

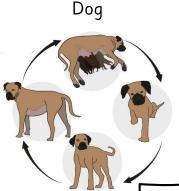
SCIENCE

INTRODUCE Living things and their habitats

Year ____ Term

Mammals

- sexual reproduction
- give birth to live babies
- babies fed with mother's milk
- young grow bigger
- adolescents mature into adults



Frog

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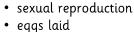
Amphibians

- sexual reproduction
- eggs laid in water
- embryos form in eggs
- larvae hatch with gills
- all amphibian larvae called tadpoles
- physically change as they mature
- grow legs and lungs
- young grow into adults

Insect

Animals

Ladybird



- now <mark>larvae</mark> hatch
- larva feed and grow
- transform into a <mark>pupa</mark>
- a biochemical change occurs
- body of the larva broken down and reformed into an adult
- · hatch from pupa as an adult



- sexual reproduction
- lay eggs
- most eggs kept warm in a nest
- an embryo grows from fertilised eggs
- unfertilised eggs don't produce chicks
- · chicks hatch
- young grow more feathers
- mature into adults



Chicken

insects and amphibians go through a transformational change called metamorphosis

meta morph osis

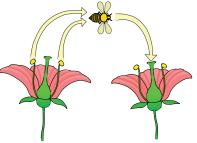
change shape action or state

sexual reproduction

makes a version of itself (not identical)

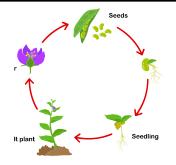
both male and female parents needed
flowers have the parts to

flowers have the parts to combine genetic information (pollen - sex cells)



Greek:

sexual reproduction pollination



plant life cycle

<u>asexual</u> reproduction (prefix a = not or without)

asexual means **not**

sexual reproduction and only one plant needed

| <mark>clone</mark> = identical version



thickened
underground part
of the stem a store of nutrients
|
able to grow into
an identical plant

Plants

runner

specialised stem that extends from a plant called a <mark>stolon</mark>

above ground and produces an identical plant



rhizome

a continuous underground stem that grows new shoots at intervals



bulb |

an underground store of nutrients | can grow into new plants

