

Living Things and their Habitats



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.

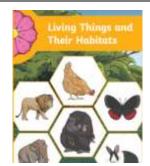
Birds hatch from hard eggs.

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









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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.

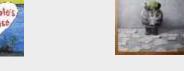
Not all plants start as a seed.

Not only birds lay eggs.

Minibeasts are a category of animal.







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.