Living Things and their habitats

Sexual reproduction in plants involves the transfer of pollen from one flower to another, usually by wind, insects, or other animals, leading to the production of seeds. These seeds grow into new plants. Asexual reproduction allows plants to produce identical offspring without seeds, such as through runners (e.g., strawberries), bulbs (e.g., onions), or cuttings.

Plants can grow in different ways, including from seeds, bulbs, and cuttings. Seeds contain a tiny, undeveloped plant and grow when placed in soil with water, sunlight, and nutrients. Bulbs are underground storage structures that grow into new plants. Cuttings involve taking a piece of an existing plant, such as a stem or leaf, and planting it to grow a new plant.

Animal reproduction involves the joining of a male cell (sperm) and a female cell (egg) to form a fertilized egg, which grows into a new individual. Some animals, like fish and amphibians, lay many eggs in water, while others, like mammals, give birth to fewer offspring and care for them until they are able to survive on their own.



Amphibians lay eggs, often in water, which hatch into larvae (such as tadpoles). These larvae undergo metamorphosis, gradually developing legs, lungs, and other adult features as they transition to living on land.



Insects often have a complete metamorphosis with four stages: egg, larva (such as a caterpillar), pupa (such as a chrysalis), and adult (such as a butterfly). Some insects, like grasshoppers, go through incomplete metamorphosis with three stages: egg, nymph, and adult.