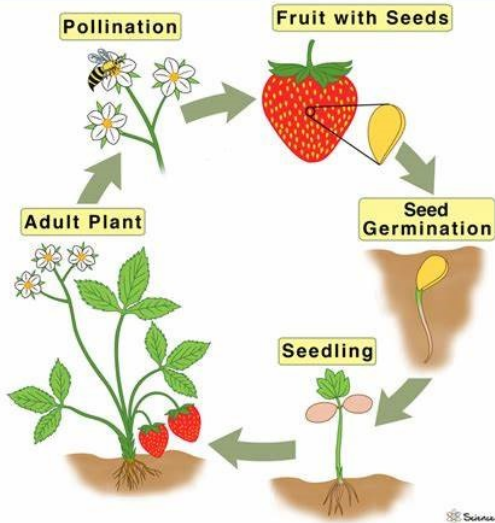


Year 5: Living Things and Their Habitats

LIFE-CYCLES

Plant Life Cycle



All organisms (living things) will go through different stages in their lives. They will have to grow to maturity, where they are capable of reproducing. They will then produce new specimens of their species and the cycle will continue.

KEY VOCABULARY:



Mammal: Warm-blooded vertebrates that have fur or hair. Females feed the young with milk.



Plants: Organisms that absorb water through roots and convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis.



Amphibian: Animals that have gills as larvae then develop lungs to live on land as they grow.



Sexual Reproduction: The production of a new organism from the fusion of a male and female sex cell.



Insect: Invertebrates with six legs and a hard exo-skeleton. Usually with two pairs of wings.



Asexual Reproduction: The production of a new organism from a single organism without the fusing of sex cells.

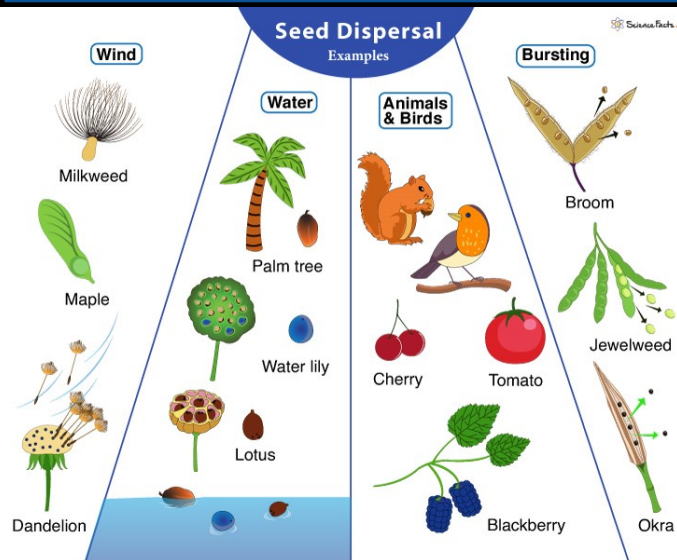


Bird: Warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrates. Have a covering of feathers, a beak and are usually able to fly.



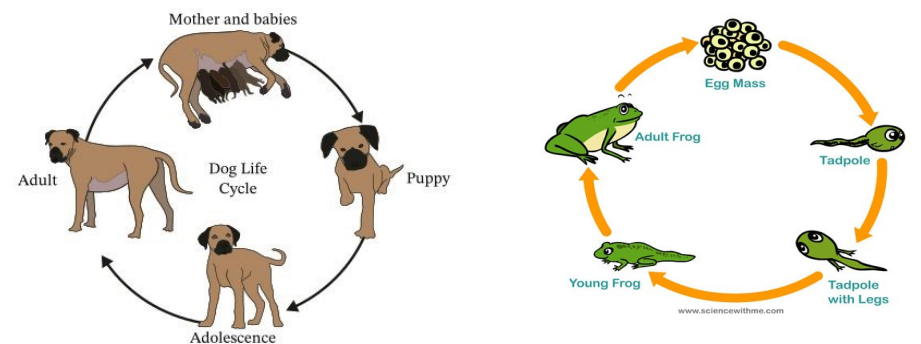
Life Cycle: the series of changes in the life of an organism from conception to death, including reproduction.

SEED DISPERSAL



Plants employ a range of different methods to send their seeds far away from them. This is to ensure that the new organism does not have to compete with its parent(s) for sunlight and water. If the seeds all landed directly under the plant, they would never germinate (start to grow) as there would not be enough sunlight.

ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES



Different classes of animals go through different stages in their life cycles. Mammals, fish, birds and lizards are born resembling their parents and grow until they reach maturity. Amphibians and arthropods begin life in a larval stage, then go through a metamorphosis to reach their mature form.