

Key Facts

Life processes

There are 7 things that all living things do. These are called **life processes**.

'MRS GREN' will help you remember!

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity
Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition



Mrs Gren

All living things move.
All living things take in gas and release gas.
Being able to hear, see, smell, feel and taste.
To get larger or taller.
Having offspring.
Getting rid of waste products.
Consuming food for energy.

The 5 animal groups



Mammals

- Hair on body
- Mother produces milk for offspring



Reptiles

- Scaly skin
- Born on land
- Cold-blooded



Amphibians

- Born in the water
- As they grow older, they develop lungs so they can live on land.



Birds

- All have feathers
- Most can fly and have wings.



Fish

- Live in water
- Have fins and scales
- Use gills to take in gas

Reproduction in animals

Reproduction is the process in which living things create offspring (children or babies). Offspring will have DNA from their parents and have similar characteristics.

Mammals

When mammals have offspring, it grows inside the mother's womb. The mother provides nutrients and oxygen to the foetus (unborn baby). When a mammal carries a foetus they are pregnant.



Dog and puppy.

In order to create a baby, two mammal parents (a male and a female) are needed. A male sex cell, called a sperm, fertilises the female sex cell, called an egg.

Birds and reptiles

Birds and reptiles lay eggs. The shell protects the baby and when they are ready they will break out of the shell.

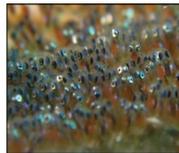


Baby birds will be looked after by their mothers, whereas adult reptiles do not look after their babies.

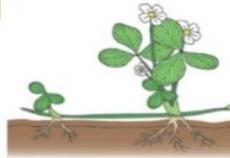
Amphibians and fish

Fish and most amphibians also lay eggs but in water.

Eggs laid by amphibians are called spawn. Fish lay hundreds of eggs and when they hatch they look after themselves.



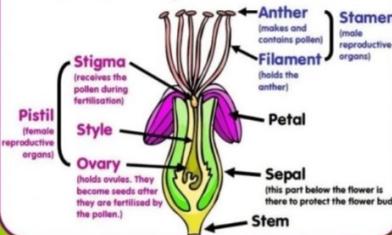
Year 5 Science Summer 1 Lifecycles Science Focus: Biology



Asexual reproduction in a strawberry plant

Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant.

Parts of a Flower



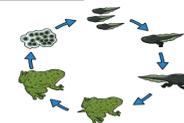
Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Life cycle	Series of changes in the life of an organism.
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate that spends some time on land but must breed and develop into an adult in water.
Cold blooded	Animals having blood whose temperature changes with the temperature of the air or water.
Migrate	When an animal (typically a bird or fish) moves from one region or habitat to another according to the seasons.
Warm blooded	Animals having a body temperature that remains steady and <i>warm</i> , no matter what the outside temperature is.
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguished by hair or fur and give birth to live young.
Metamorphosis	The process by which the young form of insects and some animals, such as frogs, develops into the adult form.
Offspring	The young of a living thing.
Reproduction	The production of offspring.
Monotreme	A mammal that lays eggs, such as the platypus and the spiny anteater.

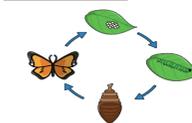
Life cycles

All plants and animals have a life cycle but they are different depending on the type of animal or plant. Here are some examples:

Frog life cycle



Butterfly life cycle



Dandelion life cycle



Human life cycle



Strawberry life cycle

