

Previous knowledge: What should I already know?

- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats
- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans.
- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Explore and use classification keys to group, identify and name living things in the local environment

Key facts / information

Reproduction is when an animal or a plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself. In animals (including humans) we call these offspring.

Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects.

All living things (plants and animals) can do 7 things. We call these things life processes:



- M**ovement
- R**espiration
- S**ensitivity
- G**rowth
- R**eproduction
- E**xcretion
- N**utrition

Key vocabulary

Anther – part of a stamen (in a plant) that contains the pollen.

Cell – Basic unit of life that carry many different functions.

Embryo – An unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of developing.

Fertilization – Action or process of fertilizing an egg of a female animal or plant

Function – An activity that is natural to a person or thing.

Life cycle – A series of changes in the life of an organism.

Germination – Development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of being dormant.

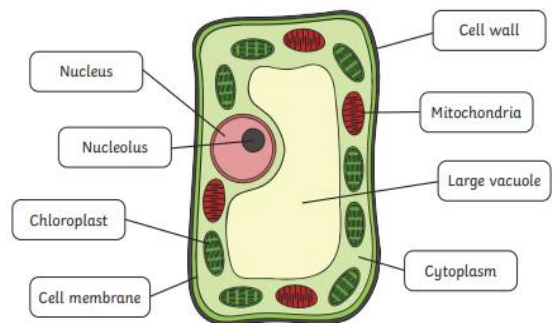
Metamorphosis – The process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in 2 or more distinct stages.

Ovary – A female reproductive organ in which eggs are produced.

Ovule – Organ that forms the seeds of a flowering plant.

Cell diagrams

Plant Cell Diagram



Animal Cell Diagram

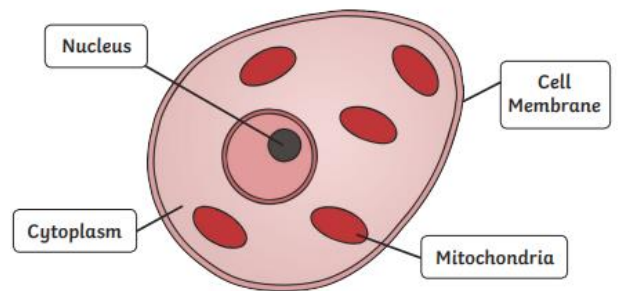
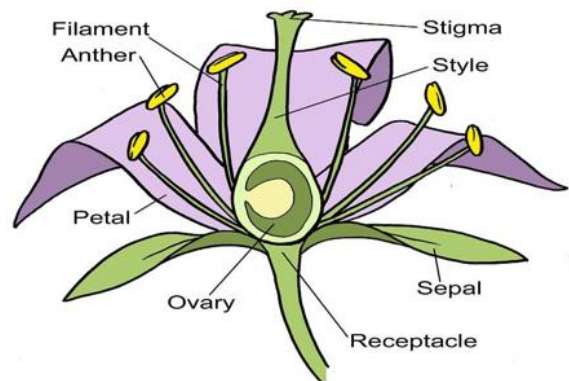


Diagram of a plant



Filament + Anther = Stamen
Stigma + Style + Ovary = Carpel

Key knowledge: What I should 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
- Observe and compare the life cycles of plants on the local environment with other plants and animals around the world.
- Ask pertinent questions and suggest reasons for similarities and differences.
- Grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant e.g. seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- Compare how different animals reproduce and grow.

Living things and their habitats mini – quiz

1) What is a life cycle?

2) Match the animal group to how it produces offspring:

bird

reptile

fish

amphibian

mammal

Eggs are laid in water.

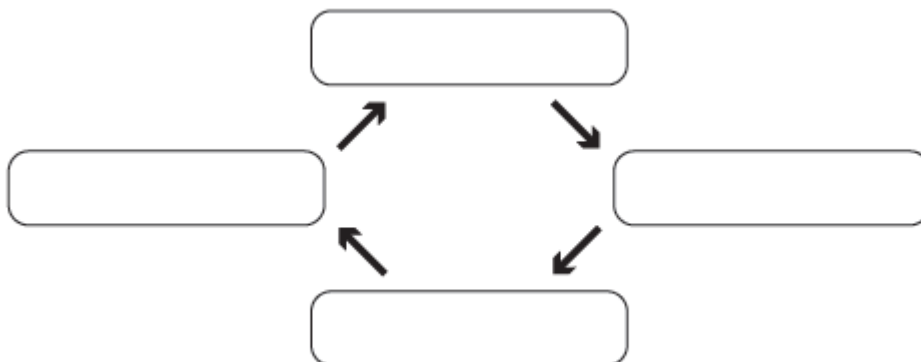
Offspring develop in the womb of the mother.

Eggs are laid but not in water.

3) When a foetus is developing in the womb of a mammal, what is the purpose of the umbilical cord?

4) Why must seeds be dispersed far and wide?

5) Put this life cycle in order: egg, butterfly, caterpillar, cocoon



6) How is the butterfly life cycle different to a human life cycle?

7) Why do some animals look after their young but other don't?
