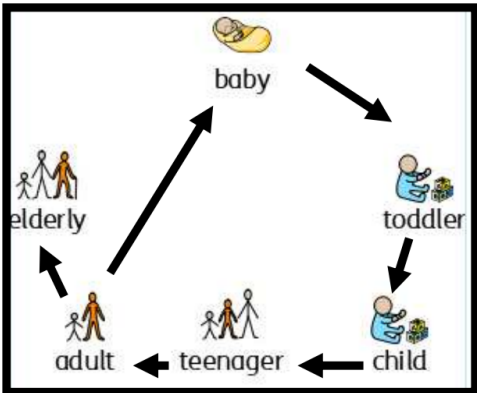
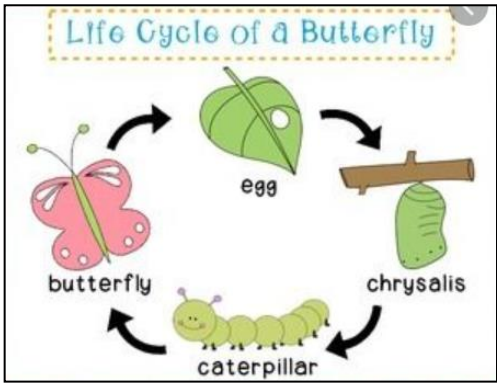
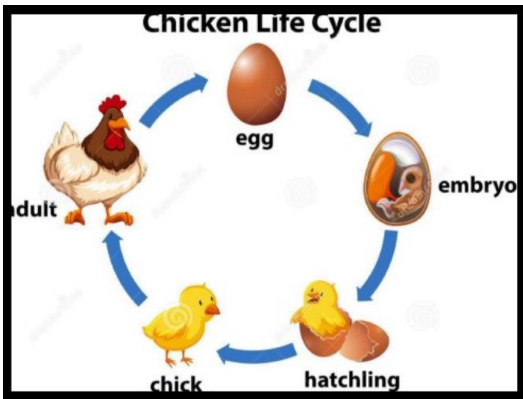
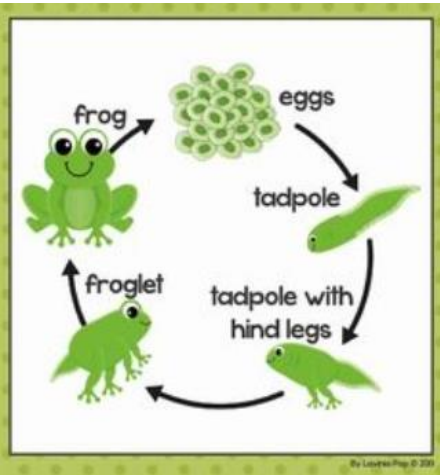
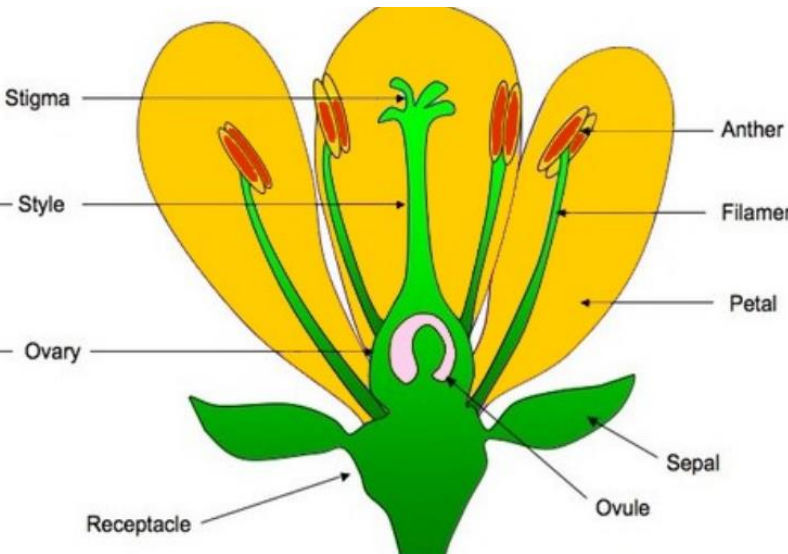


Linked Scientists

David Attenborough – Naturalist & TV Presenter
Jane Goodall – Wildlife Researcher & Conservationist who studied chimpanzees

Key Vocabulary	
anther	Part of the stamen that produces and releases pollen .
asexual	Reproduction of a plant which involves only one parent
bulb	root that grows into a flower or plant
cuttings	Taken from leaves , stem , or roots and planted to produce a new plant
dispersed	Scattered or spread over a large area
dissect	Cutting something up in order to examine it
egg	Oval or rounded shape surrounded by a shell or membrane of which young hatch from
fertilise	When male and female cells meet to form an embryo or seed .
flower	Part of the plant which is often brightly coloured
germination	When a seed starts to grow
life cycle	The changes an animal or plant goes through from the beginning of its life until its death



Key Vocabulary	
live young	Mammals give birth to live young, not eggs that need to hatch
metamorphosis	When a living thing develops or changes into something completely different – caterpillar to butterfly
ovary	Female organ that produces eggs
ovule	Small egg
plant	Living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem , leaves and roots
pollen	Produced by flowers and fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	Pollinating a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen . This is usually done by insects
reproduction	When an animal or plant produces individuals similar to itself
seed	Small, hard part from which a new plant grows
stamen	Part of the flower that produces pollen .
stem	Main part of the plant that grows upwards and supports the branches, leaves, flowers or fruits that may grow from it
stigma	Top of the female part of the flower where pollen is collected
tuber	A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which a new plant can grow

What I will know by the end of the unit	
Compare and describe the differences in the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds	<p>Mammals give birth to live young where the young look like the adult. Female provides milk for the young.</p> <p>Amphibians lay eggs in water and young go through different forms before looking like the adults.</p> <p>Insects lay eggs which then hatch. Some grow to be like adults, but some go through metamorphosis to adulthood – when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow.</p> <p>Birds lay eggs in a nest which hatch and are cared for by the parent.</p>
Describe how some plants and animals reproduce	<p>Sexual reproduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires two parents with male and female cells • will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent <p>Asexual reproduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will produce offspring that is identical to the parent • requires only one parent <p>Plant Reproduction</p> <p>Male cells can be found in the pollen. Female cells can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules). Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed – this is called fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.</p>

