



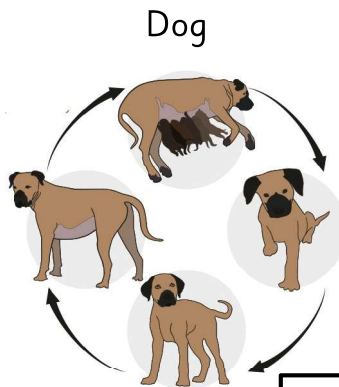
SCIENCE

INTRODUCE Living things and their habitats

Year ____ Term ____

Mammals

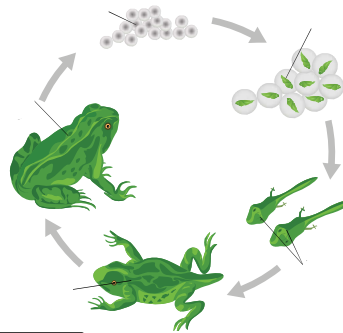
- sexual reproduction
- give birth to live babies
- babies fed with mother's milk
- young grow bigger
- adolescents mature into adults



Dog

Animals

Frog

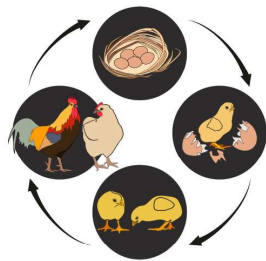


Amphibians

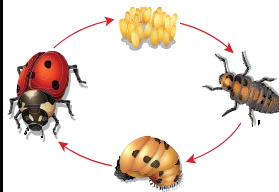
- sexual reproduction
- eggs laid in water
- **embryos** form in eggs
- **larvae** hatch with gills
- all amphibian larvae called **tadpoles**
- physically change as they mature
- grow legs and lungs
- young grow into adults

Birds

- sexual reproduction
- lay eggs
- most eggs kept warm in a nest
- an **embryo** grows from fertilised eggs
- **unfertilised** eggs don't produce chicks
- chicks hatch
- young grow more feathers
- mature into adults



Chicken



Ladybird

Insect

- sexual reproduction
- eggs laid
- now **larvae** hatch
- larva feed and grow
- transform into a **pupa**
- a biochemical change occurs
- body of the larva broken down and reformed into an adult
- hatch from pupa as an adult

insects and amphibians go through a transformational change called **metamorphosis**

meta morph osis

Greek:

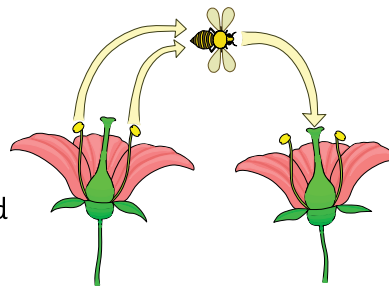
change shape action or state

sexual reproduction

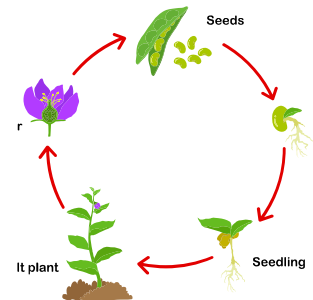
makes a version of itself
(not identical)

both **male** and **female** parents needed

flowers have the parts to
combine genetic information
(pollen - sex cells)



sexual reproduction
pollination



plant life cycle

Plants

asexual reproduction

(prefix a = not or without)

asexual means **not**
sexual reproduction and
only one plant needed

clone = identical version

tuber



thickened
underground part
of the stem -
a store of nutrients
|
able to grow into
an identical plant

runner



specialised stem that
extends from a plant
called a **stolon**
|
above ground and
produces an
identical plant



rhizome

a continuous
underground
stem that grows
new shoots at
intervals



bulb

an underground
store of nutrients
|
can grow into
new plants