

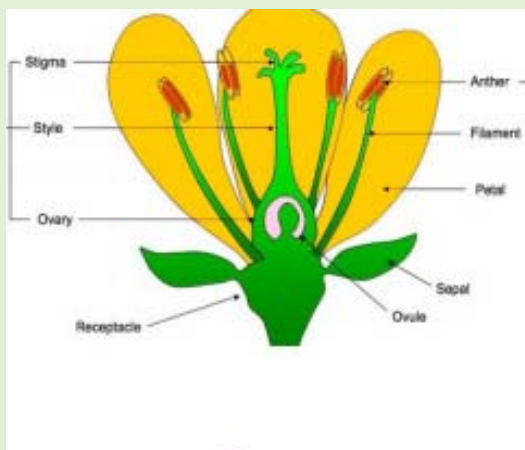
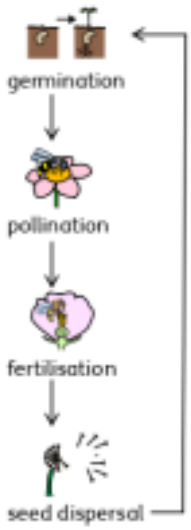
What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and **invertebrates**
- Some examples of **life cycles** (including those of **plants** and humans)
- The processes of **dispersal**, **fertilisation** and **germination**
- **Reproduction** is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a **plant**, their features and what their **functions** are.
- The word **metamorphic** means 'a change of form' (in the context of rocks)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- 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. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid.
- Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.
- Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually.
- Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.

How do plants reproduce?



Vocabulary

anther	The part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
cell	The smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently
dispersed	Scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
embryo	An unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
fertilisation	Male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
bicarbonate of soda	A white water-soluble powder, used chiefly as an antacid, a fire extinguisher, and a leavening agent in baking.
gamete	The name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
germination	A person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs.
ovule	A small egg
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself

Sticky Knowledge

- The years between 6 and 14 are a time of important developmental advances that establish children's sense of identity.
- Many insects have four stages in their life cycle: egg or the unborn stage; larva – young stage; pupa – inactive (no feeding) stage; and adult stage.
- In general, the life cycles of plants and animals have three basic stages including a fertilised egg or seed, immature juvenile, and adult. However, some organisms may have more than three life cycle stages, and the exact names of each stage can slightly differ depending on the species.
- The early years, especially the first three years of life, are very important for building the baby's brain. A child's brain develops rapidly during the first five years of life, especially the first three years. It is a time of rapid cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and motor development.

Assessment – What expected looks like

I understand what is meant by the term reproduction. I have developed knowledge of the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction. I can describe the lifecycles of several animals and can describe the main differences in the lifecycles of different groups of animals. I show a good understanding of the process of metamorphosis, using frogs and butterflies as examples of this. I am able to name the parts of a flower and explain the stages involved in the reproduction process.

