



Prior Knowledge retrieval

- I understand how plants grow.
- I know the basic structures and diversity of plants.
- I have some understanding that adult plants and animals produce offspring that are similar to ourselves.

Reproduction in Mammals

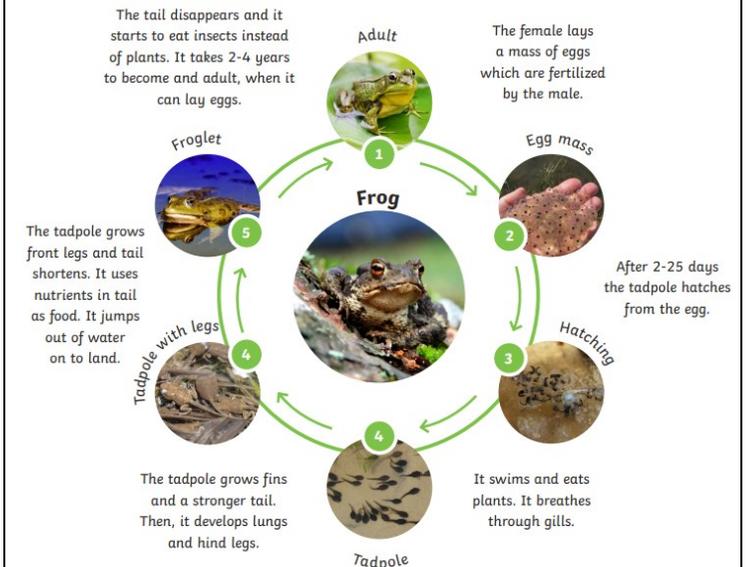
Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

- The **male cell** called the **sperm**, **fertilises the female cell**.
- The fertilised cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation period** when the baby is born.



- A platypus (mammal) lays eggs instead of giving birth.

The Life Cycle of a Frog (Amphibian)



fertilisation

The male and female sex cells fuse together.



prenatal

The cells develop and grow into a fetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, the baby is born.



infancy

Rapid growth and development. Children learn to walk and talk.

childhood

Children learn new skills and become more independent.



adolescence

The body starts to change over a few years. The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood. Much more independent.



middle adulthood

Ability to reproduce decreases. There may be hair loss or hair may turn grey.



late adulthood

Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs during this stage.



early adulthood

The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.

The Human Life Cycle

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



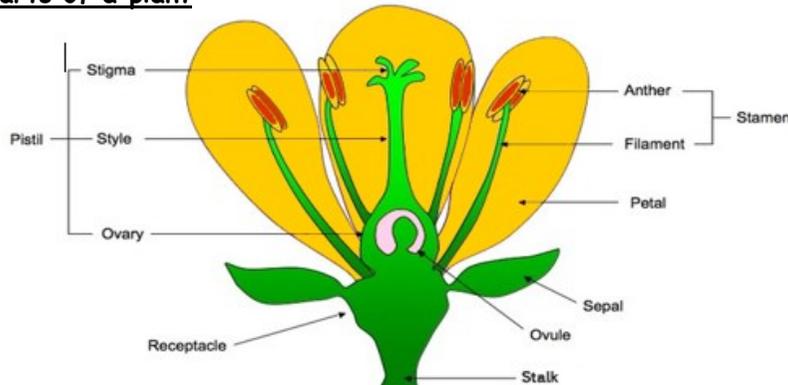
Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



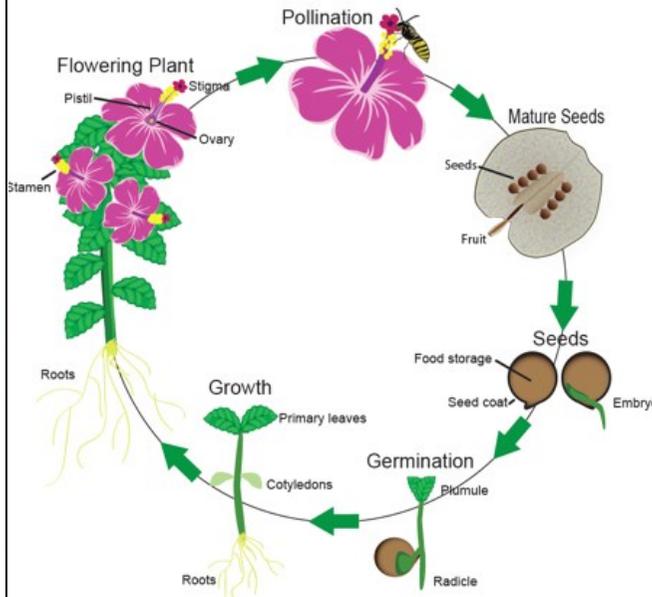
Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



Parts of a plant



Life Cycle of a plant



Most plants contain both the male sex cell (**pollen**) and the female sex cell (**ovules**), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the **stamen** of the plant is transferred to the **stigma** of another. The pollen then travel down the tube through the style and **fuses** with an **ovule**.

Some plants (strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants, daffodils) use **asexual reproduction** to create a plant .They are **identical** to their parent



Key Vocabulary

Asexual reproduction- one parent is needed to create an offspring, an exact copy of the parent.

Fertilise- the action of fusing male/female sex cells.

Gestation- the length of a pregnancy.

Life cycle- the journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing (birth, growing up and reproduction).

Metamorphosis- an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and its behaviour.

Pollination- the transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.

Reproduction- the process of new living things being made.

Sexual reproduction—two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Prenatal- the stage of development from fertilisation to birth.

Adolescence-the stage of development between childhood and adulthood.

Life expectancy-the length of time that an animal is expected to live.