

# Finches Year 5

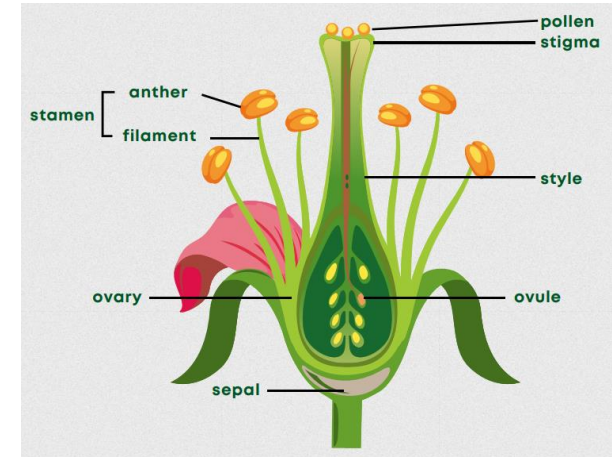
## Science

### Spring 1

## Living things and their habitats



### The anatomy of a plant



Most large plants reproduce by combining a male and female gamete (pollen and ovule) to make a fertilised egg that grows into an embryo. The embryo or baby plant is protected inside a seed.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>amphibian</b>	A cold-blooded vertebrate that begins live underwater but develops the ability to live and breathe on land.
<b>fertilisation</b>	The fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote (beginnings of an offspring)
<b>germinate</b>	When a seed begins to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
<b>hibernate</b>	When an animal spends winter in a very deep sleep to survive the cold.
<b>incubate</b>	When an animal sits on eggs to protect them, keeping them warm before they hatch.
<b>interconnection</b>	A connection between two or more things.
<b>larva (larvae)</b>	Very young insects or amphibians, before they transform into adults, e.g., caterpillars.
<b>lifecycle</b>	A series of changes in the life of a living thing, including birth, reproduction and death.
<b>mammal</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate that has hair/fur and gives birth to live young.
<b>metamorphosis</b>	The process of transforming into an adult form where the animal completely changes.
<b>pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen to a flower or plant to allow fertilisation.
<b>primate</b>	A group of mammals with flexible hands, opposable thumbs and large, complex brains. Includes lemurs, monkeys, apes and humans.
<b>reproduction</b>	The production of offspring by a living thing.
<b>zygote</b>	The first cell of an individual (human, plant or animal)

### Sir David Attenborough



Broadcaster and natural historian

### Dame Jane Goodall



Primatologist and world expert on chimpanzees

Newt larva



Newt adult

Acorn



Oak tree

Chimpanzee embryo



Chimpanzee

