



LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

How do plants make copies of themselves ?

Lesson 1 Identify and classify the parts of a plant used in reproduction.

What is the female part of a flower called?



Carpel, stigma, stamen, anther, filament, pollen, style, ovary

Lesson 2. seed dispersal.

Name the methods of dispersal



Seed, seed dispersal, wind, water, animal

Lesson 3 asexual reproduction of plants.

What are the disadvantages of asexual reproduction?



Reproduction, tubers, asexual, genes, replica

Reproduction in plants

Plants contain both male and female cells. Some need to be pollinated in order to be fertilised. Others use asexual reproduction to reproduce.

Common Flower Parts



Birds and Reptiles

Most birds and reptiles are born when the mother lays eggs and incubates them until they are ready to hatch. Once the egg is hatched, the baby is looked after by the mother before leaving the nest.

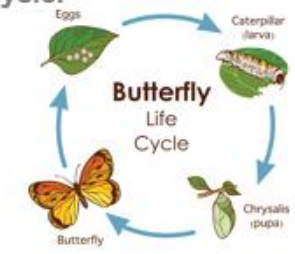
Important People

David Attenborough and Jane Goodall study living things. They present the life of animals on earth and have made important documentaries so we can learn about the world around us.



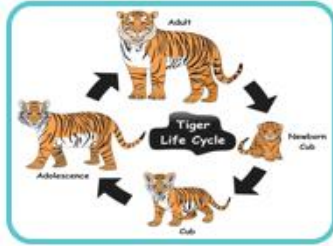
Metamorphosis

Amphibians are a bit different. Many are born live or underwater. They complete a metamorphosis as adults and can live and breathe on land. Metamorphosis is the change in body form and habits during the life cycle.



Mammals

Mammals reproduce and give birth to live young. They can be either placental, monotreme or marsupial.



Careers connected this topic

Zoologist, biologist, vet

Year 5

Spring 1

Lesson 4 Comparing mammal and amphibian lifecycles.

What are the disadvantages of asexual reproduction?



Mammal, amphibian, metamorphosis, sexual, change

Lesson 5 comparing insect and bird lifecycles.



Bird, insect, egg, lifecycle, gestation

Lesson 6 Double page spread

Can you explain all you have learned from this topic?

Vocab-all words from previous lessons.