



CIRCLE OF LIFE

Vocabulary

asexual reproduction: to reproduce without a mate.

bulb: a part of a plant that stores food underground, can grow a new shoot.

external fertilisation: when sperm and eggs join outside the body.

fertilisation: when an egg and pollen (or sperm) join together.

gestation: when a baby animal develops inside its mother.

internal fertilisation: when sperm and egg join inside the body.

larva: the young form of some animals, which looks very different from its parents.

metamorphosis: a dramatic change in the life cycle of an animal in which it ends up looking totally different.

pollination: when pollen from one plant is transferred to the ovary of another sexual.

reproduction: reproduce with both a male and female sperm: male animals make this

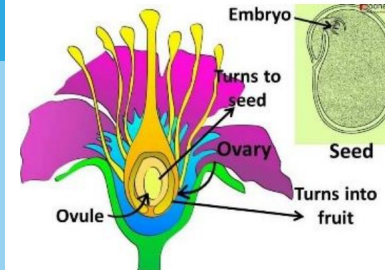
Seed dispersal is part of a life process. Which life process is it part of?

We are learning to:

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

OVERVIEW

- In this topic children look at the life cycles of various species including mammals, amphibians, fish and birds. They also look at and describe the life process of reproduction in plants and animals.



LET'S THINK LIKE SCIENTISTS

- Why is pollination so important to gardeners and farmers? If some grapes are seedless, how do you grow new grape plants?

WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

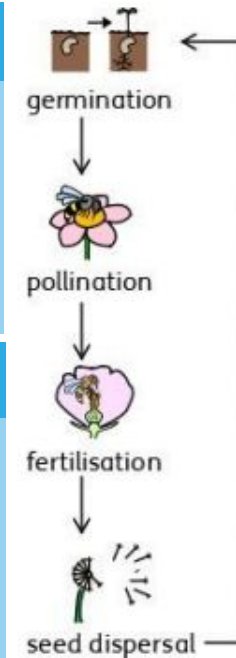
- Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
- Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- 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 other presentations.
- Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

PRIOR LEARNING

- The structure of flowers and how they relate to reproduction (Year 3).
- The process of pollination (Year 3).
- That animals have offspring that grow into adults (Year 2).
- The process of fertilisation in plants (Year 3).

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. The pollen travels to the ovary where fertilisation occurs and seeds are made. Seeds are dispersed by animals or the wind and some seeds will grow into new plants.



REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

- 1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals).
- 2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.
- 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

