

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	
gestation period	The amount of time it takes for a new living thing to develop in a uterus	<div>Embryo</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Foetus</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Baby</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Childhood</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Adolescence</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Adulthood</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Old age</div>		<p>Puberty is when a child’s body begins to grow, change, and develop into an adult body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are emotional and physical changes• Girls usually begin puberty earlier than boys• Reproductive organs mature• Children have a growth spurt• There is an increase in sweat production		<p>Plants can reproduce asexually through their stems, roots, and leaves. This does not involve the joining of sex cells. Asexual reproduction requires 1 parent and produces plants with are identical to the parent. Examples include: Bulbs Runners Tubers Rhizomes</p> <p>Asexual reproduction can also be artificial e.g., taking cuttings.</p>	
adolescence	The time between the start of puberty and adulthood						
puberty	The stage at which a person’s reproductive system matures and a child’s body changes into that of an adult						
embryo	Animal or plant in the uterus in its earliest stage of development						
foetus	Animal in the uterus in its latest stage of development before it is born						
sexual reproduction	The process of creating a new living thing by the joining of male and female sex cells						
asexual reproduction	The process of creating a new living thing by one parent without the joining of sex cells	Sexual Reproduction in Plants					
fertilisation	The joining of male and female sex cells (e.g. egg and pollen or egg and sperm)	<div><div><div>stigma</div><div>style</div><div>ovary</div><div>ovule</div></div><div><div>anther</div><div>filament</div></div></div> <div><div>Male Parts</div><div>Female Parts</div></div> <p>Flowers have male and female sex cells. 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 2 parents and produces plants which are similar but not identical to the parents.</p>					
anther	Part of the stamen that produces pollen						
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	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 process of change from a young form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages		Mammal	Amphibian	Insect (Complete metamorphosis)	Insect (Incomplete metamorphosis)	Bird
nymph	Young insect which looks like the adult but does not have wings	Starts as an egg	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
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