

I learned a bit about this
in Year 2 and Year 4!

Year 5 Science Knowledge Organiser

Living Things and their Habitats

Key Knowledge

All living things change from birth to death. This is called a **life cycle**. Life cycles typically follow 4 stages: **birth**, **growth**, **reproduction** and **death**. The length of each stage of a life cycle changes from species to species.

Some animals grow into bigger versions of what they looked like when they were born. Others change completely during their life cycle. This is called **metamorphosis**.

In order for a species to continue to thrive and not become extinct, reproduction is an important stage in the life cycle. Many animals need a male and a female to reproduce. This is because they need an egg and a sperm in order to create a baby. The egg can be inside the female or it can be laid and fertilised later.

Some living things are able to reproduce with just one parent. This is called **asexual reproduction**.

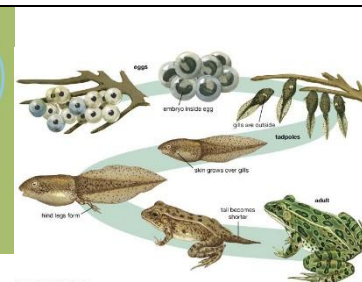
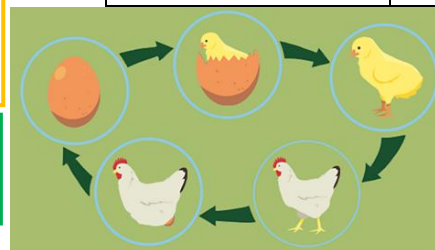
Flowering plants also reproduce. However, they already contain both male and female parts so are able to reproduce asexually. The parts of a plant used for reproduction are called **sexual organs**.

Flowering plants can be fertilised when pollen is moved from the male part to the female part of the plant. This can be because of the wind or because of insects/animals.

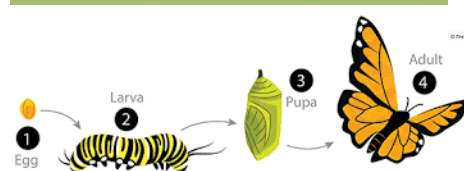
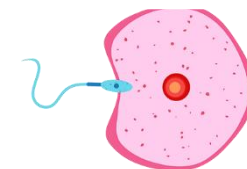
Reproduction in plants can look different. Some will produce seeds which will **germinate** (grow) into new plants, others produce **bulbs** and some plants produce **tubers** (roots).

Key Vocabulary

Reproduction	When an animal or plant has offspring (babies).
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of plants or animals join together to make a baby.
Gestation	The time that a baby is growing before it is born. This can be inside a mother or inside an egg.
Sexual Reproduction	Reproduction that needs 2 parents – a male and female.
Asexual Reproduction	Reproduction that only needs 1 parent.
Pollination	When pollen is transferred to the stigma or ovule to create a new plant.
Cross Pollination	When pollen from one plant fertilises a different plant.



A sperm entering an egg cell



Bees and butterflies help pollinate plants.

