



Year 5 – Living things and their habitats

Living things that reproduce asexually include bacteria, mould, algae and fungi. They reproduce by themselves!





















ROCKET WORDS

– learn these words and their definitions

Key Word	Definition
monotremes	A group of mammals that lay eggs but also feed their babies with milk
marsupials	A group of mammals that carry their newborn young in a flap or pouch.
insect	An invertebrate that has 6 legs and usually one or two pairs of wings.
metamorphosis	An relatively abrupt change in an animal's body (insect or amphibian) from an immature to an adult form
naturalist	A scientist that studies the natural world

Animal life cycles

Animals reproduce in many different ways:

Mammal (E.g. dogs, dolphins, elephants, humans)	Amphibian (E.g. frogs, salamanders, toads, newts)	Insect (butterflies, ladybirds, flies, beetles)	Bird (E.g. chickens, penguins, hawks)
<p>An embryo grows inside the mother, where it receives food and oxygen. </p> <p>Infants are dependent on their parents and drink milk from the mother. </p> <p>Independent adults usually seek company from the opposite sex and mate. </p> <p>Monotremes are the only mammals that lay eggs. E.g. platypuses </p> <p>Marsupials are mammals that carry young in a pouch. </p>	<p>A female lays soft eggs in water, which are then fertilised by the male. </p> <p>After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the eggs. </p> <p>The tadpoles swim and eat plants. They breathe through gills. </p> <p>The tadpoles grow legs, develop lungs and the tails shorten to become a froglet. </p> <p>The tails disappear and it starts to eat insects instead of plants. </p>	<p>The female lays eggs on leaves or branches. </p> <p>The eggs hatch into larva e.g. caterpillars, maggots or grubs. </p> <p>The larva forms a pupa (hard case) around itself. Inside the pupa, the insect metamorphoses (changes) into an adult. </p> <p>The adult, breaks out of the pupa and matures. </p> <p>Some insects perform incomplete metamorphosis: the eggs hatch into nymphs, which shed a skin to become adults. E.g. dragonflies and grasshoppers. </p>	<p>Fertilised eggs with hard shells are laid by the mothers. These are cared for by one or both parents until they hatch. </p> <p>The young chick is fed by the parents until it is old enough to find food. </p> <p>Independent adults seek the company of the opposite sex and mate. </p>

Plant life-cycles

Sexual reproduction in plants



Most plants contain both male sex cells (**pollen**) and female sex cells (**ovules**) but most plants can't fertilise themselves.

1. Wind and insects transfer the pollen from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another plant (**pollination**).
2. The pollen then travels down the style and fuses with the ovules (**fertilisation**).

Asexual reproduction in plants



Some plants can grow into new plants without pollen or an egg. Instead, a whole new plant grows from a little bit of the parent plant. E.g. by taking **cuttings** (**propagation**) or from **tubers** (e.g. potatoes) and **bulbs** (e.g. daffodils).

Naturalists and animal behaviourists

Both Sir David Attenborough and Dame Jane Goodall are leading **naturalists**, and study living things. They both present the life of animals on earth and have made **important documentaries** so we can learn about the world around us.

They have both been awarded honours by the Queen because of their impact on the world!



David Attenborough



Jane Goodhall