

Vocabulary		
1	Life cycle	The stages a living thing goes through in its life.
2	Reproduction	The process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself.
3	Asexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents.
4	Sexual reproduction	Offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features.
5	Genes	carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics).
6	Offspring	A person's child or children.
7	Inherit	Receive from one's parents
8	Fertilisation	It happens inside a female's reproductive system and is the first step of a pregnancy. It involves the joining of an egg with sperm.
9	Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts
10	Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak.
11	Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young
12	Natural scientist	A natural scientist, or naturalist, studies animals and plants by observation, rather than by experimenting.
13	Animal Behaviourists	Animal behaviourists make scientific studies of everything that animals do.

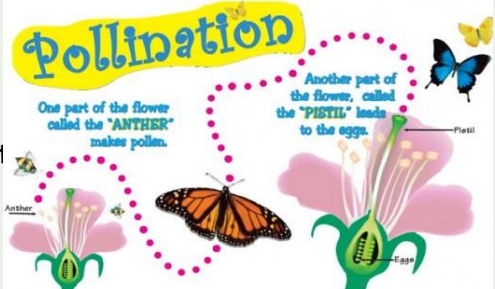
Naturalists and Animal Behaviourists	
A natural scientist, or naturalist, studies animals and plants by observation, rather than by experimenting. Examples of naturalists include Sir David Attenborough and Charles Darwin. 	Animal behaviourists make scientific studies of everything that animals do, from observations to experimentation. One example of an animal behaviourist is Dr Jane Goodall. 

Reproduction in animals	
For most animals, living on land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:	
1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals). 2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg. 3) In some animals, the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid.	

Animal Life Cycles			
A Mammal's Life Cycle	An Amphibian's Life Cycle	An Insect's Life Cycle	A Bird's Life Cycle
-Stage 1: The gestation period - the embryo grows inside the mother & is dependent on her. -Stage 2: The young mammal grows and develops independence. -Stage 3: Adult mates in order to reproduce. 	-Stage 1: Female lays eggs, fertilized by the male. -Stage 2: Tadpole breathes in water through gills. -Stage 3: Grows fins and develops lungs. -Stage 4: Tadpole grows front legs. Jumps from water onto land. It takes 2-4 years to become adult.	-Stage 1: Eggs laid by female insect. -Stage 2: Eggs hatch into larva, e.g. caterpillars, maggots. -Stage 3: The pupa (hard coating) is formed. Inside this, the larva transforms. -Stage 4: The adult breaks out of the pupa and matures.	-Stage 1: Eggs laid by the mother. Parents care for the egg until hatching. -Stage 2: Mother and father feed the bird until it is independent. -Stage 3: Adult mates in order to reproduce. 

Plant Reproduction

Plants are able to reproduce in two ways - sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.

Asexual reproduction involves plants producing an identical copy of themselves. This can happen in a number of different ways. Some plants are able to produce bulbs. Others, like potatoes produce tubers.		Sexual reproduction in plants is cyclical, following this process: 1. Germination - The plant begins to grow from a seed. Roots form under the soil and a stem, leaves and flower shoots above the surface. 2. Pollination - Pollen produced by the flower is carried by insects or blown by the wind to another flower. 3. Fertilisation - The pollen reaches another flower and makes its way to the ovary, where it is fertilised. 4. Dispersal - The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind.
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