



For just one documentary, he travelled a whopping 256,000 miles – that's the same as travelling around the world ten times!

FACT-CHECKED



Sir David Attenborough

is an English broadcaster and naturalist. He has made many famous wildlife programmes. He was knighted in 1985

Year Five Living Things and their Habitats



Summer 2

Fun fact

There's a group of mammals called monotremes; their defining characteristic is that they lay eggs.

KNOW YOUR MONOTREMES

EGG-LAYING MAMMALS



Life cycles of mammals

- female gives birth to young
- live young are born
- young looks like adult
- female provides milk for young

Life cycles of amphibians and reptiles

- eggs are laid in water
- young go through different forms before looking like adult
- no parental care

Life cycles of insects

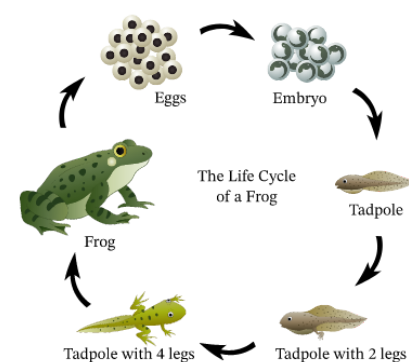
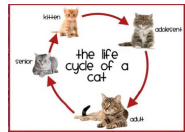
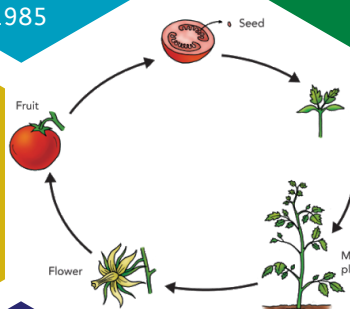
- eggs are laid and then hatch
- some grow to become an adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult

Life cycles of birds

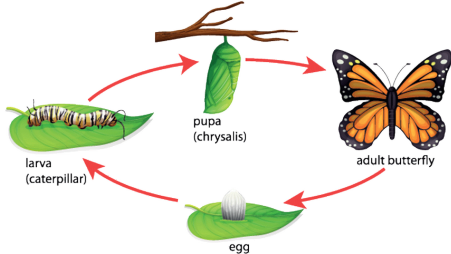
- eggs laid in a nest
- young hatches from an egg
- grow into adult
- parental care after hatching

Life cycles of plants

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually



Life Cycle of a Monarch Butterfly



Butterflies taste with their feet!

DID YOU KNOW?



Glossary

Asexual reproduction - one parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent

Fertilise - the act of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg

Life cycle - the journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction

Metamorphosis - an abrupt and obvious change in an animal's body and their behaviour

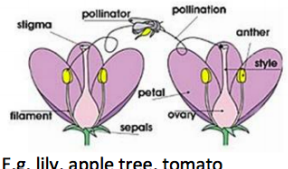
Pollination - the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation

Reproduction - the process of new living things being made

Sexual reproduction - two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent

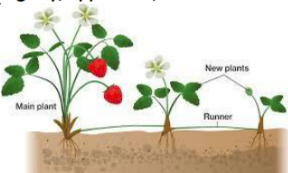
Tuber - a swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow

Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.



E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

Asexual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.



E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

