

# Year 5: Living Things and Their Habitats

## WHAT?

### REPRODUCTION AND LIFE CYCLES:

#### The function of different parts of flowers:

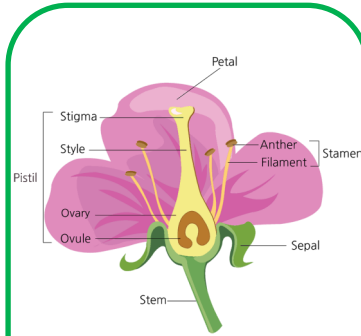
The petal is the part of the flower that is usually very colourful.

The stamen is the part of the flower that produces pollen.

The stamen is made of a slender filament which supports the anther.

The anther is the part of the plant where pollen is produced.

The pistil is the part of the plant that contains the ovule, which produces seeds.



#### Reproduction in plants:

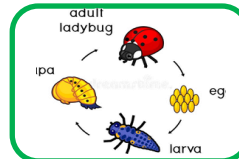
Germination is the process by which a plant begins to grow from a seed. This is when roots form under the soil and the stem, leaves and flower emerge above the soil.

Pollen produced in a flower is carried by insects or blown by the wind to another flower. This process is called pollination.

When pollen reaches another flower, it travels to the ovary where it fertilises the egg cells to make seeds. This is called fertilisation.

Seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This is called dispersal and some seeds will grow into new plants.

#### Life Cycles of Insects:



In insects a fertilised egg develops outside of the body.

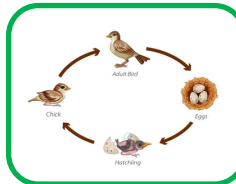
When the egg hatches, it hatches without wings in a form called larva (e.g. caterpillar).

The larva will then become a pupa (chrysalis) inside a protective cocoon.

The pupa will then metamorphose into an adult form of the animal (e.g. butterfly).

#### Life Cycles of Birds:

In birds, a fertilised egg will develop outside of the body and hatch in a nest.

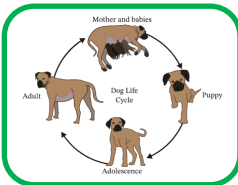


Birds are fed by their parents until they are ready to fly and scavenge for themselves.

Birds eventually leave their nests in order to begin the life cycle again.

Life cycles are a continual event for all living things until they become extinct and show all the stages of life.

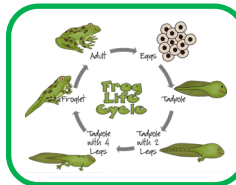
#### Life Cycles of Mammals:



In most mammals, a fertilised egg develops in the womb in to an embryo, which develops from there into a baby.

Baby animals, including humans, are fed on milk before being weaned and eating food they have adapted to survive on.

#### Life Cycles of Amphibians:



In amphibians a fertilised egg develops outside of the body.

The egg will develop into a tadpole, which later develop the adult features of the animal.

## KEY VOCABULARY:



**ANTHER:** the part of a stamen that contains the pollen



**FERTILISATION:** cause an egg to develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material



**LARVA:** the active immature form of an insect, especially one that differs greatly from the adult and forms the stage between egg and pupa



**PETAL:** each of the segments of a flower which are modified leaves and typically coloured



**PUPA:** an insect in its inactive immature form between larva and adult



**CHRYSALIS:** the middle stage of a butterfly's metamorphosis between the larvae (caterpillar) and adult stage (butterfly)



**FILAMENT:** the thin stalk that supports the anther in the male portion of the flower



**METAMORPHOSE:** the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages



**PISTIL:** the female organs of a flower, comprising the stigma, style, and ovary



**STAMEN:** the male fertilising organ of a flower



**COCOON:** the silky case spun by the larvae of many insects for protection as pupae



**FLOWER:** part of a plant that's brightly coloured and grows at the end of the stem



**OVARY:** a female reproductive organ in which eggs are produced



**POLLEN:** the fine powdery substance, typically yellow, found in flowers



**WEANED:** accustom an infant to food other than its mother's milk



**DISPERSAL:** seeds scattered, separated, or spread through a large area



**GERMINATION:** to develop or grow a plant from a seed



**OVULE:** the part of the ovary of seed plants that contains the female cell and after fertilisation becomes the seed



**POLLINATION:** the transfer of pollen to a flower or plant to allow fertilisation



**WOMB:** also known as a uterus - where the foetus develops and grows