

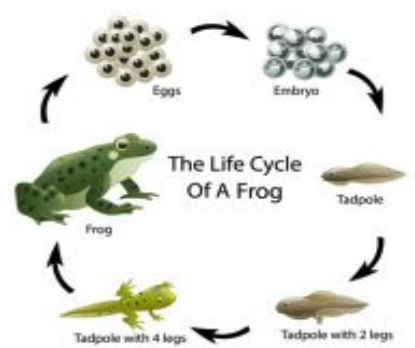
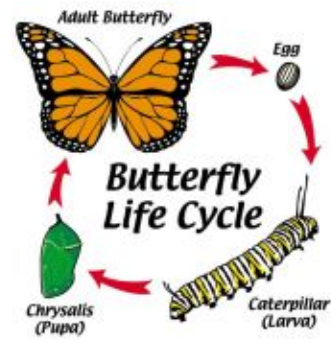
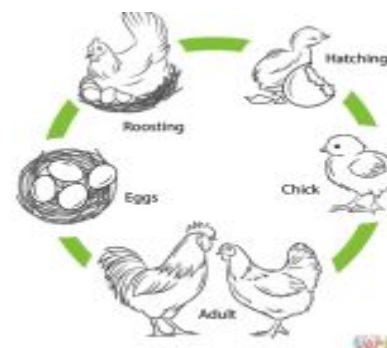


Year 5 Summer - How do living things change throughout their life cycle?

Key Vocabulary	
Life cycle	The stages a living thing goes through from birth to adulthood.
Metamorphosis	A big change in body shape during an animal's life (e.g., caterpillar to butterfly).
Larva	A young stage of an insect (e.g., caterpillar).
Pupa	A stage where the insect is changing into its adult form (e.g., chrysalis).
Reproduce	When living things make new life (babies, seeds, or young).
Pollination	Moving pollen from one flower to another to help plants make seeds.
Fertilisation	When pollen joins with a plant's egg to start making a seed.
Asexual reproduction	When a plant makes a new one without using seeds.
Runner	A plant stem that grows sideways and makes a new plant (e.g., strawberry).
Bulb	A round part underground that stores food and grows into a new plant.
Gestation	The time a baby grows inside its mother (for mammals).

- Mammals grow inside the mother and are born live.
- Amphibians like frogs hatch from eggs and go through metamorphosis.
- Life cycles can be very different depending on the species.
- Metamorphosis is a big body change as animals grow.

- Insects often go through metamorphosis: egg → larva → pupa → adult.
- Birds hatch from eggs and grow without changing shape.
- Some insects have incomplete metamorphosis.
- Life cycles help animals grow, survive, and reproduce.



- Many plants make seeds through pollination and fertilisation.
- Insects like bees help pollinate plants.
- Some plants reproduce asexually (without seeds), e.g., runners or bulbs.
- Reproduction helps plants make more of the same kind.

- Gestation is the time a mammal baby spends growing inside its mother.
- Larger mammals usually have longer gestation periods.
- Data helps us compare gestation times and find patterns.
- Scientists use this information to learn about life cycles.

