



Key Vocabulary

life cycles	This is a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life.
genes	Information that determines your traits (features & characteristics).
asexual	In this form of reproduction, a single organism or cell makes a copy of itself.
inherit	To receive from parents.
bulb	The underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage.
metamorphosis	The process of transformation to adult form through two or more distinct stages.

Key Facts

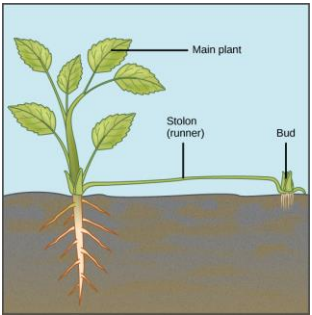
- Asexual plants do not need another plant to make offspring. They can form their own offspring which is a clone of the parent plant.
- Sexual reproduction in plants involves the use of pollen from a second parent plant. This creates a seed.
- Frogs go through metamorphosis because they change from an egg, to a tadpole, to a froglet. Other animals also experience metamorphosis such as butterflies.
- Mammals reproduce through internal fertilisation. This process requires a male and a female.

Key Questions

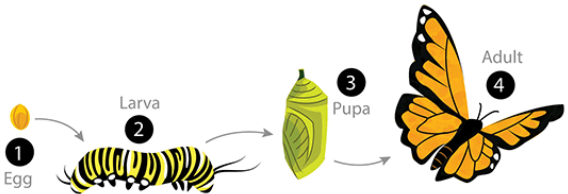
- What is the life cycle of different plants?
- What is the difference between asexual and sexual reproduction?
- How do mammals reproduce?
- What is metamorphosis?
- How do living things' life cycles differ?
- Which animals lay eggs?

Links to other Learning

- Year 3 - Plants
explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Year 6 - Evolution and inheritance
Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind.



An example of asexual plant reproduction.



The metamorphosis of a butterfly.

Famous Scientist

David Attenborough

David Attenborough is an English natural historian and television personality. Attenborough has many species named in his honour and he has created educational television programmes about the natural world for over 60 years, many of which show animals in their natural habitats as well as their life cycles.

