· ·	ows how things are
born, h	
	ow they grow and how
they re	oroduce.
reproduction As part	of their life cycle plants
and ani	mals reproduce.
There is	s sexual and asexual
reprodu	
	e male and female are
	. Most animals
	ice sexually.
I -	e parent is needed.
1 -	curs mostly in plants
and bac	
fertilise In anim	u.u.
	he male sperm reaches
	ale egg.
In plant	
	he male pollen reaches
-	ale ovule.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	change from one form
	her in the life cycle of
	nimals when they
adult.	from young to an
	tem of a plant that
	long the ground in
	put down roots in a
new pla	-
	, such as a roof, stem or
	from a plant and used
	another plant of the
same ty	•
	en underground stem
	of a plant from which
	ints can grow.

Living things and their habitats – Year 5

Significant scientists	
David Attenborough	Sir David is an English
(born 1926)	broadcaster and
	naturalist.
	He has made many
	famous wildlife
	programmes. He was
	knighted in 1985.
Lucy Evelyn	Lucy Cheesman was a
Cheesman	British entomologist
(1881-1969)	(someone who studies
	insects) and traveller. She
	collected over 70,000
	specimens of insects,
	plants and other animals.

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually

Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.	stigma pollination anther style style ovary E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato
Asesxual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.	New plants Runner E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

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