

Key Vocabulary	
<b>asexual reproduction</b>	<b>Asexual reproduction</b> occurs when only one parent produces offspring that are nearly identical to the parent itself.
<b>fertilisation</b>	<b>Fertilisation</b> is the process of the male and female sex cells joining together.
<b>life cycle</b>	The series of changes a living thing goes through from its beginning to its end is called its <b>life cycle</b> .
<b>living organism</b>	Something that is alive is a <b>living organism</b> . It can move, use energy and reproduce.
<b>marsupial</b>	A <b>marsupial</b> mammal gives birth to partly developed young, which then mature in the mother's pouch.
<b>metamorphosis</b>	<b>Metamorphosis</b> is the process of a living thing completely changing in appearance from one stage of its life to the next.
<b>monotreme</b>	A <b>monotreme</b> is a mammal that lays eggs to reproduce.
<b>naturalist</b>	A <b>naturalist</b> is someone who is interested in and studies nature and natural history.

**Key Knowledge**

All living things have a **life cycle** – they are born, grow, reproduce and eventually reach the end of their lives. **Reproduction** happens when male and female sex cells join to create **offspring**. The **life cycle** can vary slightly between different **species**.

**Mammals**

Most mammals (including humans) are **placental**, meaning the foetus develops inside the body until it is ready to be born. However, some mammals are **monotremes**, which lay eggs, and others are **marsupials**, which carry their babies in a pouch after birth.

<p>A leopard is a <b>placental</b> mammal.</p> 	<p>A platypus is a <b>monotreme</b>.</p> 	<p>Koalas are <b>marsupials</b>.</p> 
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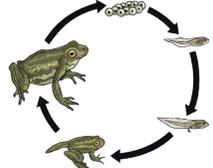
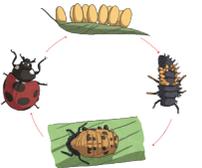
**Birds and Reptiles**

Birds and most reptiles hatch from eggs.

<p>A snake is a reptile that usually lays eggs.</p> 	<p>Birds lay eggs in a nest; they hatch when the chick is fully formed.</p> 
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**Amphibians and Insects**

Amphibians and insects hatch from eggs and often go through **metamorphosis**, changing in appearance as they grow into adults.

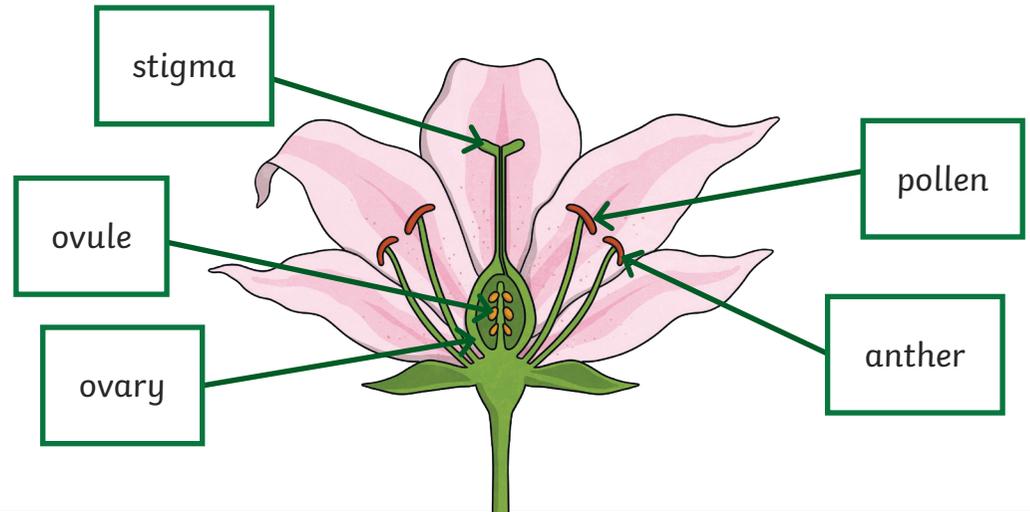
<p>The Life Cycle of a Frog</p> 	<p>The Life Cycle of a Ladybird</p> 
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**Key Vocabulary**

<b>offspring</b>	<b>Offspring</b> are the young of a <b>living organism</b> .
<b>placental</b>	A <b>placental</b> mammal gives birth to live young that have fully developed inside the body.
<b>sexual reproduction</b>	<b>Sexual reproduction</b> occurs when two parents produce <b>offspring</b> that are similar to them but not identical.
<b>species</b>	A <b>species</b> is a group of living things with similar characteristics that can reproduce with other members of the same group to produce fertile <b>offspring</b> .

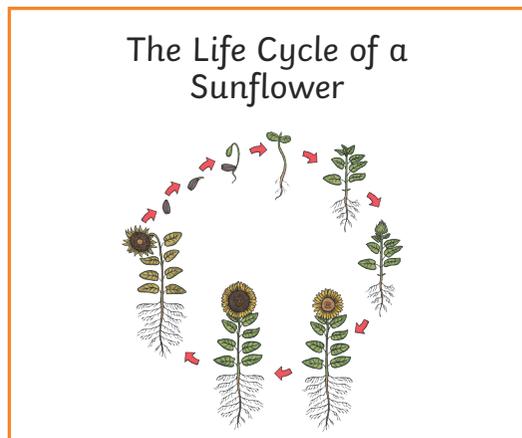
**Sexual Reproduction in Plants**

**Sexual reproduction** in plants usually happens when the pollen from the anther of one flower reaches the stigma of another flower. It then travels to the ovary and joins with an ovule, forming a seed that can grow into a new plant.



**Plant Life Cycles**

Plants also have a **life cycle** but they reproduce differently to animals. Most plants have both male (pollen) and female (ovule) sex cells and reproduce through **sexual reproduction**. Others reproduce **asexually**.



**Asexual Reproduction in Plants**

**Asexual reproduction** in plants happens when a parent produces new plants that are almost identical to itself, without the need for **fertilisation**. This can occur through bulbs, tubers or runners.



A potato is a tuber, strawberry plants grow runners and garlic grows from bulbs.



Disclaimer: This resource is designed to support teaching about biological attributes. You should consider whether this content is appropriate for all learners in your class, especially learners who have DSD/are intersex, or who are transgender.