



# Year 5 - Life Cycles

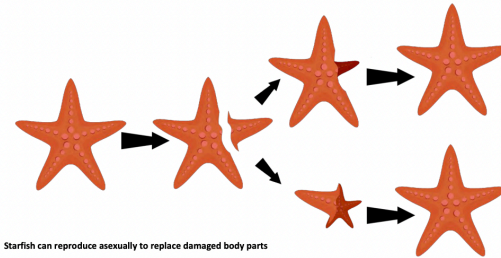
# Biology

## Key vocabulary

<b>asexual</b>	Reproduction that does not involve sex or fertilisation.
<b>embryo</b>	Early stage in the development of humans and other animals or plants
<b>entomologist</b>	a person who studies or is an expert in the branch of zoology, concerned with insects.
<b>fertilisation</b>	the action or process of fertilising an egg or a female animal or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes.
<b>larva/larvae</b>	the active immature form of an insect and forms the stage between egg and pupa
<b>marsupials</b>	a mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly
<b>metamorphosis</b>	a process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes.
<b>offspring</b>	An animal's young. A person's child/children
<b>ovaries</b>	a female reproductive organ in which ova or eggs are produced. Also found at the base of the carpel of a flower containing ovules.
<b>testes</b>	an organ on a male which produces sperm

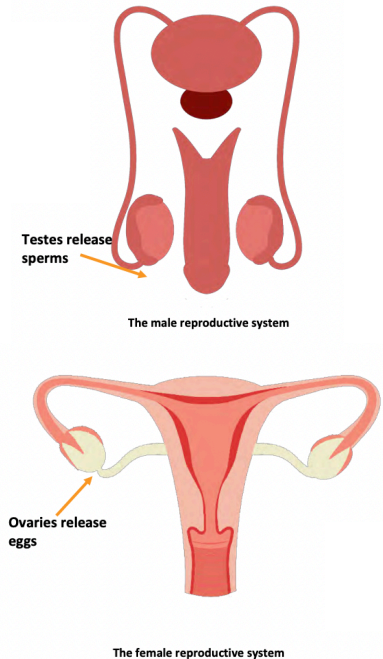
## Asexual Reproduction

Asexual reproduction involves only one parent and is more common in plants but can also be seen in simple animals. There is no joining of pollen or an egg, and because there is no mixing of genes from different parents, there is no variation. The offspring are identical to the parent animal or plant. We call an identical offspring a clone.



They also use this method to regenerate damaged body parts. When a starfish loses an arm, the arm can grow into a whole new individual.

## Human Reproductive Systems



## Life Cycles

