

Life cycles

Year 5 - Autumn 1

<p>Mammal</p>	<p>An animal that has hair or fur. They give birth to live young rather than laying eggs.</p>
<p>Metamorphosis</p>	<p>The transformation from young to an adult in two or more stages.</p>
<p>Pollination</p>	<p>When pollen (a fine powdery substance by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.</p>
<p>Seed dispersal</p>	<p>A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.</p>
<p>Gestation</p>	<p>The amount of time developing inside the womb.</p>
<p>Life cycle</p>	<p>The changes living things go through to become an adult.</p>
<p>Offspring</p>	<p>The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.</p>

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Frogs start off life as a mass of eggs called **frogspawn**. The eggs then hatch into **tadpoles**. They then gradually grow a **set of back legs, and front legs**. They lose their gills, and their tail shrinks.

A butterfly starts its life as an **egg**, which hatches into a caterpillar. Eventually, the caterpillar **forms a chrysalis**. Inside the chrysalis, it **undergoes metamorphosis**, before emerging as an adult butterfly.

Both animals go through metamorphosis.

Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

