

# Science Year 5 Summer 1: Living Things and Their Habitats.

Key vocabulary to use and learn in your learning.

Word	Definition
ovary	The female reproductive organ that contains the eggs.
ovum	A female reproductive cell that can become an embryo.
stamen	The male organ, usually contains the pollen filled anther.
sepal	Protects the flower and buds.
stigma	The sticky stem of the female reproductive part that the pollen attaches to.
fertilisation	The union of male and female reproductive cells.
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
photosynthesis	The process by which plants use sunlight to make food.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.

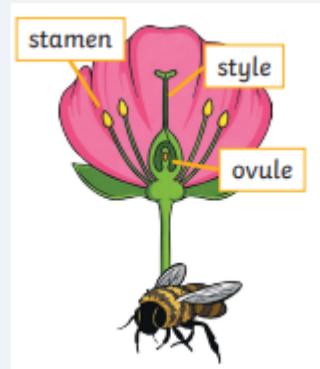
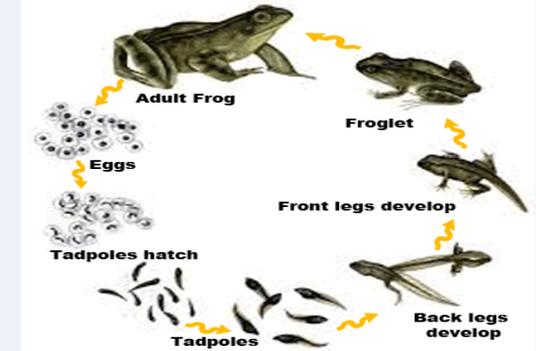


Sir David Attenborough (May 1926 - present). A natural historian, Sir David is best known for writing and presenting programmes in conjunction with the BBC Natural History Unit. His most notable works have been The Frozen Planet, Blue Planet, Planet Earth and Africa. He has more than ten plants and animals named after him.



Key knowledge to learn and use

A life cycle means the stages a living thing goes through during its life. In some cases the process is slow and the changes are gradual. All mammals have various steps and stages in their lives.



Most plants contain both a male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of the one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with the ovule.

Revision

A plant is made up of many different parts. The three main parts are: the roots, the leaves, and the stem. Each part has a set of jobs to do to keep the plant healthy. The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil and anchor the plant in the ground.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, spider plants, potatoes and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

