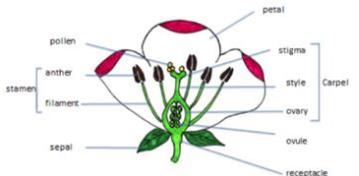


Year 5		Autumn 1		Living things and their habitats		The Natural World: All living things are interconnected in some way.	
<u>amphibian: a cold blooded vertebrate animal that is born in water and can live both on land and in water such as frogs, toads and salamanders.</u>		<u>mammal: a warm blooded vertebrate animal with fur or hair on its skin. Mammal mothers produce milk to feed their babies and typically give birth to live young, not eggs.</u>		<u>metamorphosis: when a living thing develops and changes into something completely different as they grow such as the changing of a caterpillar into a butterfly.</u>		<u>pollination: the process of transferring pollen from one plant to another that allows plants to reproduce.</u>	
<u>insect: a small cold blooded invertebrate animal that has a three-part body, six legs and usually two pairs of wings.</u>		<u>bird: a warm blooded, egg-laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings, a beak, and typically the ability to fly.</u>		<u>life cycle: the sequence of changes that a living thing goes through from the beginning of its life until death.</u>		<u>fertilisation: occurs after pollination. It involves pollen travelling to the ovary, joining the ovules (egg cells) to make seeds.</u>	
Statutory words:				<u>gestation: the time that a mammal carries her babies inside her body before giving birth.</u>		<u>clones: an identical copy of a living thing.</u>	
competition	develop	environment	opportunity	<u>reproduce: the process by which living things create young or offspring.</u>		<u>seed dispersal: the spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.</u>	
recognise	sufficient	variety	vegetable				

How do plants reproduce?

How does the life cycle of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird differ?

The parts of a flower	Sexual reproduction in plants (2 parents)	Asexual reproduction in plants (1 parent)	Seed dispersal	Life cycle of a mammal	Life cycle of an insect
 <p>Petals attract insects. Sepals protect the flower whilst it is still in bud. The receptacle is the thickened top part of the stem from which the flower organs grow. <u>The stamen is the male part of the flower and its job is to make pollen.</u> It is made up of the anther (releases pollen) and the filament (thin stalk that holds up the anther). <u>The carpel is the female part of the flower</u> and it is made up of the stigma (catches the pollen grains), the style (stalk that raises the stigma away from the plant) and the ovary (which contains ovules which develop into seeds upon fertilisation).</p>	 <p>Pollen is carried by <u>insects or wind</u> from one flower to another. This is pollination. <u>Pollen from one flower reaches the carpel of a new flower onto the stigma and then travels down to the ovary where it fertilises the egg cells (ovules) to make seeds in the ovary.</u> This is fertilisation. The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This is called seed dispersal. Some of the seeds will grow into new plants.</p>	 <p>Unlike sexual reproduction which needs 2 parent plants, asexual reproduction only needs 1 parent plant to make new seeds. <u>They produce identical copies (clones) of themselves.</u> Plants can reproduce asexually in a number of different ways. Some plants produce bulbs (like daffodils), some produce tubers (like potatoes) and some produce runners (like strawberries).</p>	 <p><u>Seed dispersal can happen by:</u> <u>Wind</u> – some seeds are very light and many have hairy growths, which act like little parachutes. <u>Animals</u> – some seeds are eaten and then dispersed through their droppings or are caught onto the animal's fur and carried away. <u>Water</u> – some seeds are buoyant and can float in water for long distances. <u>Explosion</u> – some plants have pods that explode when ripe and shoot out the seeds.</p>	<p>Life cycle of a mammal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>During gestation</u>, the embryo grows inside the mother. 2) Young – main period of growth and developing independence. 3) Adult – independent adult usually seeks company from the opposite sex and mates. Adult female nurses their young. <p>Life cycle of an amphibian</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Female lays eggs</u> which are fertilised by the male. 2) Tadpole hatches from the egg and breathes through gills. 3) It grows front legs and tail shortens. 4) It grows fins and a stronger tail. Then it develops lungs and hind legs. 5) The tail disappears and after 2-4 years, becomes an adult, when it can lay eggs. 	<p>Life cycle of an insect</p> <p><u>Most insects undergo complete metamorphosis.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Eggs are laid by the female insect. 2) The eggs hatch into larva. 3) The larva transforms completely inside the pupa. 4) The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures. <p>Life cycle of a bird</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Eggs are laid by the mother</u> and the mother and father care for the egg until it hatches. 2) Mother and father feed the young bird until it is old enough to fly and find its own food. 3) Independent adult usually seeks company from the opposite sex and mates.