** Knowledge Organiser – Living Things and RSE (Science Year 5 and 6)**

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| **Key Vocabulary** | **Definition** |
| Life cycle | Series of changes that happen to a living thing over the course of its lifetime. |
| Reproduction | Process that produces offspring. |
| Sexual reproduction | Production of new offspring by joining genetic information from two individuals. |
| Asexual reproduction | Offspring inherit the identical genes from the parent. |

In sexual reproduction, sex cells from male and female animals **join** together. This is called **fertilisation**.



Larger crystals that interlock.

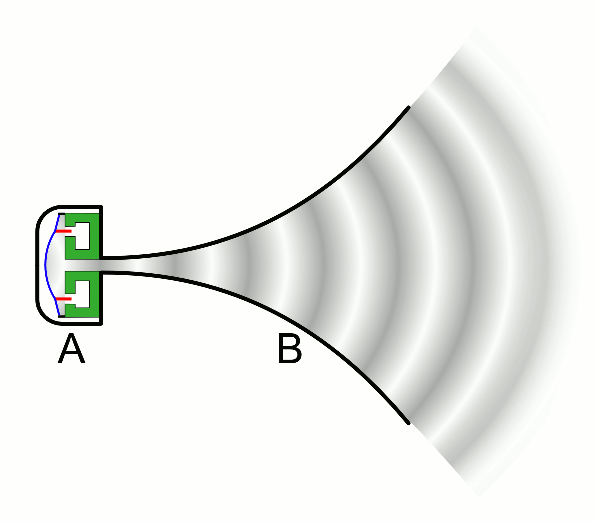
Marble



Eggs are female sex cells.

Sperm are the male sex cells.

Sometimes the offspring is **internally** formed (inside) the female’s body and sometimes it is **externally** formed (outside) the female’s body.



This continues in waves until the vibrations run out of energy. If the vibrations reach your ears, you will hear the sound.

Living things reproduce to produce offspring of their own kind either by:

Internal development

External development





Sexual reproduction

(involving two parents)

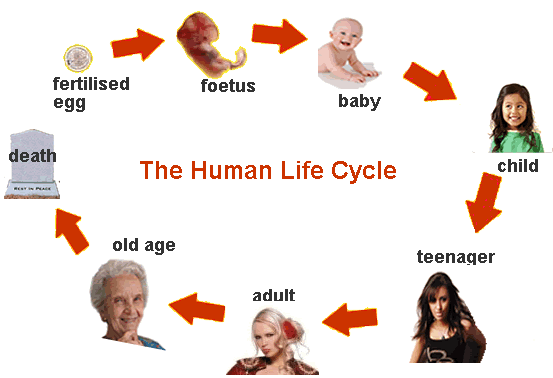
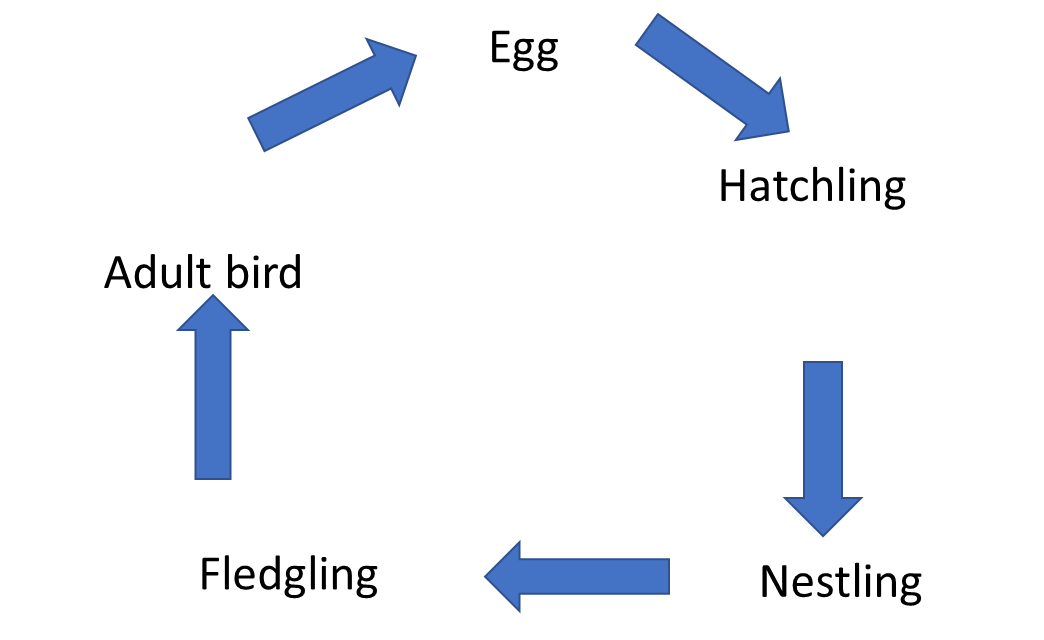
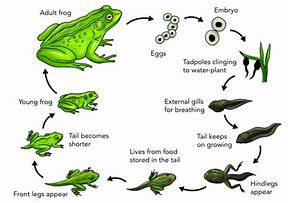
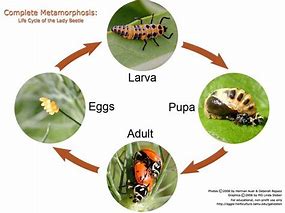
Asexual reproduction

(cloning)

This results in fertilisation, and eventually seeds are released.

Pollen produced by the male parts (stamen) of the plant need to touch the female parts (carpal) of another plant.

Sexual reproduction in flowering plants works by pollination.



These grow into offspring.

Example of plants that reproduce asexually and are identical copies of their parents:

Ferns

Runners

Tubers