# Science

# Animals and plant life cycles

# UKS2 – Summer 1

**Things I already know:**

- *Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.*
- *Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.*
- *Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.*

## Key facts

*Different animals have different life spans, dependent on their environment and species.*

*Mammals give birth to live young.*

*Reptiles lay eggs.*

*Amphibians lay eggs.*

*Birds lay eggs.*

*Fish have eggs.*

*Plant reproduction comes in two types: sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction is similar to human reproduction, which involves the fusion of the male (pollen) and female (ovule) gametes to form a new organism that inherits the genes of both the parents. The sexually reproductive part of a plant is the flower. Asexual reproduction, on the other hand, involves vegetative reproduction through stems, roots and leaves. Essentially, the parent plant regenerates itself by using one of its parts (roots, stems or leaves).*

## Key vocabulary

**Life Cycle** – *The different stages an animal or plant goes through during its life, from when it is born or germinates to when it dies.*

**Metamorphosis** – *The process where some animals, like butterflies or frogs, change completely in their form and appearance during their life.*

**Fertilisation** – *The process where a male cell (like a sperm) and a female cell (like an egg) join to make a new baby animal or plant.*

**Pollination** – *When pollen from the male part of a flower moves to the female part of another flower, which helps the plant make seeds.*

**Germination** – *The process by which a seed starts to grow into a plant.*

**Offspring** – *The babies or young that are born or produced by animals or plants.*

## Questions I can answer

- **How do the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects, and birds differ from each other?**
- **What is metamorphosis, and which animals go through it?**
- **How do mammals care for their young, and how is this different from other animals?**
- **What is the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction in plants and animals?**
- **How are seeds formed through fertilisation in plants, and why are they important?**
- **What do all life cycles have in common, and why is reproduction important for living things?**

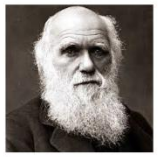
## Significant people

### Carl Linnaeus

*He classified plants and animals to help us understand their differences and how they grow and reproduce.*

### Jane Goodall

*She studied how animals like chimpanzees grow, behave, and care for their babies in their life cycles.*



### Charles Darwin

*He explained how animals and plants adapt and evolve over time to survive and reproduce successfully.*

## FRUITS

***Respect**: Studying life cycles helps us appreciate the unique journey of every living thing, teaching us to respect all forms of life.*

***Uniqueness**: Every plant and animal will have its own special life cycle, showing us how diverse and unique life is on Earth.*

***Trust**: Trusting in the natural processes of life cycles helps us understand how life renews and continues, providing a sense of confidence and wonder.*