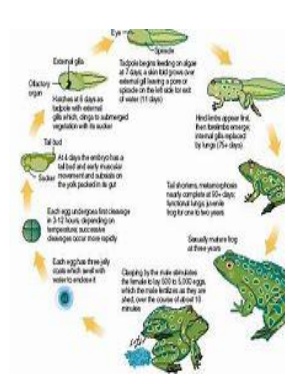
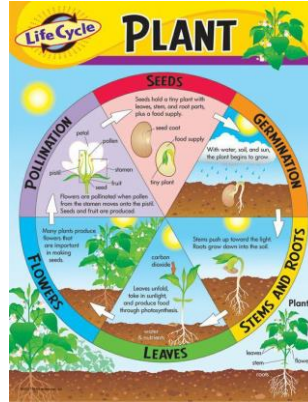


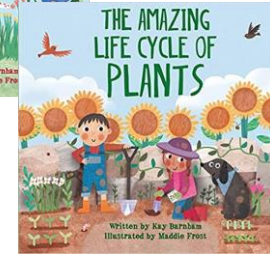
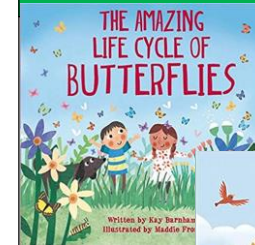
Big Question:

Do all animals and plants start life as an egg?

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| LQ1 | How do plants reproduce? |
| LQ 2 | What is the life cycle of a mammal? |
| LQ 3 | What is metamorphosis? |
| LQ 4 | What is different about the life cycles of insects and amphibians? |
| LQ 5 | What would you ask Jane Goodhall if you met them? |
| LQ 6 | Do all animals start life as an egg? |
| End Product | Create a PowerPoint to show the life cycles of different living things and share with others. |
| Links to being taught. | Year 2 and Year 4 Living Things and their Habitats. Year 7 Human reproduction, including fertilisation and foetal development |
| Cross-curricular links. | Link to RSE knowledge on human reproduction. |



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge

- Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells.
- Some plants, such as strawberry plants and potatoes, use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.
- Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and the female sex cell (ovule).
- Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to different parts of the plant.
- Amphibians, such as frogs, are laid in eggs and then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.
- Some animals, such as butterflies, go through metamorphosis to become an adult.
- Metamorphosis is a biological process by which an amphibian or insect physically develops after birth or hatching, they transform into an adult in two or more distinct stages.
- Mammals contain either the male or female sex cell.
- Jane Goodall is a famous scientist as she analysed chimpanzees and their behaviours.

Vocabulary

- Reproduction
- Pollen
- Ovule
- Asexual reproduction,
- fertilise,
- gestation,
- life cycle,
- metamorphosis,
- pollination,
- reproduction,
- sexual reproduction,