What is the circle of life?

National Curriculum link: Animals including humans Year 5,HT3

Prior knowledge (retrieval practice)

Key Vocabulary (substantive knowledge)

1	organ	An organ is a group of tissues in a living organism that has a specific form and function e.g. a heart.
2	carpel	The female reproductive organ of a flower.
3	stamen	The male reproductive organ of a flower.
4	anther	The part of the stamen that contains pollen.
5	filament	The slender part of the statement that supports the anther.
6	pollinator	An animal that moves pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part.
7	pollination	The transfer of pollen to a plant to allow fertilization.
8	fertilization	The reproduction of a plant.
9	asexual	Asexual reproduction produces plants that are genetically identical to the parent plant as there is no mixing of male and female.

10	life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism e.g. reproduction
11	metamorphosis	The process some animals go through to become adults most commonly insects.
12	mammal	A warm blooded animal that has hair or fur, and gives birth to live young.
13	amphibian	A cold blooded animal that has gills and a larval stage e.g. frog.
14	insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
15	larva	The immature form of an insect. It is young, wingless and hatches from an egg e.g. a caterpillar.
16	pupae	An insect between larva and an adult.
17	cocoon	A silky case spun but the larvae of many insects to protect its pupae.

Science Spotlight

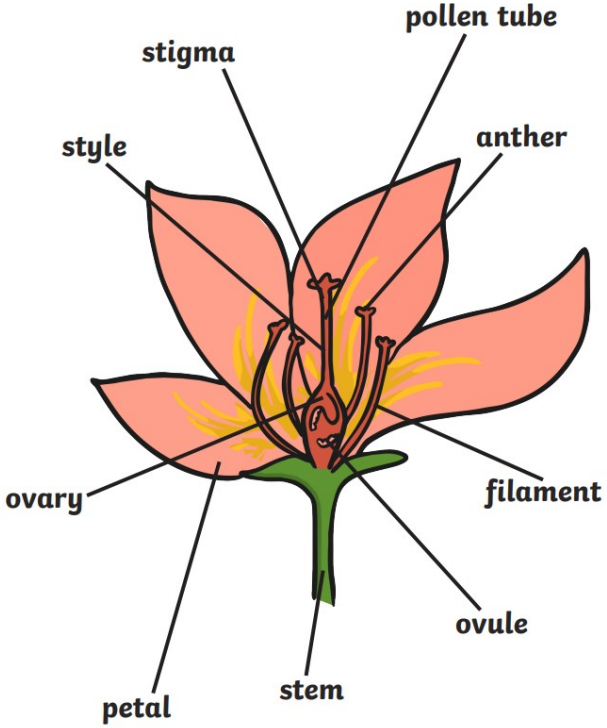
Why are our eyes so special?

National Curriculum link: Light

Year 6,HT3

Key Concepts (substantive knowledge)

Detailed knowledge of the parts of a flower and what each function/role is.
Life cycles vary in length but all animal life cycles included birth, growth, reproduction, again and death in some form.
Birds are warm blooded animals that lay eggs with hard shells.
Insects have a lifecycle that includes metamorphosis and a pupal stage.
Mammal mothers give birth to live young and produce milk to feed their babies.
Knowledge on the difference between men and boys and women and girls.
Compare puberty in males and females.



Working scientifically (disciplinary knowledge)

Grouping and classifying
Using a wide range of secondary sources of information.
Noticing patterns

Career Idea: Naturalist or animal behaviourist