

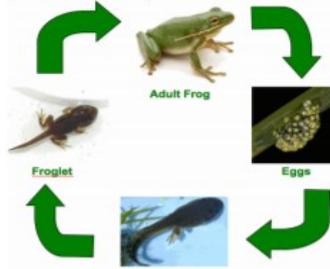
Science	Living Things & Their Habitats	Year 5	Summer 1
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Key Knowledge	
Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another.	
The pollen travels to the ovary where fertilisation occurs and seeds are made.	
Seeds are dispersed by animals or the wind and some seeds will grow into new plants.	
For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:	
1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals)	
2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.	
3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.	

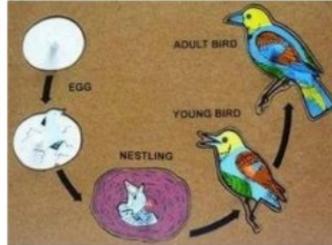
Key Vocabulary	
Life cycle	– the stages a living thing goes through in its life
Reproduction	the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself
Asexual reproduction	– offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents
Sexual reproduction	– offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both
genes	– carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)
Offspring	a person's child or children
inherit	receive from one's parents
Amphibian	– a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts
Bird	a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak
Insect	a small animal that has 6 legs
Mammal	a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young

**EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:**

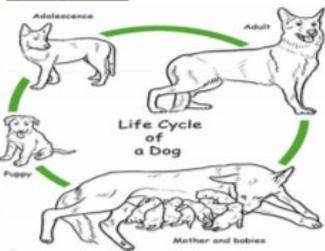
**AMPHIBIAN**



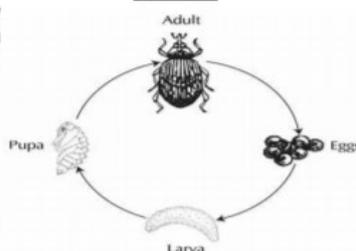
**BIRD**



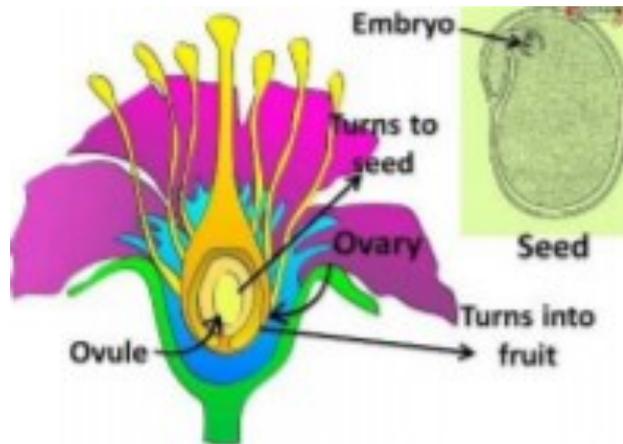
**MAMMAL**



**INSECT**



**PLANT**



**Know how to...**

Working Scientifically	- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
	- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals