



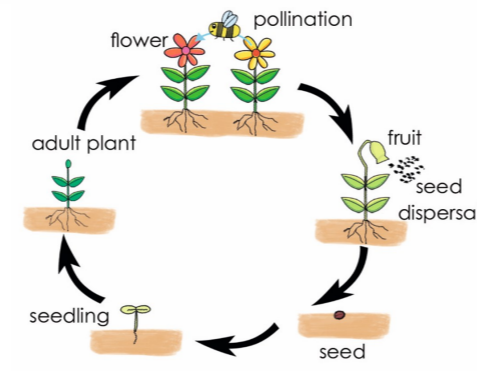
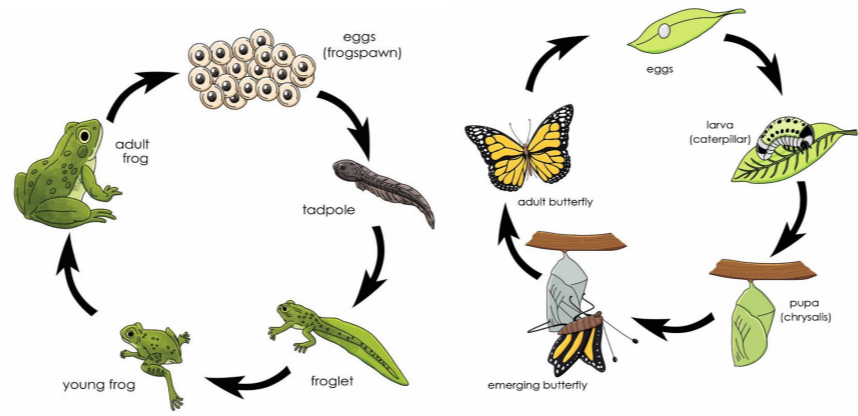
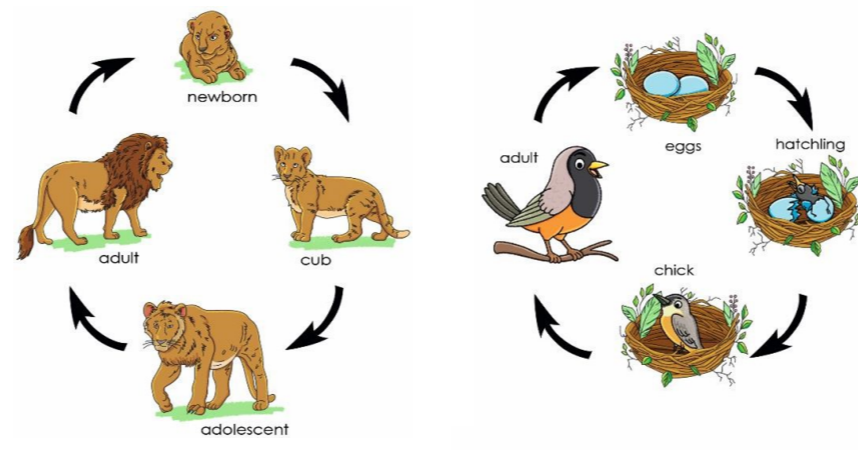
YEAR 5 SCIENCE: LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS—LIFE CYCLES

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 | | |
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| 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. |