



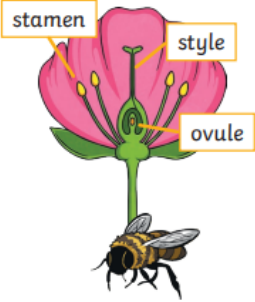
Year 5 Knowledge organiser
Spring 2—Reproductive cycles

Vocabulary

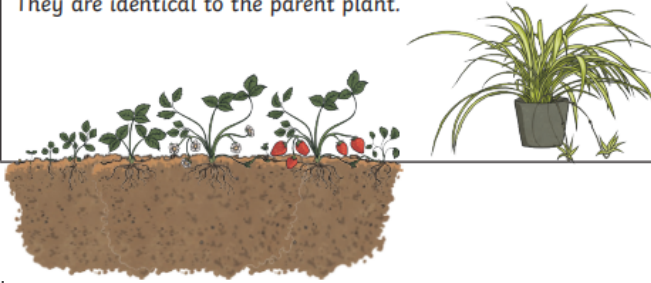
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction .
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.

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.




Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.




Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



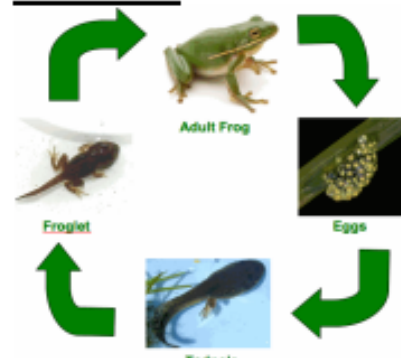
REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

- 1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals).
- 2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.
- 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:

AMPHIBIAN



BIRD

