

Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Living Things and Their Habitats

Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1

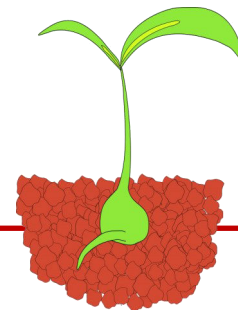
There are 5 main animal groups - fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Year 2 - Plants

Year 4 - Living Things and Their Habitats

Key Vocabulary:

- Reproduce
- Sexual
- Sperm
- Fertilizes
- Ovum (egg)
- live young
- Metamorphosis
- Asexual
- plantlets,
- runners,
- cuttings



New Knowledge:

- As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce.
- Reproduction means to have babies or offspring.
- To reproduce, most animals need a male and a female. Together they can create offspring when they mate. This is called sexual reproduction.
- During sexual reproduction, a sperm from the male joins with an egg from the female. This is called fertilisation.
- After fertilisation, females of the following living things will lay eggs: fish, reptiles, birds, and amphibians. Spiders and most insects lay eggs.
- After fertilisation in mammals (including humans), the female grows her baby or babies inside her until they are developed enough to be born.
- Sexual reproduction will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parents.
- Some plants reproduce by sexual reproduction through pollination.
- Some plants reproduce asexually. This means it only involves one parent.
- Asexual reproduction produces offspring that is identical to the parent.
- Bulbs, tubers, runners, and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction in plants.
- Gardeners may force plants to reproduce asexually by taking cuttings..
- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- In most mammals these offspring are born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults.
- In other animals, such as birds, amphibians and insects, eggs are laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults.
- Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies; tadpoles to frogs. This is called a metamorphosis.