

What Should I Already Know?

In **Year 1** I learnt that things were **living, dead** or had never been alive. I could name common plants and trees. I could group animals into **vertebrates and invertebrates** and also group them based on what they eat – **carnivore, herbivore** and **omnivores**.

In **Year 2** I learnt that a **habitat** is a place where living things can survive.

In **Year 4** I learnt that there are 7 life processes –movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition. I also developed the skill to create a classification key to help me identify groups of living things. I also discovered that humans can have a positive and negative effect on the environment.

What Will I Know By The End Of The Unit?

describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Big Questions

How are dog, human and bird embryos similar?

Why do babies have disproportionately large heads compared to adults?

How do plants and animals reproduce?

How are the life cycles of a sparrow and a butterfly the same and different?

Vocabulary

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| anther - the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen | life cycle - the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death |
| bulb - a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant | mature - when something matures, it is fully developed |
| cell - the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently | metamorphosis - a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different |
| dispersed - scattered, separated, or spread through a large area | ovary - a female organ which produces eggs |
| dissect -to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically | ovule - a small egg |
| embryo - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development | petal - thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower |
| fertilisation - male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed | plant - a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots |
| flower - the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem | pollen - a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds |
| flowering - trees or plants which produce flowers | pollination - to pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects |
| function - a useful thing that something does | reproduction - when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself |
| gamete - the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature | seed - the small, hard part from which a new plant grows |
| germination - if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow | stigma - the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen |