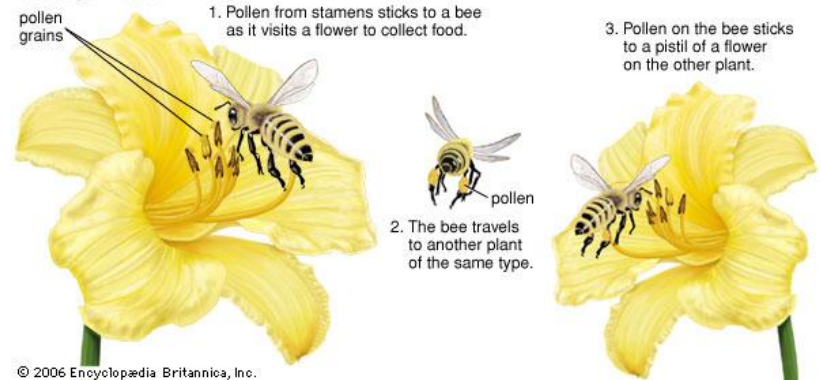


Upper Key Stage 2: Animals, including humans

Key Vocabulary	
life cycle	The changes a living thing goes through, including reproduction.
reproduce	The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.
sexual	Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both.
asexual	Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their parents.
fertilise	The process of male and female cells fusing together.
egg	The roundish reproductive body produced by the female of certain animals, such as birds and most reptiles, consisting of an ovum and albumen, jelly, membranes, egg case, or shell, according to species.
Live young	The opposite of hatched from an egg. The baby develops inside the mother and is then born.
metamorphosis	An insect or amphibians process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages. Such as caterpillar to butterfly.
offspring	A person's child or children/ an animal's young
runners	A long thin stem that usually grows horizontally along the ground and produces roots and shoots at widely spaced nodes, as in a strawberry plant.
bulbs	A bulb is structurally a short stem with fleshy leaves or leaf bases that function as food storage organs during dormancy.
cuttings	A plant section originating from the stem, leaf, or root and capable of developing into a new plant.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilization.
plantlets	Plantlets are young or small plants. Many plants such as spider plants naturally create runners with plantlets on the ends as a form of asexual reproduction.

What is cross pollination?

Cross-pollination



Maria Merian

Before German-born naturalist and scientific illustrator Maria Merian began to study the life cycle of butterflies, most people believed that they were “born of mud,” spontaneously generated out of the earth. She was one of the first naturalists to observe insects directly, giving her remarkable insights into the way they really lived. Although she emerged as one of the leading entomologists of her day, since she wrote in German and not in Latin, the official language of science at the time, her remarkable discoveries about the metamorphosis of insects were ignored by many scientists. She also raised eyebrows by funding her own, unofficial expedition to Suriname where she described many new insects and plants; a highly unusual venture for a woman of the period to undertake. Even so, her impact on science is undeniable: many of her classifications are still valid today and her exquisite paintings of plants, animals, and insects have been widely admired throughout the centuries.

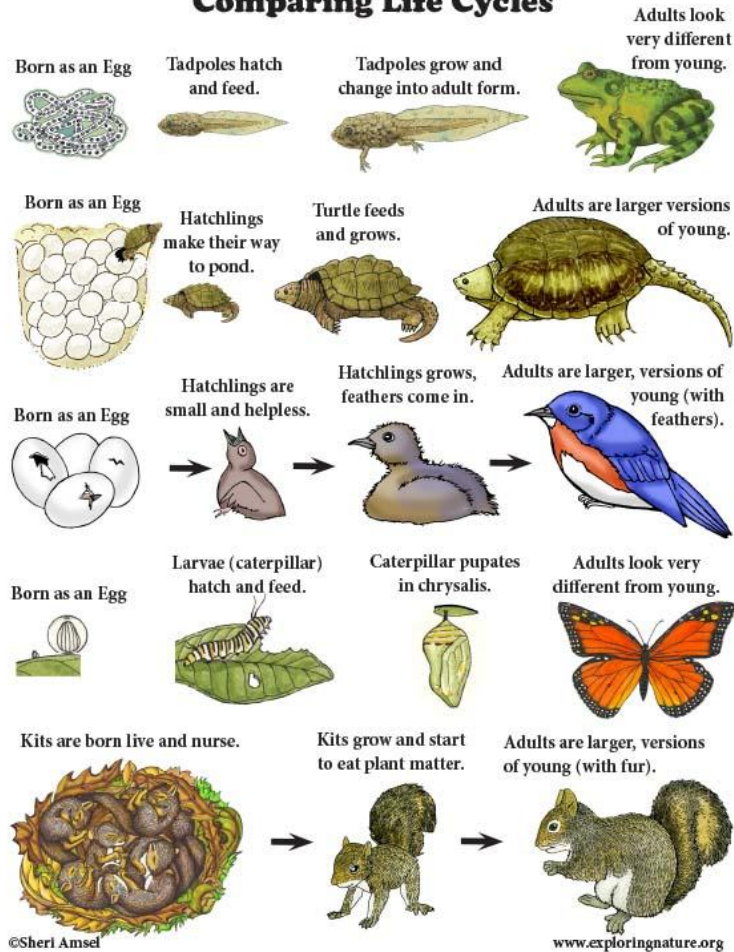


Upper Key Stage 2: Animals, including humans

Do different animal types have different life cycles?

What are the two types of reproduction?

Comparing Life Cycles



All living things need to make more of themselves so that their species does not die out.

Reproduction is the process by which new living things are made.

There are two types of reproduction: sexual and asexual.

Sexual reproduction requires two parents to make one offspring.



Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, which creates offspring that are exact copies of the parent.



Asexually reproduced



Sexually reproduced

