

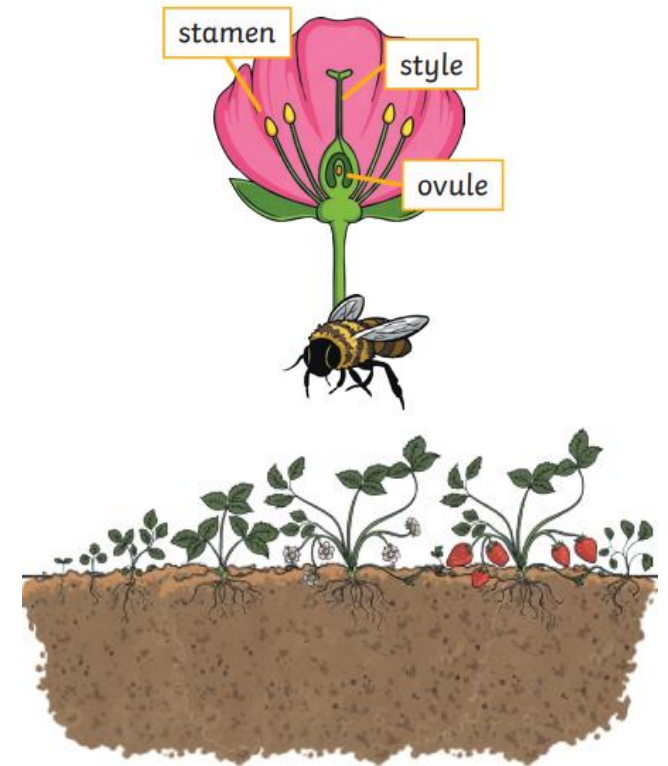
Key Facts – What you need to know

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Plants produce pollen from the stamen (male part of the plant) which is transferred to the stigma and then the ovary (female parts of the plant).
- Fertilisation occurs in the ovary of the flower.
- Seeds are formed as a result of fertilisation.

Key Vocabulary

Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
Sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring, which are similar but not identical to either parent.
Fertilisation	The act of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
Gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing.
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
Metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.

Pictures and Diagrams



Observe	Using our senses to gather information and collect data from the natural world.
Describe	Write in words or give someone a verbal explanation of your observations.
Record	Putting down your findings in writing and creating some other permanent of your findings.
Compare	Estimate, measure or note the similarities and differences between things that are being observed.



Reproduction in mammals

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

- The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells.
- The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born.

Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.