



### Key Vocabulary

**Reproduction** – producing offspring

**Asexual reproduction** – producing offspring from one parent

**Sexual reproduction** – requiring two parents to produce offspring

**Mammal** – group of animals that produce milk to nurse their young

**Amphibian** – cold-blooded vertebrates without scales, living on land and in water

**Micro-organisms** – living things too small to be seen with the naked eye

**Pollination** - the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma

**Fertilisation** – when two sex cells fuse to create a new living thing

**Carl Linnaeus** – scientist who created

**Linnaean classification** – method of categorising living things into these groups:

**Domain, Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus and Species**

**Flowering plants** – those that reproduce using pollen

**Non-flowering plants** -those that reproduce with dust-like particles called spores and those that use seeds

### Key Knowledge

Children will be able to:

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals

Building on the *Habitats* topic, children will look at how plants are categorised and the ways in which they reproduce. They will describe the ways in which life-cycles of different living things vary.

## In the Garden Owls: Reproduction

