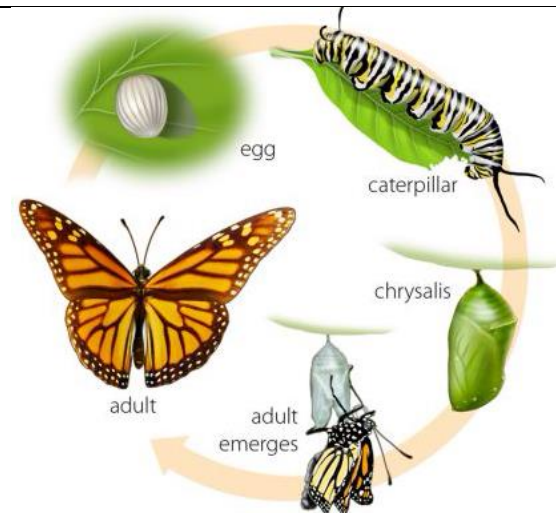


Year 5 - Living things and their habitat.

A butterfly starts its life as an egg, which hatches into a caterpillar. Eventually, the caterpillar forms a chrysalis. Inside the chrysalis, it undergoes **metamorphosis**, before emerging as an adult butterfly.



Birds lay eggs. Eggs are fertilized inside the female bird. Chicks grow inside fertilized eggs and eventually hatch. Some fish reproduce in the same way.

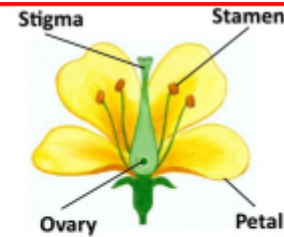


Reproduction in plants.

Plants contain both female and male sex cells.

Sexual reproduction of a plant

- The **stamen** is the male part of the flower which holds pollen
- The **carpel** is the female part of the flower which contains eggs.
- **Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another plant.** This is called **pollination**. Plants rely on bees or other insects to carry their pollen while some pollen floats in the wind.
- After pollination, the **pollen grain and the egg join together, fertilisation.**
- The **fertilised egg will develop into a seed.**



Asexual reproduction of a plant

Plant cuttings: Some plants **stems can grow roots if they are planted in the correct conditions, such as geraniums.** This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant.

Runners: Some plants, like strawberry plants, **grow runners which have new plants on the end.** These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown.

Bulbs: Other plants (onions, daffodils, garlic and tulips) **produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted.** The **bulbs form under the soil.** This helps the plant to survive during the winter months.

Asexual reproduction

offspring obtain all of their information from just one individual (one parent).

Pollination

the transference of pollen to a flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. Happens in sexual reproduction

Life Cycles

the series of changes that an animal or plant goes through from the beginning to the end of its life.

Frogs also undergo metamorphosis



