

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

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