



Y5

# Living things and their habitats

organiser

## How do plants reproduce?



bulb



runner



tuber

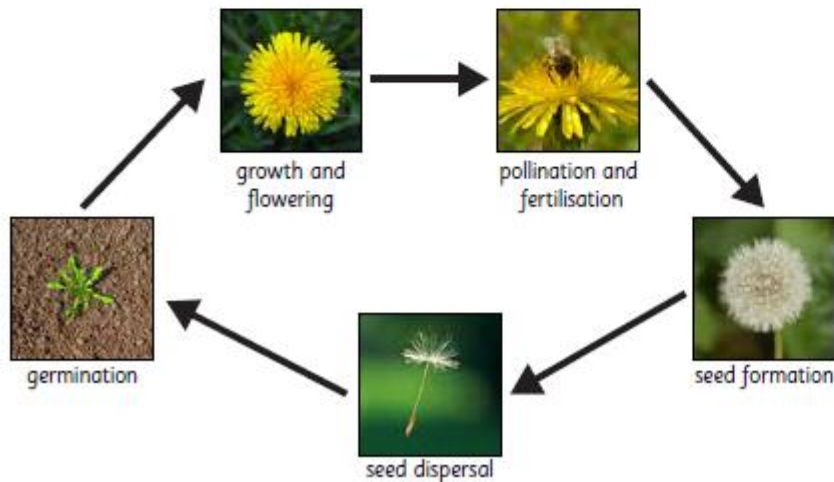
Some plants **reproduce** by making seeds from flowers. Others don't need flowers. They grow new plants from specialised parts of their roots, stems or leaves. This is called **asexual reproduction** and involves only one parent plant. The **offspring** will be a **clone** of the parent plant.

## How do flowering plants reproduce?



Flowering plants reproduce through **sexual reproduction**, which involves two parent plants. **Pollen** from one plant is transferred to another, often by wind or insects. After **fertilisation**, a seed begins to develop in the ovary. This seed can grow into a new plant.

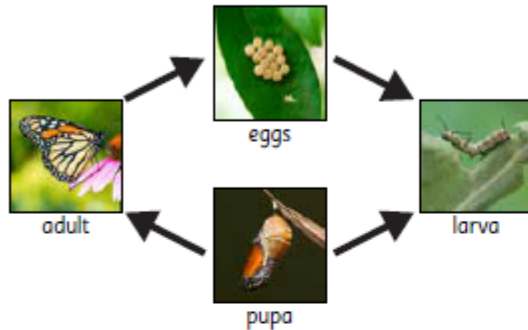
## What are the stages in the life cycle of a flowering plant?



## Key vocabulary

<b>bulb</b> 	<b>characteristic</b> 	<b>disperse</b> 	<b>dormant</b> 	<b>flowering plant</b> 
<b>independent</b> 	<b>insect</b> 	<b>nurture</b> 	<b>offspring</b> 	<b>reproduce</b> 
<b>seed</b> 	<b>survive</b> 	<b>variable</b> 		

## Life cycle of an insect



An insect begins life as an egg and goes through big changes as it grows. The larva looks very different from the adult. This transformation is called metamorphosis.

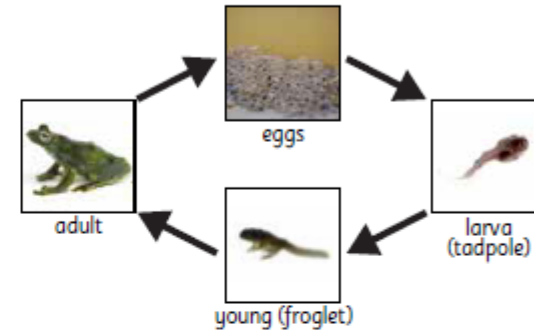
### Similarities

Both insects and amphibians begin life as eggs. As they grow, their bodies change shape and form. Their young stages look very different from the adults. This change is called metamorphosis.

### Differences

Insects go through complete metamorphosis, in which each stage looks very different from the next. Amphibians change gradually, with young forms slowly developing into adults.

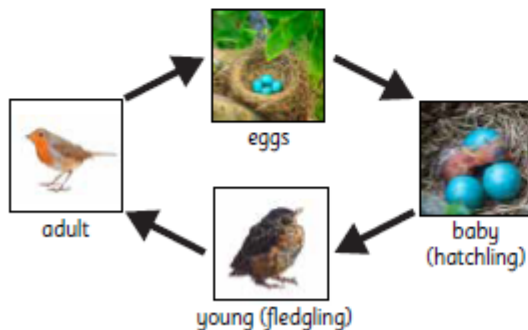
## Life cycle of an amphibian



An amphibian starts life in water and slowly changes as it grows. The young larval stage looks different from the adult, which lives on land. This gradual change is called metamorphosis.

## Comparing life cycles

## Life cycle of a bird



A bird's life cycle begins with an egg, then hatches into a chick, grows into a young bird, and finally becomes an adult that can lay eggs and start the cycle again.

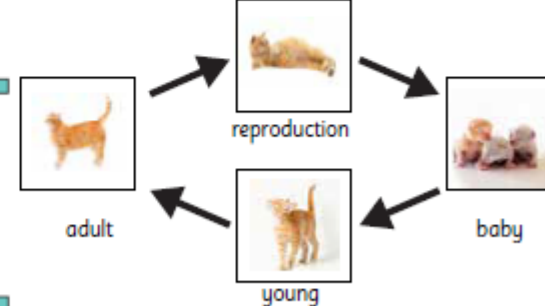
### Similarities

Birds and mammals give birth or hatch looking like smaller versions of the adult. They feed and care for their young, helping them grow and learn. This support gives the young a better chance of survival.

### Differences

Birds lay eggs, while most mammals give birth to live young. In both groups, adults feed and care for their young after hatching or birth. In mammals, the female produces milk to feed the baby.

## Life cycle of a mammal



A mammal's life cycle begins with a baby. The parent gives birth to live young, which grow into young animals and then become adults. Adult mammals can give birth to new babies, and the cycle starts again.