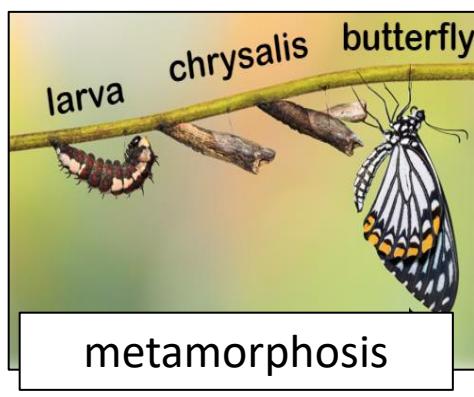
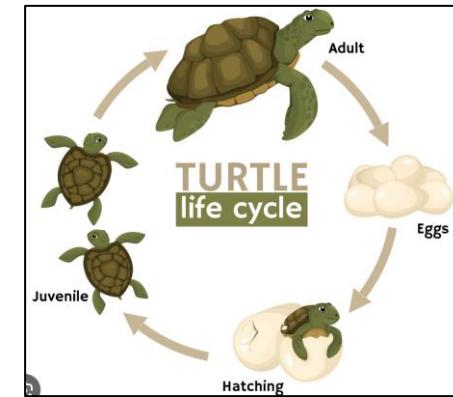


Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Life cycle	different stages of life of a living thing.
Reproduce	To make offspring either sexually or asexually.
Asexual	something that reproduces on its own
fertilises	To develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material
sperm	Male reproductive cell , produced by most animals.
egg	Female reproductive cell . The sperm fertilises the egg.
Live young	Not hatched from an egg.
metamorphosis	When insects and animals develop into adult form through a cycle of changes
Plant reproduction	Plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings

UKS2 Science Unit Living Things in their Habitat.



Mammals with a difference



Both Sir David Attenborough and Dame Jane Goodall are leading **naturalists**, and study living things. They have both been awarded honours by the Queen Elizabeth.



Working Scientifically Skills



Science Enquiry



Lesson 1

What are the different life processes of reproduction in some plants? (Spider plants, bulbs)

Lesson 2

How do the life cycles in mammals differ?
(Placental, monotremes, marsupials)

Lesson 3

How do the life cycles of insects and amphibians differ?

Lesson 4

What are the similarities and differences between birds and reptiles life cycles?

Lesson 5

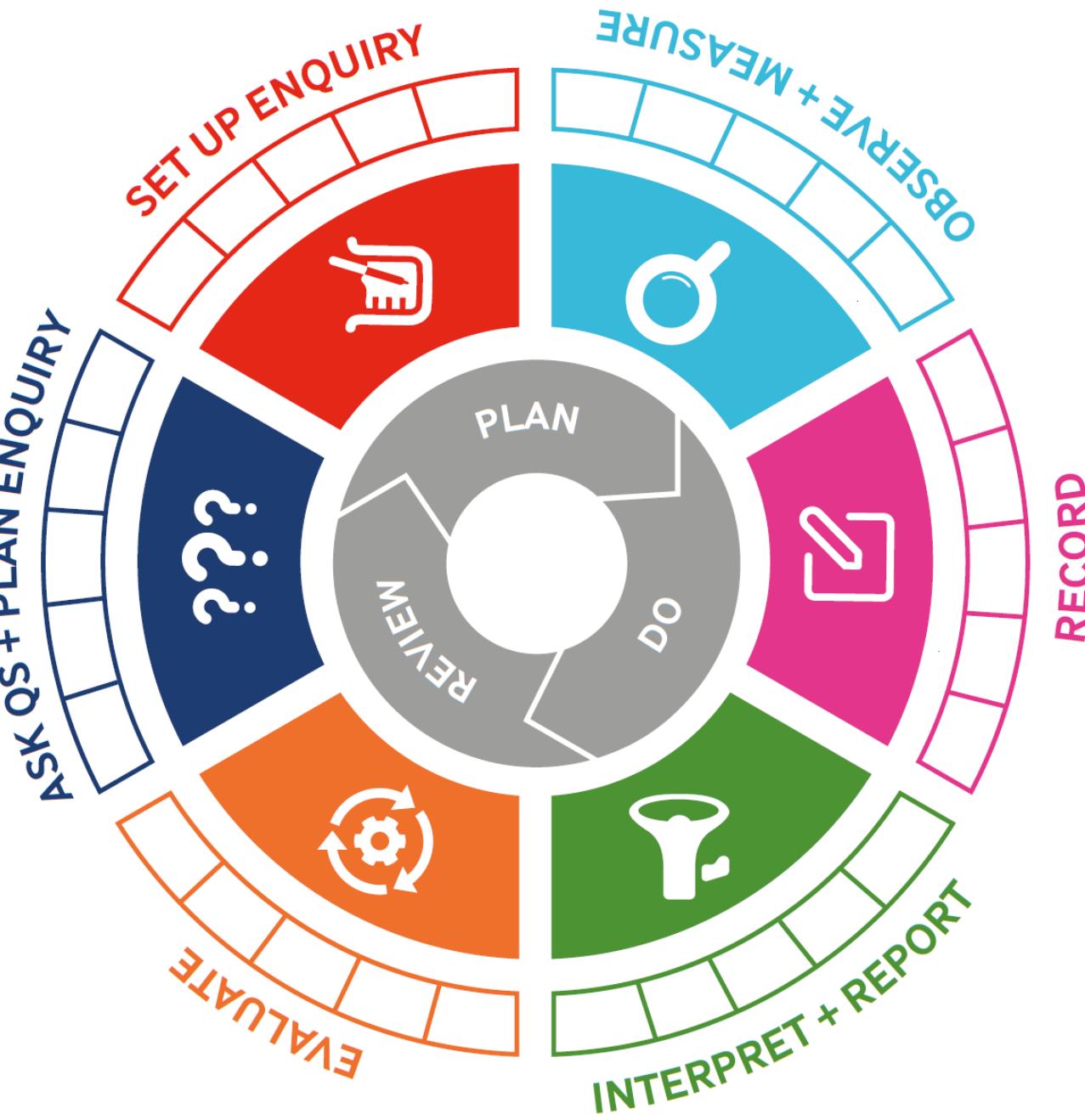
Are there any patterns between gestation periods of different animals?

Lesson 6

Report and present your own findings as a zoologist/ naturalist. Research Sir David Attenborough/ Dame Jane Goodall documentary styles.

Learning Sequence

Today, we are focussing on:



Working Scientifically

Asking questions

Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.



Making predictions

Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.



Setting up tests

Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.



Observing and measuring

Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.



Recording data

Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.



Interpreting and communicating results

Using information from the data to say what you found out.



Evaluating

Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.



Types of Enquiry

Comparative / fair testing

Changing one variable to see its effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same.



Research

Using secondary sources of information to answer scientific questions.



Observation over time

Observing changes that occur over a period of time ranging from minutes to months.



Pattern-seeking

Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control.



Identifying, grouping and classifying

Making observations to name, sort and organise items.



Problem-solving

Applying prior scientific knowledge to find answers to problems.

