

Science • Living Things and Their Habitats



Crucial Knowledge

- As part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce.
- Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually.
- Most plants have male parts and female parts and reproduce sexually.
- Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent.
- Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.
- Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg.
- Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults.
- In humans and some animals these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults.



Key Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction – One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is exact copy of the parent

Fertilise – the action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.

Life cycle – the journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth growing up and reproduction.

Metamorphosis – A sudden and drastic change in the structure of an animals body and their behaviour.

Pollination – The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.

Reproduction – the process of new living things being made.

We Are Building Our Knowledge From

- Living Things and Their Habitats (Y4)

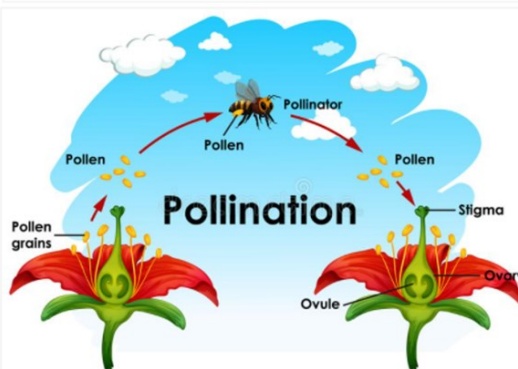
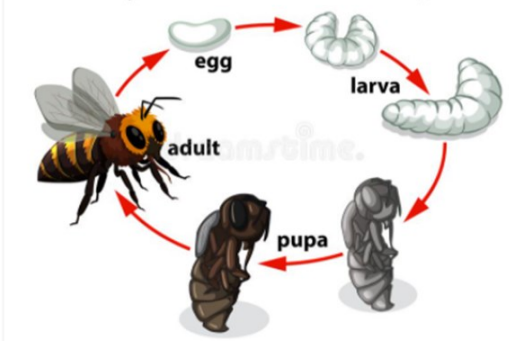
This will help when we learn about

- Living Things and Their Habitats (Y6)

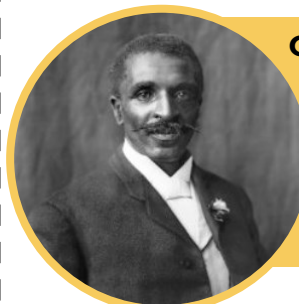


Diagrams / Images

Life Cycle of a Honeybee



Important People



George Washington

Carver One of the most famous botanists is history and one of the most important agricultural scientists of all time.

Agnes Arber

She made huge contributions to our most fundamental knowledge of plant anatomy, specifically about flowering plants.



George McGavin

A current well known entomologist who believes insects hold the key to our survival.

