

What do we know already:

- I know the characteristics of living things are: Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition (MRS GREN)
- I know a habitat is an environment/home where animals and plants can find everything they need to stay alive.
- I know **Herbivore** = animals that eat **plants**. **Carnivore** = animals that eat other **animals**. **Omnivore** = animals that eat **plants and animals**.
- I know animals can be classified as vertebrates (have a backbone) or invertebrates (without a backbone), plants can be classified as flowering or non-flowering.

What's next:

- *I will learn to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- *I will learn to describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- *In Year 6, I will learn how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.

Vocabulary:

Tier 1

Amphibian
Bird
Birth
Fruit
Insect
Mammal

Tier 2

Anther
Asexual reproduction
Cells
Fertilisation
Life Cycle
Ovary
Phloem
Sepal
Sexual reproduction
Stamen
Stigma

Tier 3

Bract - A small leaf structure that can attract pollinators.

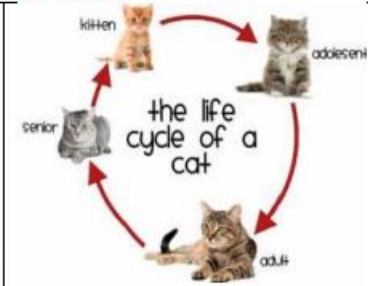
Metamorphosis - The process by which the young form of insects and some animals, such as frogs, develops into the adult form.

Xylem - Living tissue that transports water and nutrients around the plant.

What are the Life Cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird?

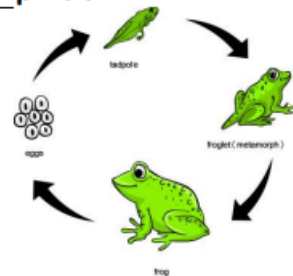
Mammal

- female gives birth to young
- Live young are born
- young looks like adult
- female provides milk for young



Amphibian

- eggs laid in water
- young go through different form before looking like adult
- no parental care



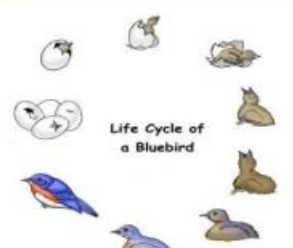
Insect

- egg laid and then hatch
- some grow to adult but most go through metamorphosis to adult



Bird

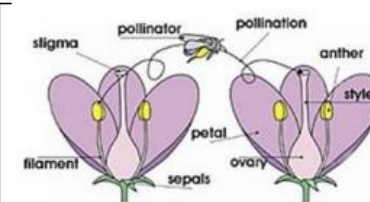
- eggs laid in a nest
- young hatches from an egg
- grow to adult
- parental care after hatching



How do plants reproduce?

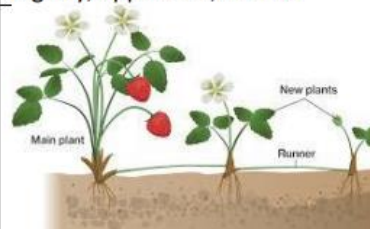
Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually

Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.



E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

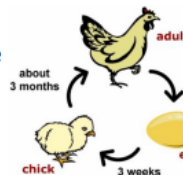
asexual reproduction involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.



E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

How do birds and mammals reproduce?

- Chickens, like all birds, lay eggs. Inside an egg that has been fertilised, a chick will grow and eventually hatch.
- A similarity of female birds, mammals most reptiles and some species of fish is that their eggs are fertilised inside the female.



Mammal life cycle

