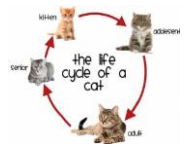
Living things and their habitats – Year 5

Life cycles of animals

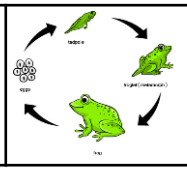
Mammal

- female gives birth to young
- Live young are born
- young looks like adult
- female provides milk for young



Amphibian

- eggs laid in water
- young go through different form before looking like adult
- no parental care



Insect

- egg laid and then hatch
- some grow to adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult

Bird

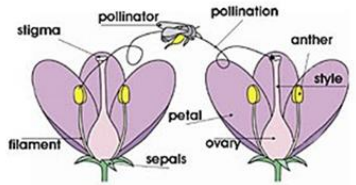
- eggs laid in a nest
- young hatches from an egg
- grow to adult
- parental care after hatching

Significant scientists

David Attenborough (born 1926)		Sir David is an English broadcaster and naturalist. He has made many famous wildlife programmes. He was knighted in 1985.
Jane Goodall (born 1934)		Jane Goodall is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years. She is considered to be the world expert on chimpanzees and their behaviour.

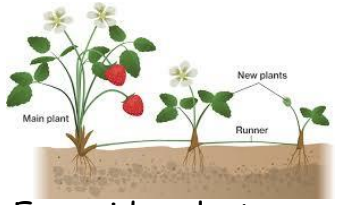
Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually

Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.



E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

Asesxual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.



E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

What I should already know

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

By the end of this unit

- 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
- Know about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists e.g. David Attenborough and Jane Goodall.
- Know about different types of reproduction, including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants, and sexual reproduction in animals.

Vocabulary

Life cycle	This shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce.
Reproduction	As part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce. There is sexual and asexual reproduction.
Sexual reproduction	Both the male and female are needed. Most animals reproduce sexually.
Asexual reproduction	Only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria.
Fertilise	In animals: When the male sperm reaches the female egg. In plants: When the male pollen reaches the female ovule.
Metamorphosis	A major change from one form to another in the life cycle of some animals when they change from young to an adult.
Runner	A long stem of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place.
Bulb	A round root of some plants from which the plant grows.
Cutting	A piece, such as a roof, stem or leaf cut from a plant and used to grow another plant of the same type.
Tuber	A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow.