

Year Group: 5

Subject Focus: Science

Term: Spring 1

Key facts

Mammals give birth to live babies and feed them with milk.

Amphibians are born from soft eggs laid in or near to water, and usually begin life in water before moving to the land as an adult.

Insects hatch from eggs (larval stage) and then form pupas before metamorphosing.

Birds hatch from hard eggs.

To reproduce, most animals need a male and female. Together they can create offspring, or babies.

Plants are able to reproduce in two different ways - sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.

Sexual reproduction involves pollen from one flower fertilising another to produce a seed.

Only one parent is needed in asexual reproduction and the offspring are exact copies eg tubers and bulbs



Key words:

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|---------------|--|
| asexual | Self-fertilisation |
| egg | Female reproductive cell |
| fertilise | create new life |
| life cycle | The series of changes in a lifetime |
| live young | Not hatched from an egg |
| metamorphosis | The process of transformation from immature to adult |
| plantlets | A young plant formed on the stem of another plant |
| reproduce | Produce offspring by sexual or asexual process |
| sexual | Fertilisation with another part |
| sperm | Male reproductive cell |

Did you know?

Not all plants have flowers.

Not all plants start as a seed.

Not only birds lay eggs.

Minibeasts are a category of animal.

Exciting books/ web links:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-ks3-the-life-cycles-of-different-organisms/zvh8qp3>

Parents as partners:

Investigate which plants don't grow from a seed.
Discover which animals are minibeasts?
Discuss which other animals might lay eggs.
Ask your child to describe the life cycle of an animal they have been learning about.