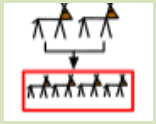
Year 5 - Summer 1 and Summer 2 - Livings Things and their Habitats

Key Vocabulary

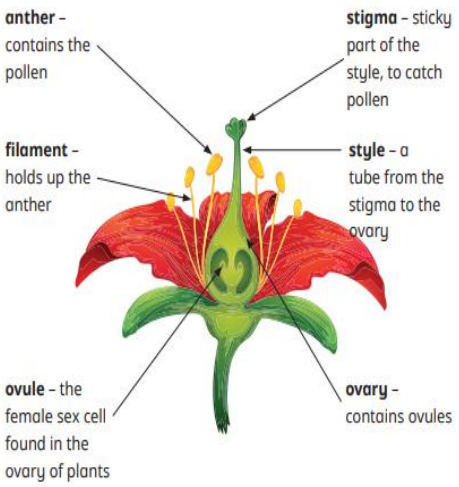
mammals 	type of vertebrate - animals that give birth to live young & feeds them milk, breathes with lungs and has body hair or fur.
birds 	type of vertebrate - animals that fly, have feathers & wings and lay eggs
amphibians 	type of vertebrate - an animal that can live in and out of water, lays eggs and has damp skin
insects 	A type of invertebrate - insects are small animals with six legs and a hard outer shell called an exoskeleton. Most have wings and antennae.
offspring 	the young born of living organisms, produced either by a single organism or, in the case of sexual reproduction, two organisms
Sexual reproduction 	two parents are needed to make an offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent
asexual reproduction 	one parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent
metamorphosis 	an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
fertilisation	The action of fusing the male and female cells in order to develop an egg.
life cycle 	The changes living things go through to become an adult.

Life cycles

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.

Influential Individual: David Attenborough

Parts of a flowering plant



A flowering plant produces flowers in order to reproduce. Their flowers develop into fruits and seeds after pollination and fertilisation. A non-flowering plant do not use flowers to reproduce.