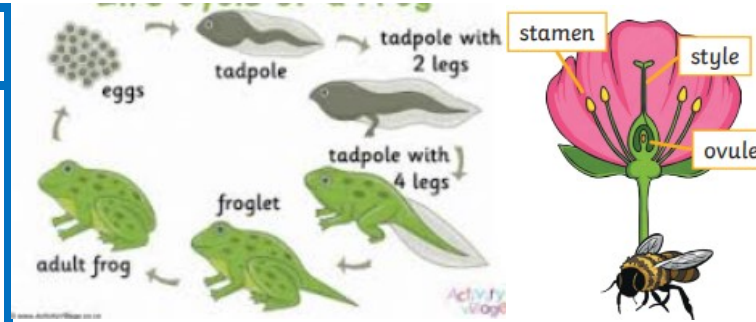




What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from topics covered in Year 1, 2, 3 and 4: Identifying Animals, Identifying Plants, Living in Habitats, Growth and Survival, How Plants Grow and Living in Environments.



Vocabulary

carpel	The female part of a flower (<i>stigma, style and ovary</i>).
stamen	The male part of the flower (<i>anther and filament</i>).
pollination	The transfer of <i>pollen</i> to a <i>stigma</i> to allow <i>fertilisation</i> .
fertilisation	The process in which a <i>male sex cell</i> and <i>female egg cell</i> combines to develop an <i>egg</i> .
embryo	A <i>fertilised egg</i> .
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make <i>offspring</i> which are similar, but not identical, to each parent.
asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an <i>offspring</i> , which is an <i>exact copy</i> of the parent.
environment	All the circumstances, people, things, and events around an <i>organism</i> that influence their life.
clone	Two <i>organisms</i> that are genetically identical.
gestation	The length of a <i>pregnancy</i> .
metamorphosis	A change in the structure of an animals body/behaviour.

Sticky Knowledge

- Flowering plants reproduce *sexually* by a process called *pollination*. This process is called *fertilisation*.
- Some plants reproduce *asexually*. When a plant reproduces *asexually* only one parent plant is needed. These offspring are *clones* of their parents.
- During *sexual reproduction* in animals, the *male and female sex cells* combine in a process called *fertilisation*. During *fertilisation*, an *embryo* will grow, divide and start to develop limbs.
- An animals *environment* affects their *life-cycle* due to *differing conditions*.
- The *life cycle* of most mammals are very similar, but the period of time for each stage varies, *gestation periods*.
- Amphibians* such as *frogs* are laid in *eggs*, then once hatched go through many changes until they become an *adult*.

Working Scientifically

- observe and compare the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world, asking pertinent questions and suggesting reasons for similarities and differences.
- try to grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- observe changes in an animal over a period of time (for example, by hatching and rearing chicks), comparing how different animals reproduce and grow