# Living Things and their Habitats

**I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals**

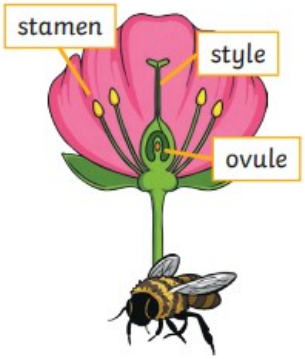
Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.

Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.

Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.




Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

| Key Vo- | Definition |
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| Stigma | The stigma often sits on top of the styleto receive Pollen, then allows the pollen to be transferred to the ovule to fer- |
| Stamen | The male reproductive part of the flower |
| Anther | The part of the stamen that contains the pollen |
| Ovary | A female reproductive organ |
| Ovule | The part of the ovary of seed plants that contains the fe- |
| Germination | The development of a plant from a seed or spore |
| Asexual re-production | Only one parent is needed to create offspring which is an exact copy of the parent |
| Sexual re-production | Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their off-spring. The male sex cell, called the sperm, fertilises the |