

Key Vocabulary:

Life cycle – the stages an organism e.g. animal, insect or plant passes through during their life time

Mammal – warm blooded vertebrates which have hair or fur. They feed their babies milk

Amphibian – Cold blooded vertebrate that is born in water and breathes through gills. They lays eggs and have moist, slimy skin

Insect – a class of invertebrates that hatch from eggs. Their body is divided into three parts (head, thorax, and abdomen)

Arachnid – a group of arthropods that include spiders, ticks, mites, scorpions and harvest men. Scientists estimate that there are more than 100,000 species of arachnid alive today

Bird – a class of vertebrates, meaning having a backbone. They are warm-blooded and lay eggs. Their bodies are covered with feathers and they have wings

Life process – The seven processes every living thing has in common (**MRS GREN**)

Reproduction – The biological process by which new individual organisms (offspring) are produced from their parents

Plants

- 1.) GERMINATION – seeds grow
- 2.) ROOTS GROW - underground
- 3.) STEM and LEAVES - over ground
- 4.) POLLEN – used to make seeds
- 5.) SEEDS SPREAD – the cycle re-starts.



Holy Family Halewood Year 5 & 6 Science Living Things & Their Habitats



Learning Objectives:

- To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants & animals

Mammals

- 1.) **Gestation** – An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.
- 2.) **Young** – Growth and development is independent from parents.
- 3.) **Independent Adult** – Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



Amphibians

- 1.) **Eggs** – Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.
- 2.) **Tadpole** – After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.
- 3.) **Jumps on Land** – Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.
- 4.) **Grows fins and hind legs** – Develops lungs and stringer tail.
- 5.) **Adult Frog** – Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.

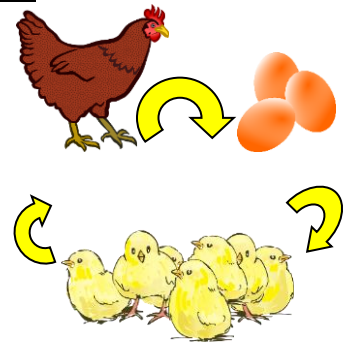


Insects

- 1.) **Eggs** – laid by the female insect.
- 2.) **Larva** – Eggs hatch and larva is born. It looks different to its adult self (e.g. caterpillar/maggots).
- 3.) **Pupa** – When the larva moults for the last time, a pupa is formed. It acts as a camouflaged, protective shell for the larva to transform.
- 4.) **Adult** – The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.



Birds



Did you know?

Some insects go through *metamorphosis* where young and adult look different