



**Prior knowledge to reactivate**

- That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways
- That environments change and that this can effect living things.
- Germination is when a seed starts to grow (Year 2)
- Seed dispersal is when seeds are spread or scattered (Year 3)

**Key learning**

The life cycle of birds, mammals and insects are different.

The life cycle of a mammal has 7 stages: Egg, foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult, old age.

Some plants use asexual reproduction which does not require another plant.

Our body changes as we get older

Reproduction in plants is different to animals but still relies on a seed being fertilized

**Key vocabulary**

Anther	The part of a stamen that produces and release the pollen.
Dissect	To carefully cut something up in order to examine it.
Embryo	An unborn animal or human being at the very early stages.
Fertilisation	Male and female cells meet to form an embryo or seed.
Gamete	The name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature.
Metamorphosis	A person or thing develops and changes into something completely different.
Pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen.

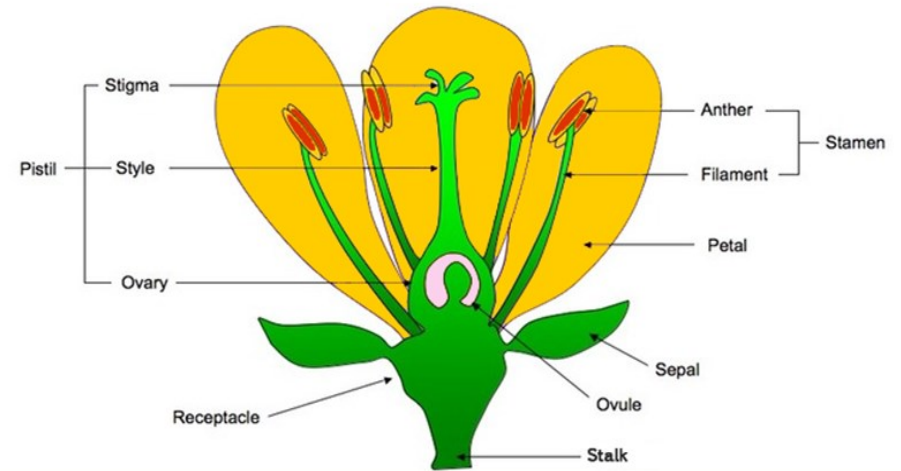
### SCIENTIFIC SKILLS

By the end of the year, children should be able to...

- Plan scientific enquiries to answer different questions, recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment
- Record data and results, using charts, tables, diagrams, keys and graphs
- Use test results to make predictions to set up further tests
- Report and present findings, drawing conclusions about results
- Identify scientific evidence which has been used to support or refute ideas

Opportunities for scientific enquiry within the unit:

- Dissect and label anatomy of a flower



Parts of a flower