



Topic: Living things – life-cycles

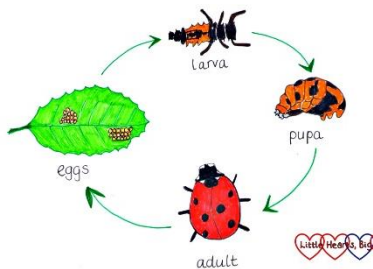
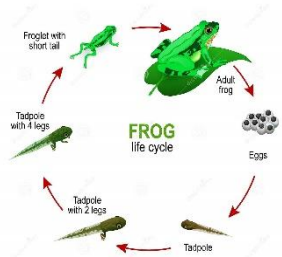
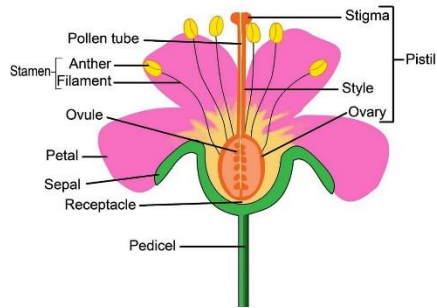
Year:5

Strand: Biology

What Should I Already Know?

- Name a variety of flowering plants
- Identify mammals, reptiles, birds and amphibians
- Describe animal habitats and food chains
- Know requirements for plants to grow and succeed

Diagrams



Main Information

1. Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.
2. Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.
3. Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.
4. Insects such as beetles lay eggs which hatch into larvae and develop after complete metamorphosis. Some develop through nymphal stages, incomplete metamorphosis.
5. Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.
6. Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule. Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

Vocabulary

<b>asexual reproduction</b>	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
<b>fertilise</b>	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
<b>gestation</b>	The length of a pregnancy.
<b>life cycle</b>	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
<b>metamorphosis</b>	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
<b>pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
<b>reproduction</b>	The process of new living things being made.
<b>sexual reproduction</b>	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.
<b>Nymphal stage</b>	Stages through incomplete metamorphosis where nymph grows and sheds skin
Stamen	Male part of a flowering plant which produces pollen
Carpel	Female part of a flowering plant that produces ovules

1. All mammals -	Start	End
Lay eggs		
Have hair or fur		
Metamorphosise		
Are cold blooded		

2. Which stage is not part of an insect's life-cycle?	Start	End
Lay eggs		
Metamorphosis		
Give birth to live young		
Larval or nymphal phases		

3. Which animals lay eggs in water?	Start	End
Reptiles		
Mammals		
Insects		
Amphibians		

4. To fledge means -	Start	End
To grow legs		
To grow wings		
To grow feathers ready to fly		
To change into an adult		

5. A caterpillar becomes a butterfly. This is called -	Start	End
Complete metamorphosis		
Incomplete metamorphosis		
Growing		
puberty		

6. The male part of a flower is called -	Start	End
Stigma		
Petal		
Sepal		
Stamen		

7. Insects carry pollen from one flower to another, this is -	Start	End
Transportation		
Photosynthesis		
Pollination		
Fertilisation		

8. Asexual reproduction creates	Start	End
New plants identical to parent plant		
Seeds		
Pollen		
New plants different to parent plant		

9. Which of these are <b>not</b> female parts of a plant	Start	End
Stamen		
Stigma		
Anther		
Ovule		