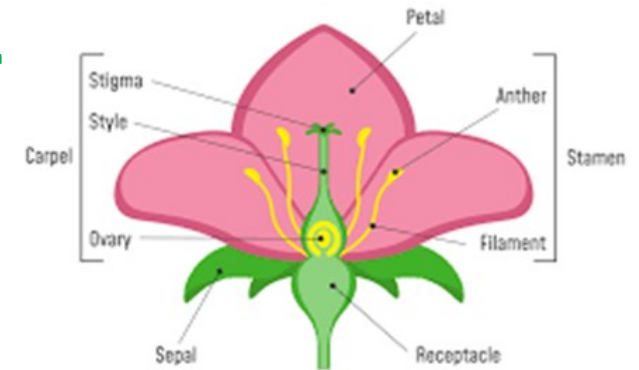


# Science—Living things and their habitats

## Year 5—Pentecost Term 1

<b>Mammal</b>	<b>Warm blooded animal fed milk by its mother.</b>
<b>Amphibian</b>	<b>Cold blooded animals that live on land and in water.</b>
<b>Insect</b>	<b>Small animals with segmented bodies, jointed legs and external skeletons.</b>
<b>Metamorphosis</b>	<b>Physical changes that an insect passes through as it matures to adulthood.</b>
<b>Reproduce</b>	<b>Produce a new living thing of the same type as itself.</b>
<b>Dispersal</b>	<b>Spreading seeds over a wide area.</b>
<b>Fertilisation</b>	<b>When male and female cells meet to create new life.</b>
<b>Pollination</b>	<b>When pollen is deposited on a stigma</b>



### Mammals

1.) **Gestation** – An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.



2.) **Young** – Growth and development is independent from parents.



3.) **Independent Adult** – Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



### Amphibians

1.) **Eggs** – Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.

2.) **Tadpole** – After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.

3.) **Jumps on Land** – Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.

4.) **Grows fins and hind legs** – Develops lungs and stringer tail.

5.) **Adult Frog** – Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



### **Insects**

1.) **Eggs** – laid by the female insect.

2.) **Larva** – Eggs hatch and larva is born. It looks different to its adult self (e.g. caterpillar/maggots).

3.) **Pupa** – When the larva moults for the last time, a pupa is formed. It acts as a camouflaged, protective shell for the larva to transform

4.) **Adult** – The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.

