Year 4/5 Science Knowledge Organiser – Reproductive Cycles

Vocabulary				
1 sexual reproduction		a male and a female produce offspring (baby plants or animals)	6 larva	the young form of an animal, that at birth or hatching, looks very different from its parents e.g. a caterpillar is the larva of a butterfly; the tadpole is the larva of a frog
2 asexual reproduction		only one parent is needed to produce offspring e.g. spider plants	7 pupa	a pupa is an insect that is in the stage of development between a larva and an adult
3 pollination	\$\$ \$\$ ` \$	pollen from the male part of one plant is taken to the female part of a different plant (often by insects)	8 embryo	this is an unborn or unhatched offspring
4 fertilisation		this is when the male part of a plant or animal joins with the female part of a plant or animal	9 insect	a small and often winged animal with six jointed legs and a body formed of a head, thorax, and abdomen
5 gestation (the time a baby animal spends growing inside its mother's uterus (womb)	10 amphibian	a cold-blooded animal with a backbone which spends some of its life cycle in water and some of it on land e.g. frogs

Key knowledge

Life cycle – a series of changes that happen during the life of an organism





Mammals have backbones, are warm-blooded, have hair or fur and females feed their young with milk. There are 3 types of mammal:

Placental mammals – a mammal which grows inside its mother's uterus (womb) e.g. **whale** and human **Monotremes** – a mammal which lays a soft-shelled egg e.g. echidna and **duck-billed platypus Marsupial** - a mammal which grows and is suckled in its mother's pouch e.g. **kangaroo** and koala





