

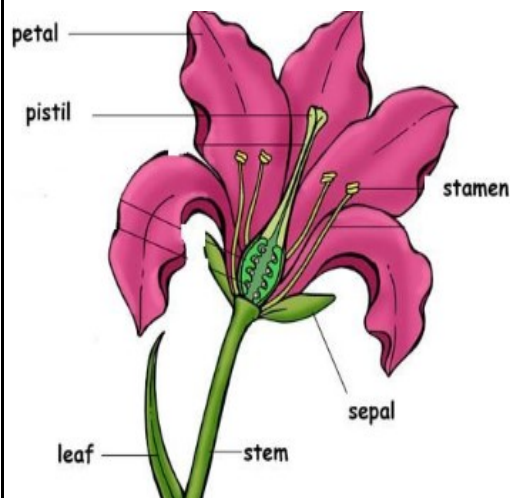
What should I already know?

- The name of common plants and animals including reptiles, mammals, birds and amphibians.
- Animals and plants are suited to live in different habitats.
- Function of different parts plants and the part flowers play in the process of pollination.
- Living things can be grouped in different ways.

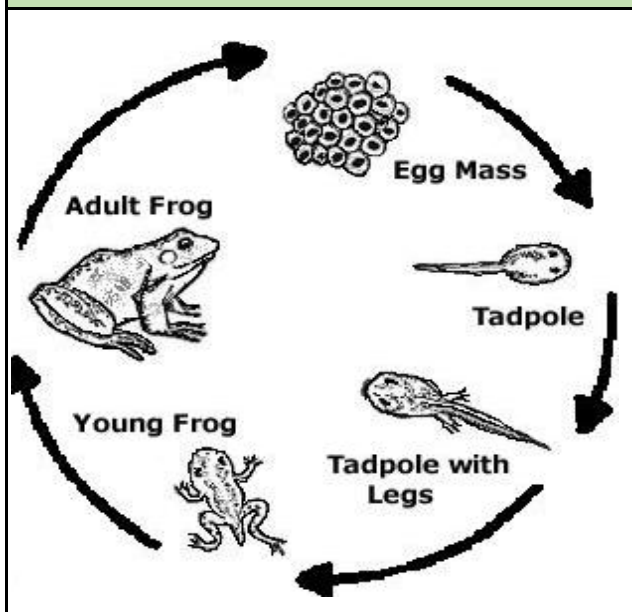
What will I know by the end?

- 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
- Understand the impact natural scientists have had on our understanding of the world

Part of a flower



Life Cycle of a Frog



Scientific Skills and Enquiry

- Carry out tests to answer questions.
- Predict the outcome.
- Explain how to make a fair test .
- Record observations from experiments.
- Present findings verbally
- Identify scientific evidence used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Vocabulary

Anther—the part of a stamen that contains the pollen.

Amphibian—small vertebrates that need water, or a moist environment, to survive. All can breathe and absorb water through their very thin skin

Carpel—the female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of an ovary, a stigma, and usually a style.

Conservation— protecting animal species and their habitats

Filament—supports the anther, which is where pollen develops.

Foetus—an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal.

Gestation—the process developing in the womb between conception and birth.

Insect— a small arthropod animal that has six legs and one or two pairs of wings.

Life cycle—the series of changes in the life of an organism .

Mammal—an animal that breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair.

Metamorphosis—the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages.

Ovary—part of the female reproductive organ of the flower

Pistil—the female organs of a flower, comprising the stigma, style, and ovary.

Pollination— the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation.

Propagation—the process of growing new plants from a variety of sources: seeds, cuttings, and other plant parts.

Reproduction—the process by which living things produce offspring.

Stamen—the part of a flower that produces pollen and is made up of an **anther** and a filament.

Stigma—the upper part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains.

Style—a long, slender stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary.