



Scientific Vocabulary

Animal Class – Groups of animals that are alike in certain ways.

Vertebrate – Animals that have a backbone or spinal column.

Invertebrate – Animals that do not have a backbone or spinal column.

Mammal – A warm blooded vertebrate animal class whose animals have hair/fur. Females (typically) birth live young and feed them their milk.

Amphibian – A cold blooded vertebrate animal class whose animals have a gill breathing lava stage followed by a lung breathing adult stage.

Reptile – A cold blooded vertebrate animal class whose animals have dry scaly skin and lay eggs.

Asexual Reproduction – producing offspring through one parent creating an exact copy of itself.

Sexual Reproduction – producing offspring through a male sex cell fertilising a female egg.

Pollination – The transfer of pollen from one plant to the stigma of another to allow for fertilisation.

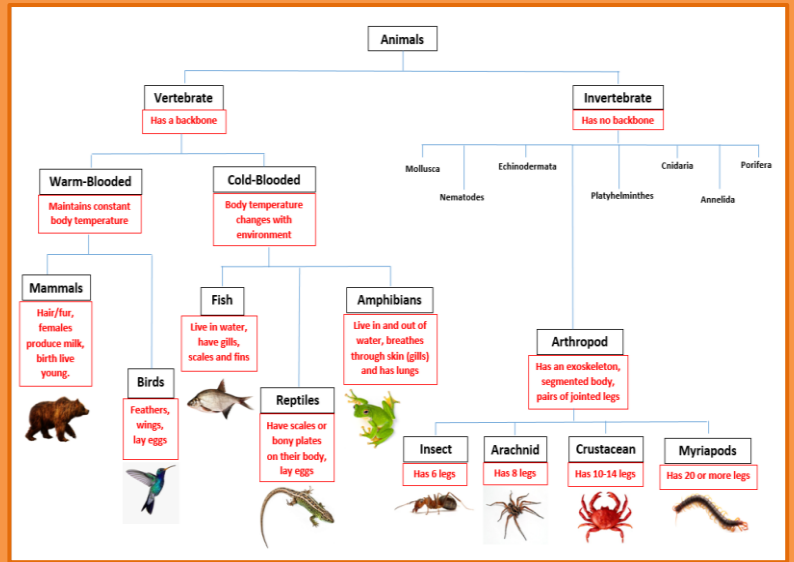
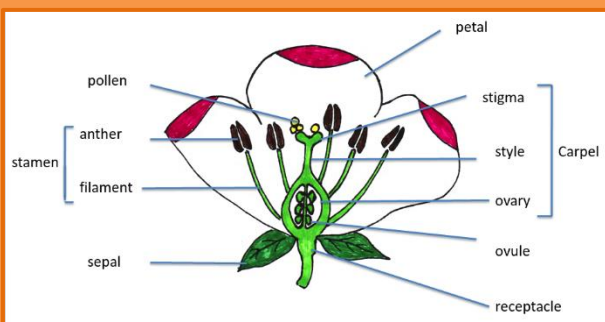
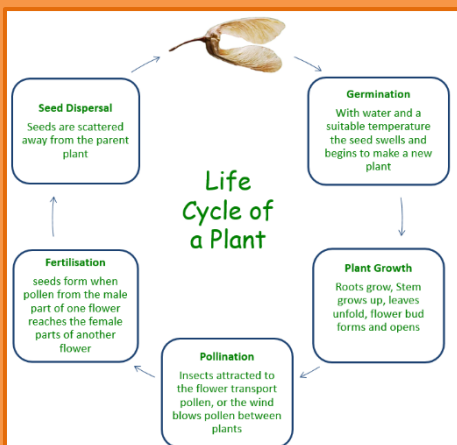
Fertilisation – When male and female sex cells fuse together.

Germination – When a new plant begins to grow from a seed.

Metamorphosis – the process of transforming from an immature form to an adult form.

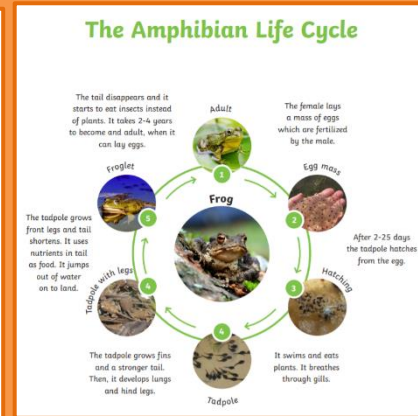
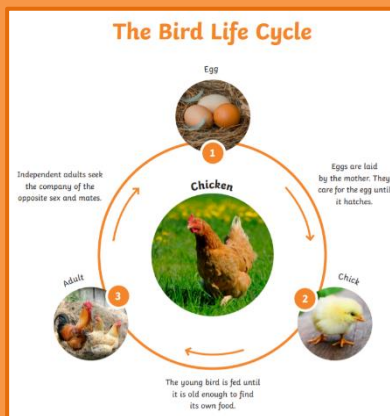
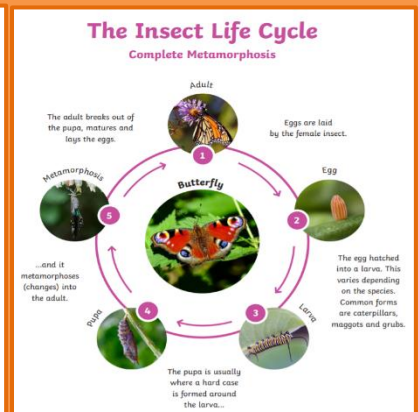
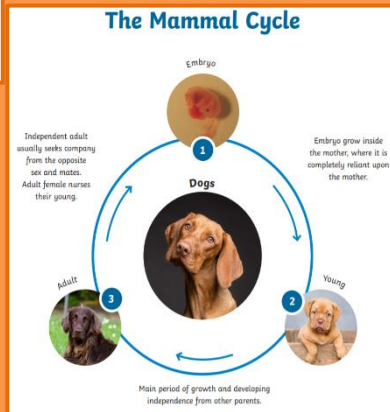
Wider Curriculum Links

- Year 1: Growth and Green Fingers – plant growth
- Year 2: Farm Shop – plant growth
- Year 3: How does your Garden Grow – plants and seeds
- Year 4: Hunted – Living things, habitats and plants
- Year 6: Survival – Evolution and inheritance



Working Scientifically

- Observing and comparing the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world.
- Suggesting reasons for similarities and differences.
- Examining different parts of a plant for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- Observing changes in an animal over a period of time.
- Comparing how different animals reproduce and grow
- Categorizing animals.
- Studying the work of famous naturalists e.g. David Attenborough, Jane Goodall



Key Scientific Knowledge

Animals can be categorized into different groups (animal class). Different animals (mammals, amphibians, insects and birds) have different life cycles. Animals reproduce through a male sperm fertilising a female egg. Some plants produce pollen from the stamen (male part of a plant) which is transferred to the stigma and then the ovary (female parts of the plant). Some plants reproduce asexually (one parent plant producing an exact copy of itself).