



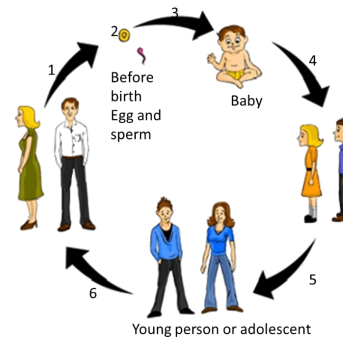
life cycle	The way an animal or plant grows and changes in the time between birth and death.
reproduce	All living things can reproduce to make more of their own kind.
sexual	Needing two parents to make new life, a male and a female.
sperm	The male sex cell.
fertilises	Female sex cells join with male sex cells to make new life.
egg	Eggs contain female sex cells and are made by female animals.
live young	Offspring that are born alive. They do not hatch from an egg .
metamorphosis	A process some animals go through to become

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects

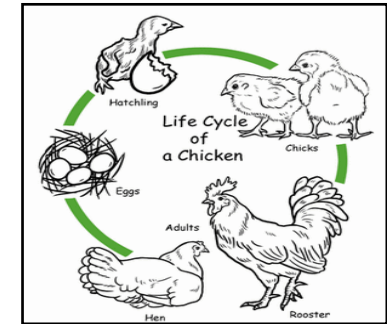
asexual	Only needing one parent.
plantlets	A small or young plant.
runners	A part of a plant that grows along the ground and sends roots into the ground.
bulbs	The part of some plants, mostly under the ground, that stores food while the plant is resting from growing
cuttings	Taking a piece of a plant to make a new plant.

As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce.

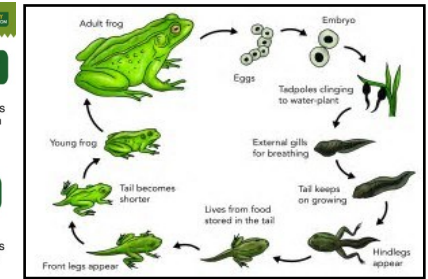
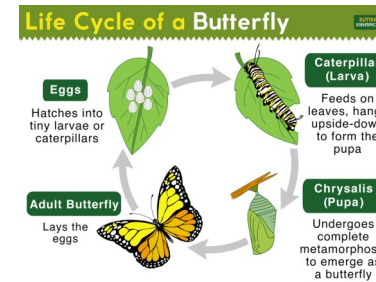
Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults.



In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults.



Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.



runners

plantlets

Examples of asexual plant reproduction



bulbs



tubers



cuttings