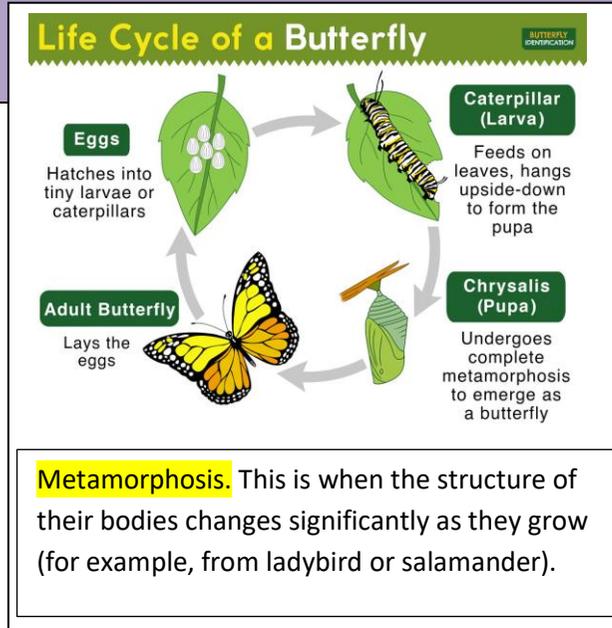
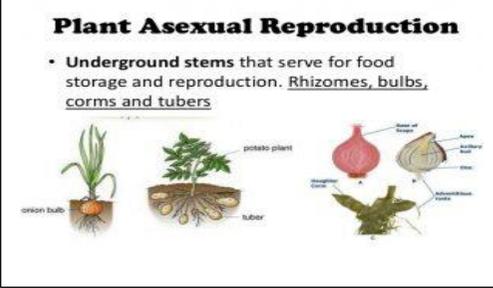
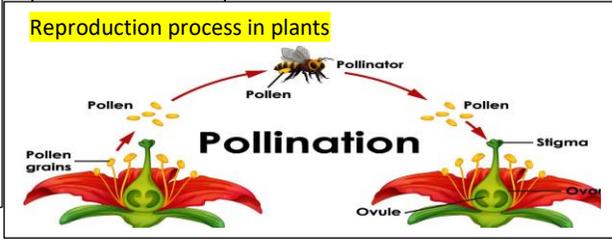


Prior Knowledge and Overview: Children will describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird, as well as learning about reproduction in some plants and animals. Enquiry Question- What are the life processes of woodland animals and plants including reproduction?

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| Asexual | when a plant reproduces by making a copy of the parent plant. |
| Sexual reproduction in plants | when the male reproductive cells - pollen - are transferred to the female reproductive cells - ovules. |
| Embryo in plants | (a young root and shoot) and a food store that will allow the young plant to start to grow at a later stage of the life cycle. |
| gamete | Gametes can be described as sex cells of plants. Like humans, plants have sperm and egg cells that need to fuse in order to produce a zygote, or fertilized egg. |
| reproduction | Plant reproduction is the process through which plants produce new offspring. |
| Life cycle | is the different stages of life for a living thing. All animals, including humans, have a life cycle as all animals are born, grow, reproduce and die. |



| | |
|----------------------|---|
| pollination | the process of transferring pollen from the male part of the plant to the female part of the plant to fertilize the plant and make wonderful baby plants, called seedlings. |
| fertilisation | process of sexual reproduction, which occurs after pollination and germination |



Woodland plants- Nutrition: Plants make their own food using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide (this is called *photosynthesis*). **Growth:** Plants grow from seeds into mature plants or trees. **Respiration:** Plants release energy from food to stay alive. **Sensitivity:** Plants respond to light, water, and gravity. **Reproduction:** Plants reproduce by making seeds, often spread by wind, animals, or water (for example, acorns from oak trees). **Excretion:** Plants get rid of waste gases through tiny holes in their leaves.

Woodland Animals- Nutrition: Animals eat plants or other animals for energy. **Movement:** Animals move to find food, shelter, and mates. **Respiration:** Animals breathe in oxygen to release energy from food. **Growth:** Animals grow from babies into adults. **Sensitivity:** Animals use their senses to react to danger, food, and their surroundings.

