





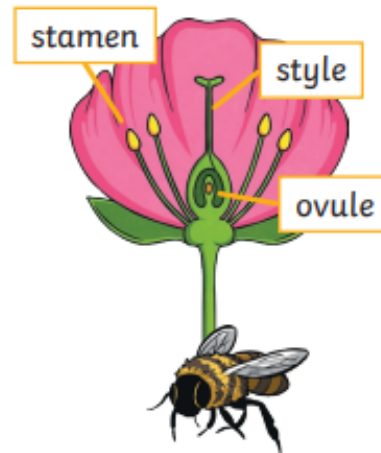
Year 5 Science—Living Things

Key Vocabulary			
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.	Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.	
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.	Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.	
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.	Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.	
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction .	Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.	
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.		

Year 5 Science—Living Things

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



Parts of a Plant

