



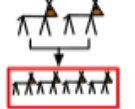
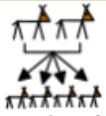





Year 5 - Summer 1 and Summer 2 - Living Things and their Habitats



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

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.

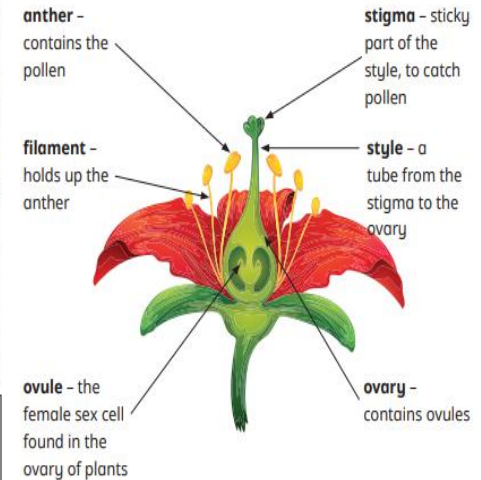


Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.



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.

