



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Willow Class

Living things and their habitats

Gospel Value
Joy

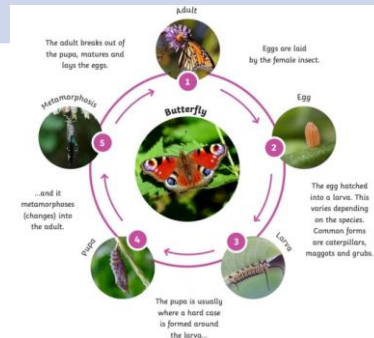
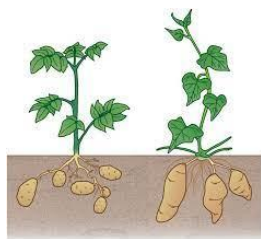
What I should know already-

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)

Key Knowledge

- As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. 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. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults
- Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.
- 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.
- Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.



Key Vocabulary

life cycle-the series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.

reproduce-(of an organism) produce offspring by a sexual or asexual process.

sexual-capable of sexual reproduction

fertilises-cause (an egg, female animal, or plant) to develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material.

asexual- reproduction is a mode of reproduction in which a new offspring is produced by a single parent.

plantlets- is a small or young plant.

runners-horizontal branch from the base of plant that produces new plants from buds at its tips

tubers-specialised storage stem of certain seed plants.

bulbs-any plant that stores its complete life cycle in an underground storage structure.

cuttings-portion of a stem, root, or leaf cut from the parent plant for the production of a new independent plant by inducing it to form shoots and roots under favourable environmental conditions.