

# Science—Year 5—All Living Things and their Habitats

## Key Knowledge

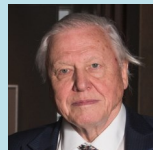
- Life cycle of a butterfly: egg, larva, pupa, and adult
- Life cycle of a human: foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult and being elderly
- Life cycle of a frog: egg, tadpole, froglet, adult
- Life cycle of a chicken: egg, chick (hatchling) , chicken
- Mammals give birth to live young. Most reptiles, amphibians, birds, fish lay eggs.
- Frogs and butterflies go through metamorphosis as they develop into adults
- Frogs start their life in water before living on land and water.
- **Reproduction** means to have babies or offspring.
- To reproduce, animals need a male and a female. A male sex cell and a female sex cell must fuse together to allow some of the genetic information from each parent to mix, producing offspring that resemble their parents, but are not identical to them. This is called **sexual reproduction**.
- Plants reproduce to make new plants through sexual and asexual reproduction.
- Sexual reproduction in plants occurs when pollen is transferred from the anthers to the stigma of another flower. Fertilisation then occurs. Fertilisation is the process of pollen joining with an ovule causing the ovule to become a seed.
- asexual reproduction only needs one parent plant to reproduce. Because there is only one parent plant, there is no fertilisation or mixing of genetic information. The new plants are identical to the parent plant. They are clones.
- Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are created through asexual reproduction in plants.

## Key People

**Jane Goodall** (Born 1934) —animal behaviourist.



**David Attenborough** (Born 1926) naturalist



## Vocabulary

life cycle	Mammal	Fertilisation
Egg	Amphibian	Anther
Larva	Bird	Stigma
Pupa	Reptile	Pollination
Adult	Fish	Seed
Foetus	Vertebrate	Bulb
Baby	Invertebrate	Runner
Child	Reproduction	Plantlets
Adolescent	Reproduce	Tubers
Elderly	Genetic	
Tadpole	Sexual/asexual reproduction	
Froglet	Offspring	
Hatchling	Clone	

