

All Living Things and their Habitats

Class 3 and 4

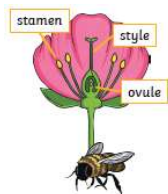
Key Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.	Fertilise	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.	Gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
				Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.	Metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of the animal's body and their behaviour.	Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.	Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell. Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.			

Key Knowledge

How do plants reproduce?

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and the female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. Some plants, such as strawberries, use asexual reproduction to create a new plant.



What is the life cycle of birds?

- The adults mate and reproduce
- A fertilised egg is laid
- The egg hatches
- The chick grows and develops
- The young bird leaves the nest

How do lifecycles compare?

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



What is the lifecycle of mammals?

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

- The male sex cell (sperm) fertilises the female sex cells
- The fertilised cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the period of gestation is over.

Who is Jane Goodall?

Jane Goodall is a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for many years. She is considered to be the world expert on chimpanzees and their behaviour.

What is metamorphosis?

Metamorphosis is a process by which animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour.

Prior Learning

Children understand the difference between a vertebrate and invertebrate
Children are able to classify living things

Next Steps

Children will learn about micro-organisms