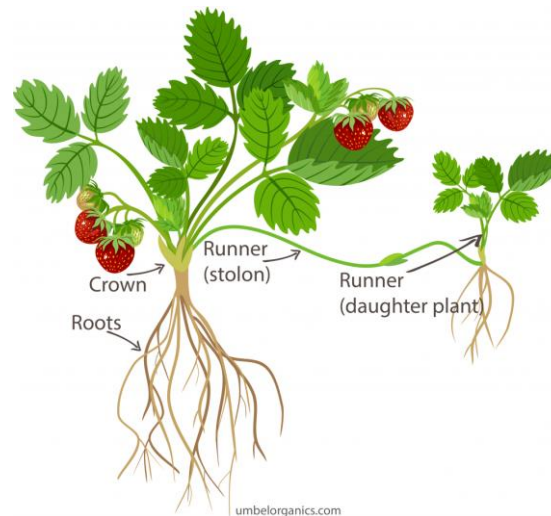
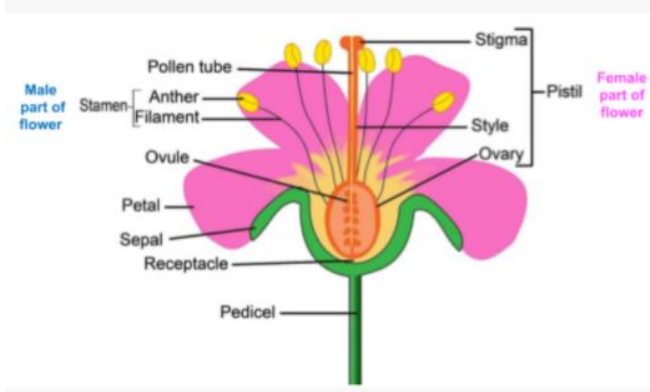


Year 5 - Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

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



Sexual reproduction of a plant

- The **stamen** is the male part of the flower which holds pollen
- The **carpel** is the female part of the flower which contains eggs
- Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another plant. This is called **pollination**.
- Plants rely on bees or other insects to carry their pollen, which some pollen floats in the wind
- After pollination, the pollen grain and the egg join together, **fertilisation**
- The fertilised egg will develop into a seed

Asexual reproduction of a plant

- **Plant cuttings:** some plant stems can grow if they are planted in the correct conditions. This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant
- **Runners:** Some plants, like strawberries, grow runners which have new plants on the end. These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown
- **Bulbs:** Other plants, such as onions, produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted. The bulbs form under the soil.

Animal Life Cycles:

Mammals:

- Develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years
- Female gives birth to young
- Live young are born
- Young looks like adult
- Female provides milk for young

Amphibians:

- Eggs laid in water
- Young go through different forms before looking like an adult
- No parental care

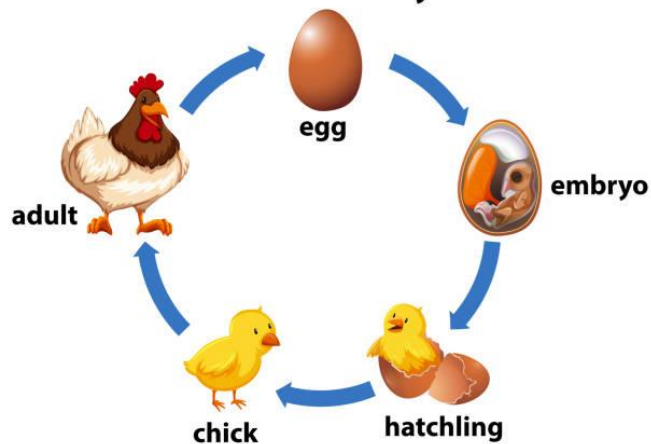
Insects:

- Eggs laid and then hatch
- Some grow to adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult

Birds:

- Eggs laid in a nest
- Young hatches from an egg
- Parental care after hatching

Chicken Life Cycle



Focus Scientists

Sir David Attenborough	A naturalist, who has dedicated his life to the study of natural history
Jane Goodall	A behaviourist, who is best known for her 60 year research on social interactions of wild chimpanzees

