

## Key Learning

Pupils learn, describe and compare the life cycles of humans, birds, amphibians and insects.

Pupils learn that animals reproduce sexually, and that each individual has a male and a female parent from which they inherit various traits.

Pupils learn about the purpose of a flower and its basic structures, including petal, anther, sepal, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, pollen grain, pollen tube and ovule and how reproduction occurs.

Pupils learn that, unlike animals, pieces broken off from plants can grow into another individual organism. They learn that this is used by farmers to create many crops with identical characteristics (such as planting potato tubers).

## Working Scientifically

- Pupils will record data and results or increasing complexity using scientific labelled diagrams, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- Pupils will report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and presentations.
- Pupils will identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
- Pupils will use scientific language.
- Pupils will group and classify things and recognise patterns



## Key Vocabulary

reproduction	Process by which organisms replicate themselves.
pollen	A powdery substance produced by seed plants.
stamen	The male reproductive part of a flower, consisting of a long slender stalk, the filament, with an anther at the top.
sepal	The sepal is a defensive organ that encloses and protects the developing flower.
carpel	The female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of an ovary, a stigma, and usually a style.
gestation	The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth.
germination	The development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.
Life Cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.
nutrition	The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
inherit	Derive (a quality, characteristic, or predisposition) genetically from one's parents or ancestors.
organism	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.

**What defines a mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, insect or fish?**