St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School
Knowledge Organisers

Year Group: Year 5

Topic: Life Cycles

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Life cycle – the stages a living thing goes through in its life

Reproduction – the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself

Asexual reproduction – offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents

Sexual reproduction – offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both

Genes – carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)

Offspring – a person's child or children

Inherit – receive from one's parents

Amphibian – a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts

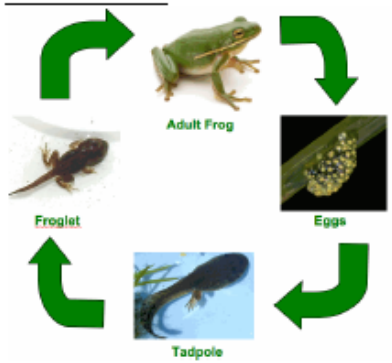
Bird – a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak

Insect – a small animal that has 6 legs

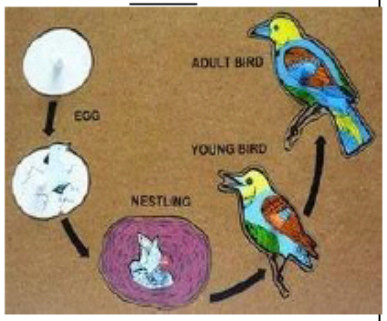
Mammal – a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young

EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:

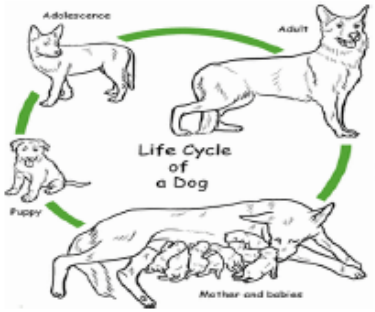
AMPHIBIAN



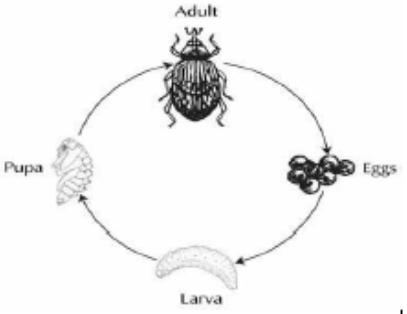
BIRD



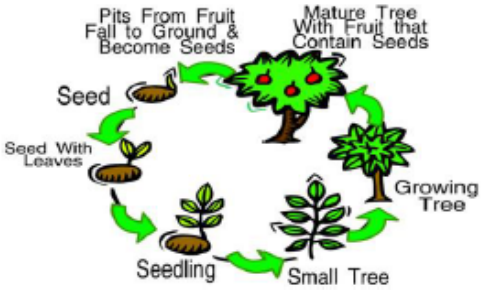
MAMMAL



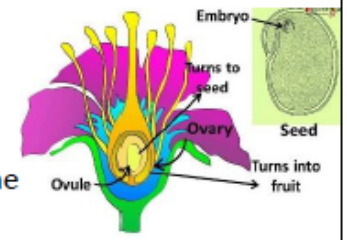
INSECT



PLANT



REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS



Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. The pollen travels to the ovary where fertilisation occurs and seeds are made. Seeds are dispersed by animals or the wind and some seeds will grow into new plants.

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.