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| **Key Information** | **Key Scientists** | **Subject Specific Vocabulary** | |
| ***Life cycles –*** *A life cycle is the different stages of life for a living thing. In science it is usually displayed as a circular diagram showing each stage in words and/or pictures. A life cycle is presented as a circle to show that seeds / offspring are created as part of the cycle.* | **Berry J Brosi (present)**  **Berry J Brosi,** an assistant professor at a university in Atlanta, found that a loss of bees affects a plant’s ability to reproduce. | **animals** | amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, insects, fish |
| **egg** | An **egg** is a single female germ **cell**, or reproductive **cell.** |
| ***Parts of a Plant*** | **nymph** | A **nymph** is the immature form of some invertebrates, particularly insects, which undergoes metamorphosis. |
| **adult** | A fully grown person, animal, or plant. |
| **metamorphosis** | **Metamorphosis** is a process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes. An example is a caterpillar turning into a butterfly. |
| **pollination** | Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called **pollination**. Pollen reaches the new flower and travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds. |
| **fertilisation** | In plants, **fertilisation** occurs after [**pollination.**](https://www.twinkl.co.uk/teaching-wiki/pollination) This involves [pollen](https://www.twinkl.co.uk/teaching-wiki/pollen) grains from the male [anther](https://www.twinkl.co.uk/teaching-wiki/anther) of a flower being transferred to the female [stigma](https://www.twinkl.co.uk/teaching-wiki/stigma). |
| **germination** | **Germination** is the process by which seeds begin to grow into plants. |