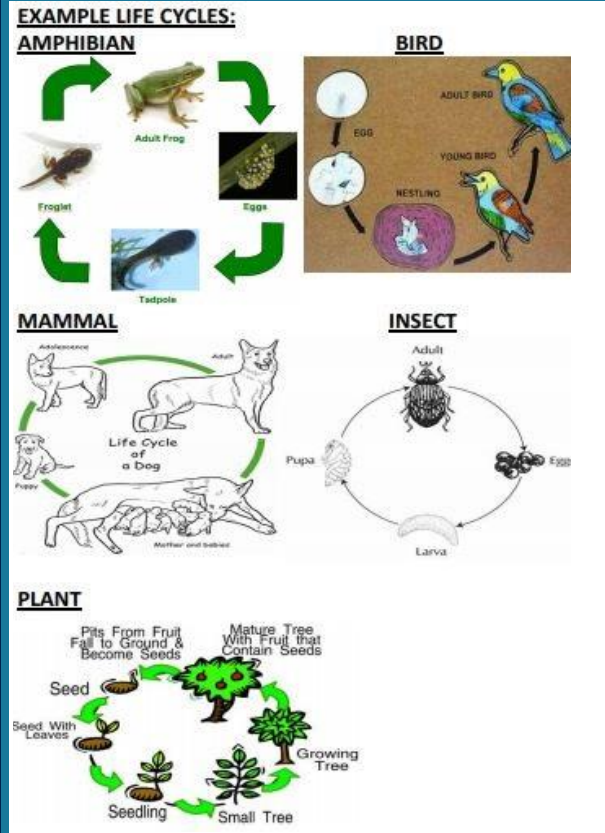


# Knowledge Bank: Year 5 Science - Living things & their habitats (Hola Mexico)

## Key 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	Offspring gets genes from one parent, so they are clones of their parents.
sexual reproduction	Offspring gets genes from both parents, so they inherit a mix of features from both.
genes	Carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics).
offspring	A person's child or children.
inherit	Receive from one's parents.
amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, newts.
insect	A small animal that has 6 legs.
mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal that has hair or fur and gives birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young.
bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.

## Diagrams/Images:



## What I should already know:

- The mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestine all play a role in digestion.
- A food chain contains producers, predators and prey.

## Key Facts:

- Different animals mature at different rates and live to different ages.
- Most plants contain both the male sex cell and female sex cell.
- In order to make new seeds, plants have different parts which help them reproduce.
- Some organisms reproduce asexually by making a copy of a single parent.
- Environmental change can affect how well an organism is suited to its environment.
- Different types of organisms have different lifecycles.
- Most land animals' offspring are fertilized inside the mother's body.
- Some animals lay fertilized eggs outside the female's body.