



Topic:

Living Things and Their Habitats

Year: 5

Term:

Spring 1

Key Knowledge

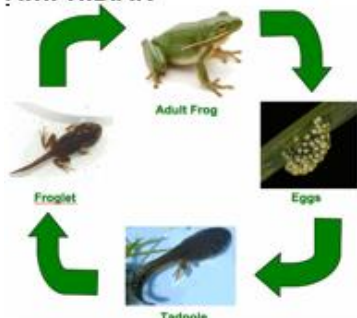
REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

For most animals which live on the land, **offspring** are **fertilised** inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

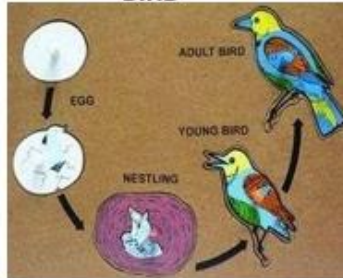
- 1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most **mammals**).
- 2) **Fertilised eggs** are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.
- 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and **hatch** as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:

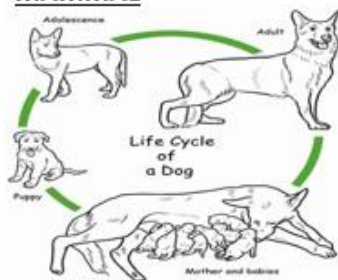
AMPHIBIAN



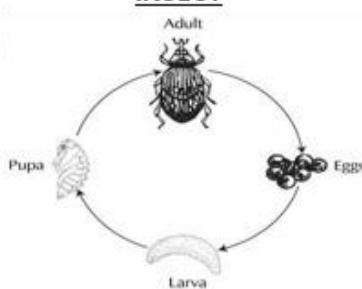
BIRD



MAMMAL

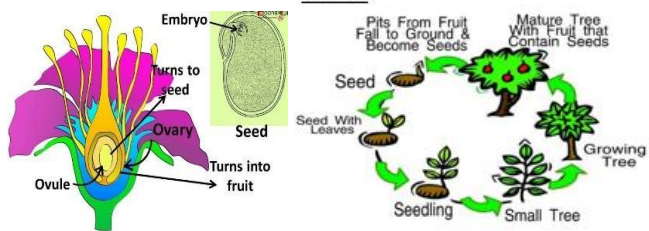


INSECT



REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

PLANT



Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. The pollen travels to the **ovary** where

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.

Offspring - a person's child or children or an animal's young.

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 which has hair or fur and gives birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young to feed off.

Metamorphosis - an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body

Scientists

David Attenborough is an English broadcaster, writer, and naturalist. He is best known for his work on educational television programs about the natural world.



Jane Goodall is a British ethologist and conservationist, famous for her work

