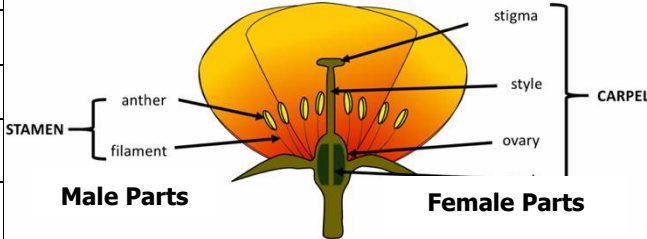


LIFE CYCLES, REPRODUCTION and STAGES IN HUMAN GROWTH – Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Summer 2							
Vocabulary		Stages in Human Growth	Changes in Puberty		Asexual Reproduction in Plants		
adolescence	The time between the start of puberty and adulthood	<div>Embryo ↓ Foetus ↓ Baby ↓ Childhood ↓ Adolescence ↓ Adulthood ↓ Old age</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are emotional and physical changes</li><li>• Girls usually begin puberty earlier than boys</li><li>• Reproductive organs mature</li><li>• Children have a growth spurt</li><li>• There is an increase in sweat production</li><li>• Growth of body hair</li><li>• Muscle growth</li><li>• In girls, widening of hips and breast development</li></ul>		Plants can reproduce asexually through their stems, roots, and leaves. Asexual reproduction requires one parent and produces plants which are identical to the parent. Examples include: bulbs runners tubers rhizomes  Asexual reproduction can also be artificial e.g., taking cuttings.		
puberty	The stage when a person’s reproductive system matures and a child’s body changes into an adult’s						
embryo	Animal in the uterus (womb) in its earliest stage of development						
foetus	Animal in the uterus (womb) in its later stages of development						
sexual reproduction	The process of creating a new living thing by the joining of pollen and egg (plants) or sperm and egg (animals)						
asexual reproduction	The process of creating a new living thing by one parent without the need for sexual reproduction						
fertilisation	The joining of male and female parts (e.g. egg and pollen or egg and sperm)	Sexual Reproduction in Plants					
anther	Part of the stamen that produces pollen	<div><p>Flowers have male and female parts. Sexual reproduction involves the transfer of pollen from the male anther to the female stigma during pollination. The pollen goes down into the ovary and joins with the egg (ovule) where fertilisation occurs and a seed is formed. This requires two parents and produces plants which are similar but not identical to the parents.</p></div>					
filament	A slender stalk that supports the anther						
stigma	Part of the carpel that receives the pollen						
style	Part of the carpel. Connects the stigma to the ovary to allow pollen to pass to the ovules						
ovary	In flowers, the part of the carpel that contains the ovules						
ovule	The scientific word for an egg. Joins with the pollen to make a seed	Animal Life Cycles					
metamorphosis	The change from a young animal to an adult in two or more distinct stages		Mammal	Amphibian	Insect (Complete metamorphosis)	Insect (Incomplete metamorphosis)	Bird
nymph	Young insect which can look similar to the adult but does not have wings	Lays egg(s)	x	√	√	√	√
pupa	Young insect in a non-feeding stage which is usually surrounded by a cocoon or case	Number of stages in life cycle	7	5	4	3	4
larva	Young insect (or another invertebrate) which looks very different to the adult (e.g. caterpillar)	The young look like the adult	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes