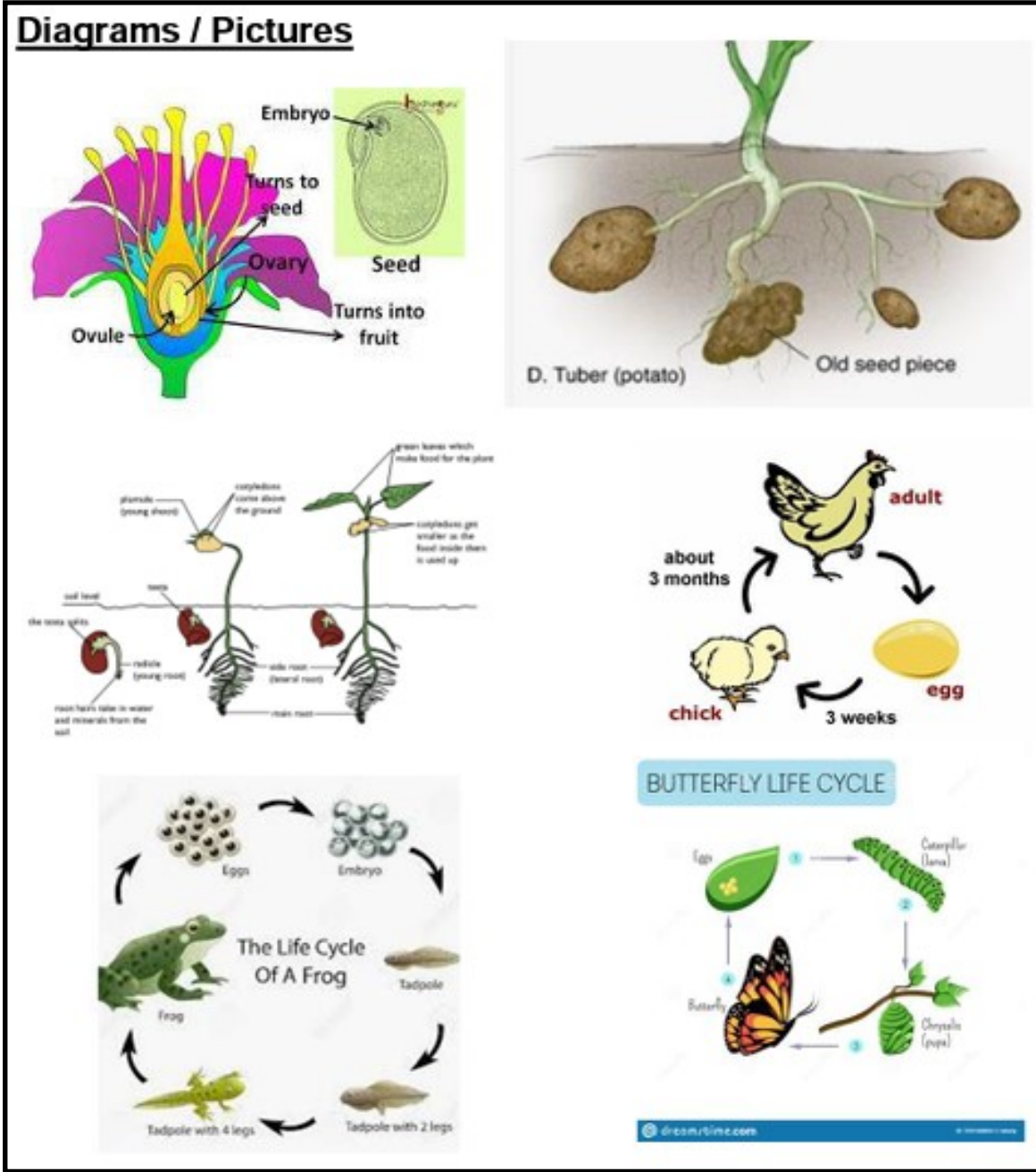


Vocabulary	
Life cycle	the stages a living thing goes through in its life
Reproduction	the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself
Asexual reproduction	involves plants producing an identical copy of themselves, for example, some create bulbs (daffodils) and tubers (potatoes).
Sexual reproduction	offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both
gestation	The length of pregnancy
Offspring	a person's child or children
Amphibian	a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts
Bird	a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak
Insect	a small animal that has 6 legs
Mammal	a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young
metamorphosis	A process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes, especially common in insects.
Reproduction	The process of new living things being made

Living Things and Their Habitats



Reproduction in mammals

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

- The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells.
- The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born.

Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.

Key Knowledge
The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences.
The life process of reproduction in some plants and animal is different.
Mammals have a three stage life cycle: the gestation period, grows and develops independence and the adults mate to reproduce.
Many amphibians have a five stage life cycle, e.g. the frog: the female lays eggs fertilised by the male, breathes in water through gills, grows fins and develops lungs, grow front legs and can breathe out of the water, and starts to eat insects and plants.
Birds have a three stage life cycle: eggs laid by the mother and cared for until hatching, the bird is fed until independent and the adult mates to reproduce.
Most insects have a four stage life cycle: eggs laid by female insect, eggs hatch into lava, the pupa is formed and the adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.