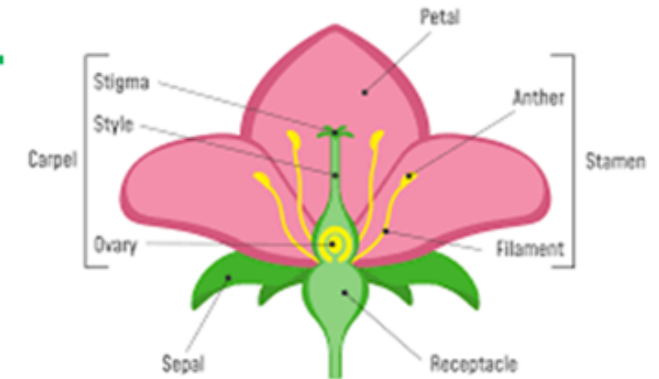


Science—Living things and their habitats

Year 5—Pentecost Term 1

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



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.

