Pollen	Grains from the male part of a flowering plant.
Metamorphosis	The change from one form to a completely different one – caterpillar to butterfly.

Reproduction in Animals

Reproduction is a process in which living things create offspring (babies).



Mammals: To create a baby, two mammal parents are needed. A male sex cell fertilizes a female sex cell. The mammals offspring grows inside the mother's womb.

Birds and Reptiles: Birds and reptiles lay eggs. The shell protects the baby until it is ready to hatch. Adult birds look after their babies, adults reptiles do not.

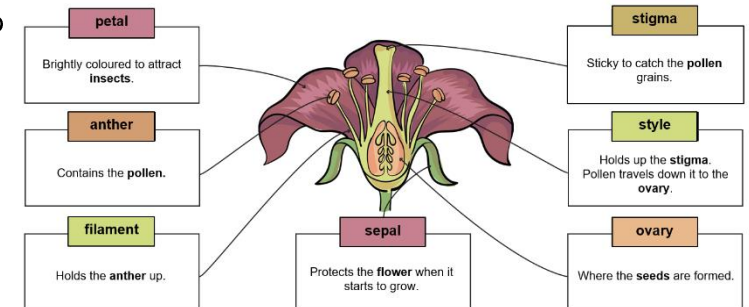


Fish and Amphibians: Fish and most amphibians lay eggs in the water. Fish produce hundreds of eggs and when they hatch, they look after themselves.



Plant Reproduction

A flower's main job is to grow seeds to create new plants. After seeds have been dispersed, pollination occurs when pollen is transferred to the stigma of a flower.



It travels to the ovary, where fertilization occurs and seeds grow. This is a form of sexual production.

Plants can also reproduce asexually without fertilization. Here, the plants produce an identical copy of themselves. Some plants produce their own bulbs/tubers or we can also create new plants by taking cuttings.