



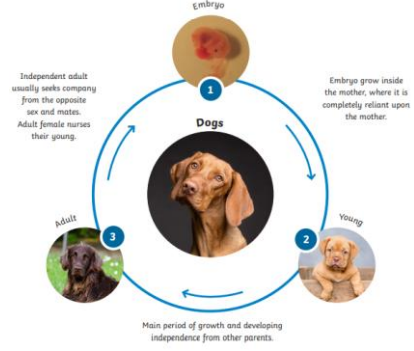
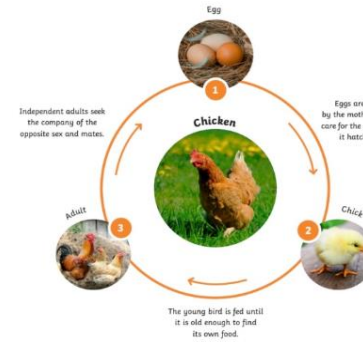
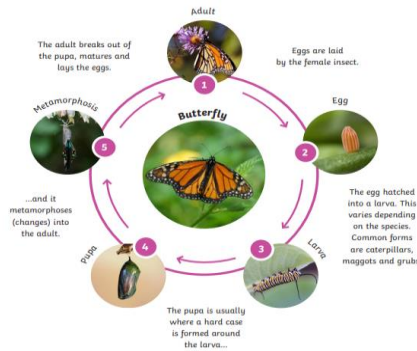
Life Cycles

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL SCIENCE VOCABULARY

Life Cycle	The series of stages an organism undergoes from the beginning of its life until its death.
Frogspawn	The mass of eggs laid by frogs.
Metamorphosis	The biological process by which an animal physically develops after birth or hatching, involving change to the animals body structure.
Reproduction	The biological process by which new individual organisms are produced.
Maturing	The process of development in an organism that leads to it reaching its full growth and functional capacity.
Amphibians	A class of cold blooded vertebrates, categorised by their ability to both live in water and on land during their life cycle.
Mammals	A class of warm blooded vertebrates that have hair or fur on their skin.
Gestation	The period of development during the carrying of an embryo or fetus.
Pollenates	The process by which pollen is transferred from the male part of the flower to the female part.
Fertilisation	The process where pollen joins with an ovule to make a new seed.



Skills

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs

Are all life cycles the same length?

Are animal and human life cycles different or similar?

MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING. What should we already know?

- Vocabulary from parts of plants and living things.
- Parts of the plant that help it grow.
 - Growth and development.
- All living things, including plants and animals have basic needs that must be met in order for them to grow.
- Seeds represent the beginning of a plants life cycle.

MAKING LINKS TO NEW LEARNING. What will we know?

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Investigation

We will be investigating the life cycle of a broad bean, recording it's growth and making observations across the term.

