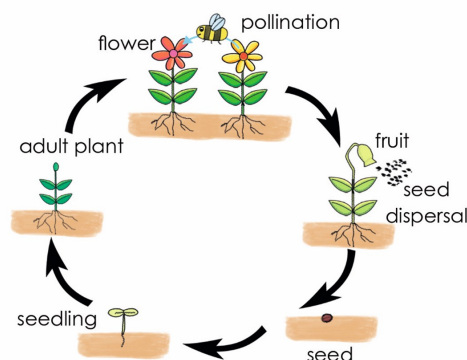
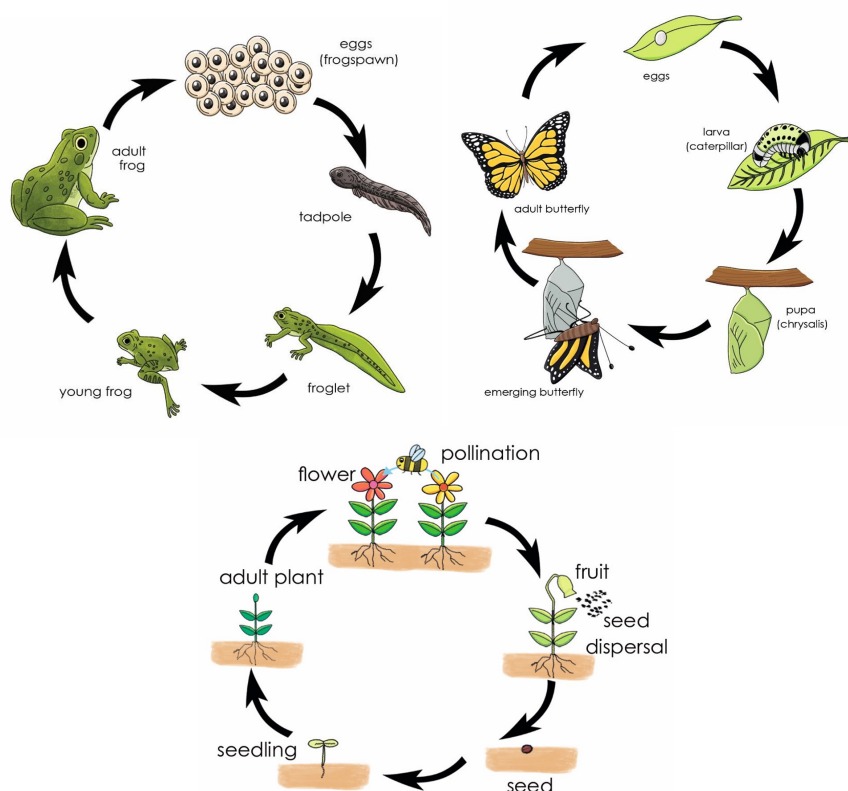
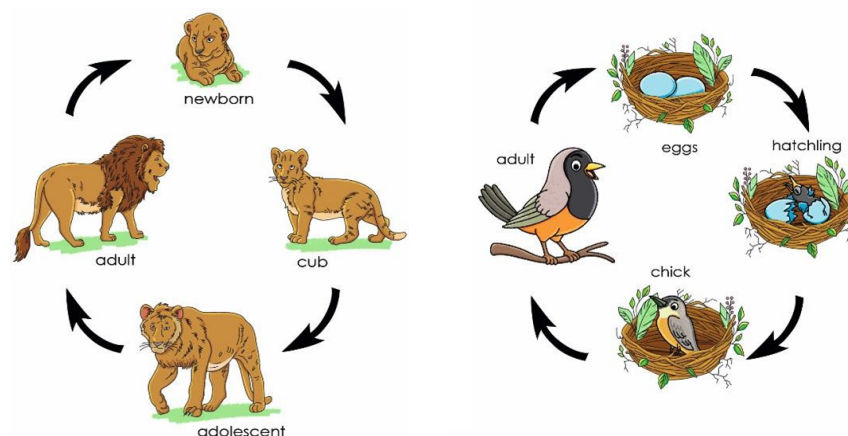




YEAR 5 SCIENCE: LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS—LIFE CYCLES

Life cycles and reproduction

- A life cycle includes birth, growing older and bigger, reproduction and death.
- Reproduction can be sexual or asexual.
- Life cycles keep repeating to produce new living things of the same species (kind or type).



Animals

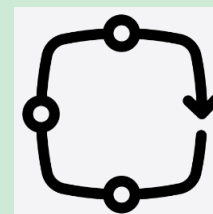
- The embryo of a mammal develops inside the female's uterus (womb).
- Mammals give birth to live young.
- Bird eggs are fertilised inside the body, like mammal eggs.
- Bird embryos develop inside eggs, which hatch.
- Amphibian eggs are fertilised outside the female's body.
- Frogs lay frogspawn, which is fertilised to create tadpoles.
- Most insects change dramatically during their life cycle—they go through different stages, changing their shape from egg, larva, pupa to their adult form.

Plants

- Plants can either reproduce sexually or asexually.
- There are two types of plant: flowering and non-flowering. Flowering plants use their brightly coloured petals to attract insects and animals to help in their reproduction process.
- Pollination happens when pollen from the male part of the flower is transferred to the female part. Fertilisation happens when the pollen reaches the pistil (female part) of the plant.
- Seed dispersal means that seeds are taken away from the parent plant and land in a new place. Seeds can be dispersed by the wind, on water, in bird and animal poo, and on animals' fur.
- Seeds need oxygen, warmth, and water in order to germinate. Seedlings need nutrients from the soil to grow.

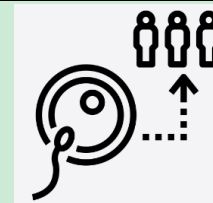
Vocabulary

life cycle



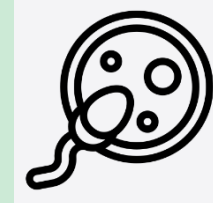
The sequence of changes in a living thing, including reproduction. All plants and animals go through life cycles.

reproduction



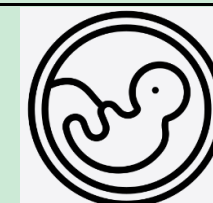
The process of new living things being made.

fertilisation



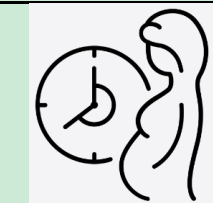
The combining of male (for example, sperm) and female (for example, egg) parts in reproduction.

embryo



The early stage of an offspring developing in an egg or uterus.

gestation



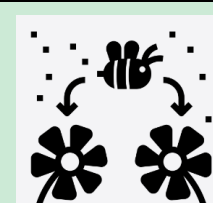
The length of a pregnancy.

metamorphosis



A great change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.

pollination



The movement of pollen to a place where it can fertilise seeds.

sexual reproduction

Making a new living thing from two parents. The offspring are similar but not identical to either parent.

asexual reproduction

Making a new living thing from just one parent. The offspring is an exact copy of the parent.