

## Living Things and Their Habitats

### What I already know:

- I can identify the parts of a flower.
- I can classify living things and understand what makes vertebrates and invertebrates different.

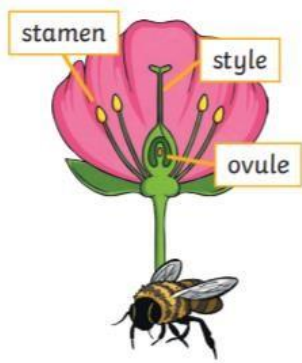
<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
vertebrate	Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
invertebrate	Invertebrates are animals that don't have a backbone.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.
species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

### Reproduction in mammals

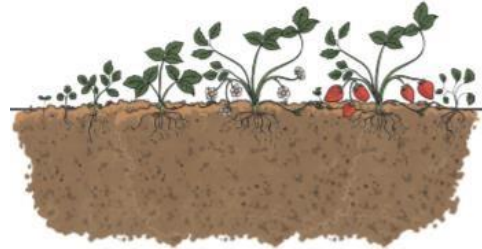
- Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.
- The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the female sex cells.
- The fertilised cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born.





## Plants

- 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 potatoes, spider plants and daffodils, use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



## Life cycles

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians, such as frogs, are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.



Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

