Science – Animal Life Cycles – Year 5 – Spring 2

Vocabulary Top Ten:

amphibian	an animal, such as a frog, that lives both on land and in water but must produce its eggs in water
asexual reproduction	offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents
bird	a warm-blooded egg-laying animal with distinguished feathers, wings and a beak
embryo	an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development
fertilised	cause (an egg, female animal, or plant) to develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material
gestation	the length of time an embryo needs to fully develop
insect	a small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings
life cycle	series of changes that occur in the life of an organism
mammal	a warm-blooded animal, where females secrete milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
sexual reproduction	offspring get genes from both parents, inheriting a mix of features from both

Naturalists



Born: May 1926
Sir David Attenborough is an English broadcaster and naturalist. He has won many awards for his wildlife film-making and even has 15 species named after him.



Born: April 1934
Jane Goodall is an expert on chimpanzees and made new discoveries about them. Jane also spends a lot of her time on animal welfare and conservation projects.

Life Cycle of a flowering plant

Plants are able to reproduce in two different ways: sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.
Sexual Reproduction - pollen from one flower fertilising the egg of another to produce a seed.

1. Germination - a seed contains a tiny plant, which will start to emerge once the conditions are right.
2. Shoots and roots - germination ends when the plant emerges from the soil and appears above ground; it is now called a shoot. Once the shoot is exposed to sunlight, leaves will begin to grow and roots develop in the soil.
3. Flowering – the plant grows bigger and forms a flower.
4. Pollination – pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma, often by an insect.
5. Seed formation – the pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form.
6. Seed dispersal - the fully formed seeds are transported by wind, water or by animals.

Life Cycles

Mammal:

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 a mate and nurses their own young.



Bird: (chick)

1. Eggs - a hen lays eggs and sits on them to keep them warm (the egg will only become a chick if it has been fertilised by a cockerel)
2. Hatch - after 21 days the chicks hatch
3. Adult - the chicks grow bigger, and bigger until they are fully grown at about 20 weeks.



Amphibian: (frog)

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 its tail 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



Insect:

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).
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 (e.g. chrysalis).
4. Adult – The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures (e.g. butterfly).

