

## Calcot Schools Knowledge organiser—Science

Topic: Life Cycles

Phase: KS 1 Year 2

Strand: Biology

### Prior knowledge from previous year groups:

identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

### Investigate!

Observe a bean germinate.

Observe a sunflower grow over time.

### What will the children know by the end of the unit?

(NC: Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.)

All living organisms reproduce and grow.

Flowering plants reproduce by making seeds or bulbs.

Animals have babies. Some lay eggs (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, insects) but mammals have live young.

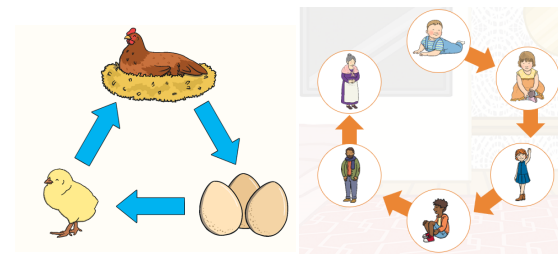
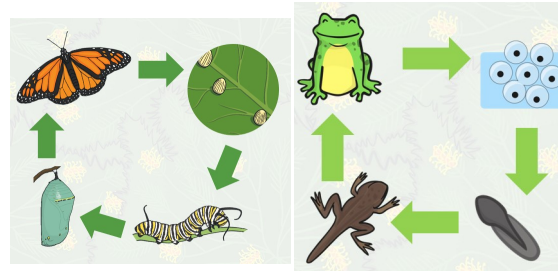
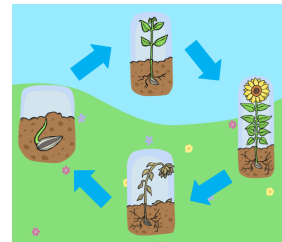
Some baby animals look like small versions of their parents, while others look completely different.

Lifecycle of a sunflower, butterfly, frog, chicken,.

I know that humans have offspring that grow into adults.

I can recognise, name and order stages of

### Diagrams:



### Vocabulary:

Reproduce	To produce another living thing of the same kind.
Offspring	The young produced by living organisms.
Germination	When a seed starts to grow into a new plant by producing a root and a shoot.
Seed	A small object produced by a flowering plant from which a new plant can grow.
Bulb	A rounded underground storage unit of a plant from which a new plant can grow.
Life-cycle	The series of changes that a living thing goes through from the beginning of its life until it
Young	The first or an early stage of life or growth of an animal or plant.
Live young	Young that do not hatch from eggs, such as the young of mammals.
Adult	An adult is a fully grown animal
Metamorphosis	A series of changes that some animals go through to become adults.