

What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** and **invertebrates**
- What a **life cycle** is.
- The processes of **dispersal**, **fertilisation** and **germination**
- All living things **reproduce**.
- Parts of a **plant**, their features and what their **functions** are.

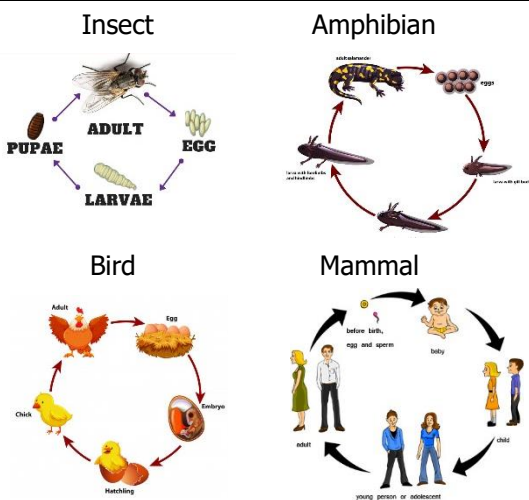
What will I know by the end of the unit?

How animals reproduce

- Animals reproduce through a process called sexual reproduction.
- Sexual reproduction requires a male parent and a female parent.
- Each parent passes on some of their own characteristics.
- Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are similar to but not identical to the parent.

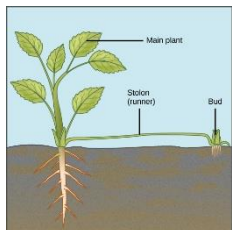


That different types of creatures have different life cycles

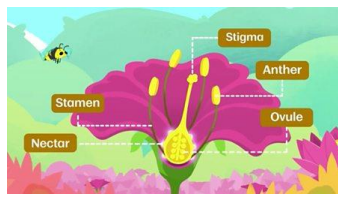


How plants reproduce

- Plants can reproduce through either sexual or asexual reproduction.
- Like with animals, sexual reproduction requires male and female cells and produces plants which differ slightly from those that produced them.
- Asexual reproduction only requires one parent plant and produces plants which are identical to the parent plant.



Asexual reproduction



Sexual reproduction

Vocabulary – properties of materials

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
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
metamorphosis	a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
ovule	a small egg
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
stamen	the male part of a flower, consisting of a thin stem that holds an anther
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen

Data Handling

- Draw and label diagrams showing sexual and asexual reproduction in plants.
- Observe the life cycle of a frog in our school pond. Complete an observation chart (table) with drawings to show changes over time.

