

Science—Illustrating Life Cycles

Legacy

Prior Knowledge

In KS1, the children learnt how to identify plants and animals, compared the differences between things that are living, dead and never been alive and investigated different habitats. In Years 3 and 4 the children learnt about the functions and parts of a plant, that living things can be classified and grouped in a variety of ways and the main characteristics of plants and animals.



Key Vocabulary

Tier 1: cell, life cycle, amphibians, reptiles, insects, birds, mammals

Tier 2: naturalist, larvae, pupa, pollen, habitat

Tier 3: reproduction, metamorphosis, sexual, asexual,

Do you know the name of any naturalists?

What do they do?

My Component Knowledge:

Lesson 1: I can dissect and label the parts of a flowering plant, including male and female structures.

Lesson 2: I can learn about and investigate natural and artificial asexual reproduction in plants.

Lesson 3: I can learn about the life cycle and reproduction of amphibians and insects.

Lesson 4: I can learn about the lifecycle and reproduction of mammals and birds.

Lesson 5: I can compare the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

Lesson 6: I can discuss and consider the work of naturalists.

My Composite Knowledge:

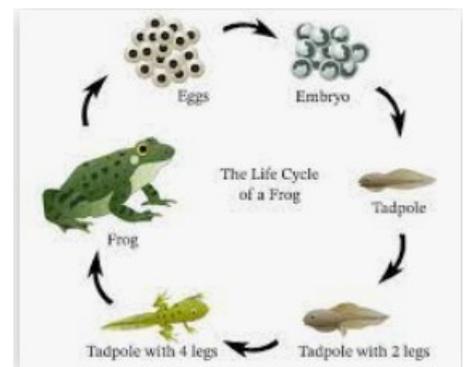
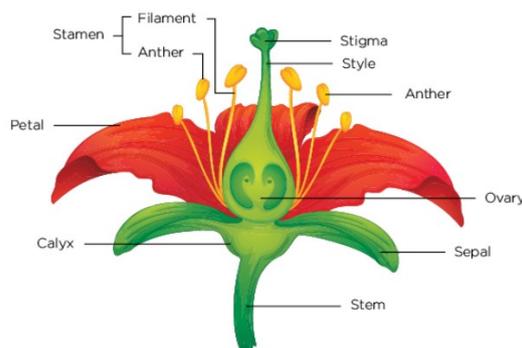
To record the lifecycle of animals, identify the purpose of botanical illustrations. To explain the natural and artificial asexual reproduction in plants.

My Powerful Knowledge:

To recognise that classification across all living things is based upon observable characteristics, with organisms in the same group sharing a common set of characteristics that are unique to that group.



What is a botanical illustration and what does it show?



What is metamorphosis?