

### National Curriculum programme of study:

#### Pupils should be taught:

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics
- Through direct observations where possible, they should classify animals into commonly found invertebrates (such as insects, spiders, snails, worms) and vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).

### 'Sticky' Knowledge

- The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences. One difference is that amphibians and insects go through the process of metamorphosis. This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow (for example, from ladybird or salamander)
- The life process of reproduction in a flowering plant involves, pollination, fertilisation and germination.
- Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent.
- Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings.
- Plant reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.

Prompts to help me in my learning:

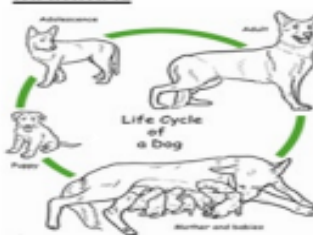


#### EXAMPLE LIFE CYCLES:

##### AMPHIBIAN



##### MAMMAL



#### Key Vocabulary

Life Cycle	This shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce.
Reproduction	As part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce.
Asexual reproduction	Only one parent is needed. This occurs mostly in plants and bacteria
Metamorphosis	A major change from one form to another in the life cycle of some animals when they change from young to an adult.
Runner	A long stem of a plant that grows along the ground in order to put down roots in a new place.
Bulb	A round root of some plants from which the plant grows.
Tuber	A swollen underground stem or root of a plant from which new plants can grow

### Prior Knowledge

Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. (Y2 - Animals, including humans) • Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. (Y3 - Plants)

#### Future Learning:

Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms