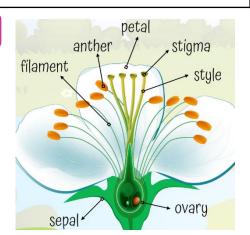
Vocabulary

Year 5 Spring 2 Science Living things and their habitats

Mammal	A warm blooded vertebrate animal with fur or hair and typically gives birth to live young.
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians.
Insect	A small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.
Offspring	An animal's young.
Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Słigma	(In a flower) the part of a pistil that receives the pollen during pollination.
Style	(In a flower) a narrow, typically elongated extension of the ovary, bearing the stigma.
Pollen	A fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of microscopic grains discharged from the male part of a flower.
Petal	Each of the segments of the corolla of a flower, which are modified leaves and are typically coloured.

Diagrams and pictures



Key facts

Mammals

Mammal - In most mammals (examples: humans, dogs, bears), a fertilised egg develops in the womb into an embryo and is then born and fed on milk before it is weaned onto the food that is adapted to eat; it then develops to maturity in a period called adolescence after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.

<u>Amphibians</u>

In amphibians (e.g. frogs), a fertilised egg is laid in water where it develops into an embryo and then hatches into larvae (e.g. tadpole); the larvae develops adult characteristics, then metamorphoses into the adult form after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.

Birds

In birds, a fertilised egg hatches in a nest and is fed by its parents until it is ready to fly. It then leaves the nest and grows into an adult, after which it can reproduce and the cycle can begin again.

Working Scientifically



Links

Y3 — Plants

Y4 - Living things

Y5 — Animals including humans