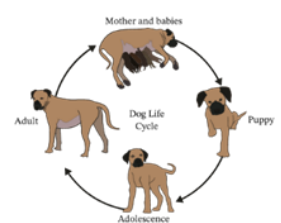


Key Vocabulary

asexual reproduction	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertilise	The action 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 including birth, growing up and reproduction .
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation .
reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Life Cycle of a Mammal

Embryo - The embryo grows inside the female.
 Baby - The baby drinks milk from the female allowing it to grow and develop.
 Adolescent - The young grows and develops.
 Adult - The adult will mate and reproduce.



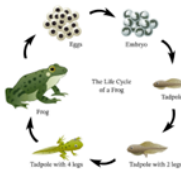
Life Cycle of a Bird

Egg - A fertilised egg is laid by the female.
 Hatchling - The egg hatches and adults provide food for the chick.
 Chick - The chick grows and explores outside the nest.
 Young - The young bird leaves the nest and continue to grow into an adult.
 Adult - The adults mate and reproduce.



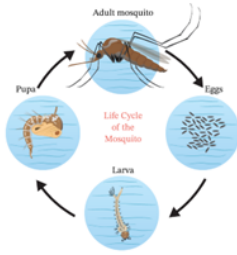
Life Cycle of an Amphibian

Eggs - The female lays eggs in water which are fertilised by the male.
 Hatchling - The tadpole hatches from the egg.
 Tadpole - The tadpole grows fins and a stronger tail.
 Tadpole (legs) - The tadpole grows front legs and tail shortens.
 Froglet - The tail disappears and it can jump out of water.
 Adult - The adult is able to lay / fertilise eggs.



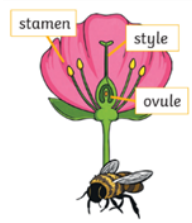
Life Cycle of an Insect

Egg—Eggs are laid by the female insect.
 Larva—The egg hatches into a larva.
 Pupa—The pupa is usually where a hard case is formed around the larva and it metamorphoses into the adult.
 Adult—The adult breaks out of the pupa, matures and lays the eggs.



Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (**pollen**) and female sex cell (**ovules**), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the **stamen** of one plant is transferred to the **stigma** of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the **style** and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as daffodils and potatoes, use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

Focus Scientists



Jane Goodall—a behaviourist—is best known for her 60 year research on social interactions of wild chimpanzees.

Sir David Attenborough—a naturalist—has dedicated his life to the study of natural history.

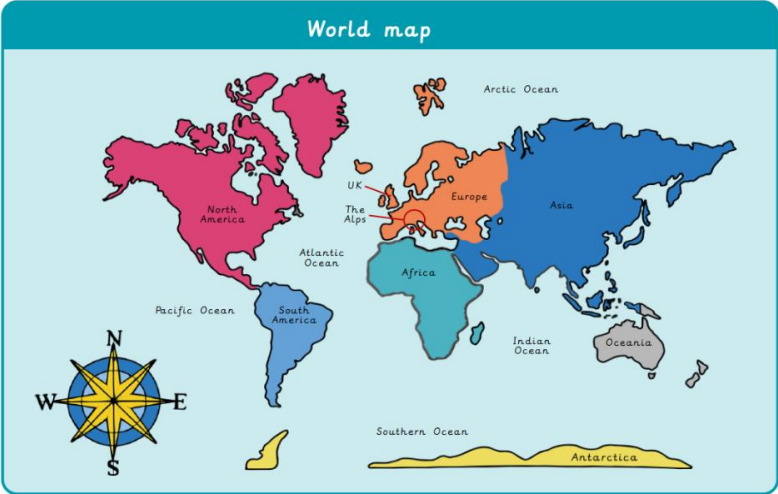
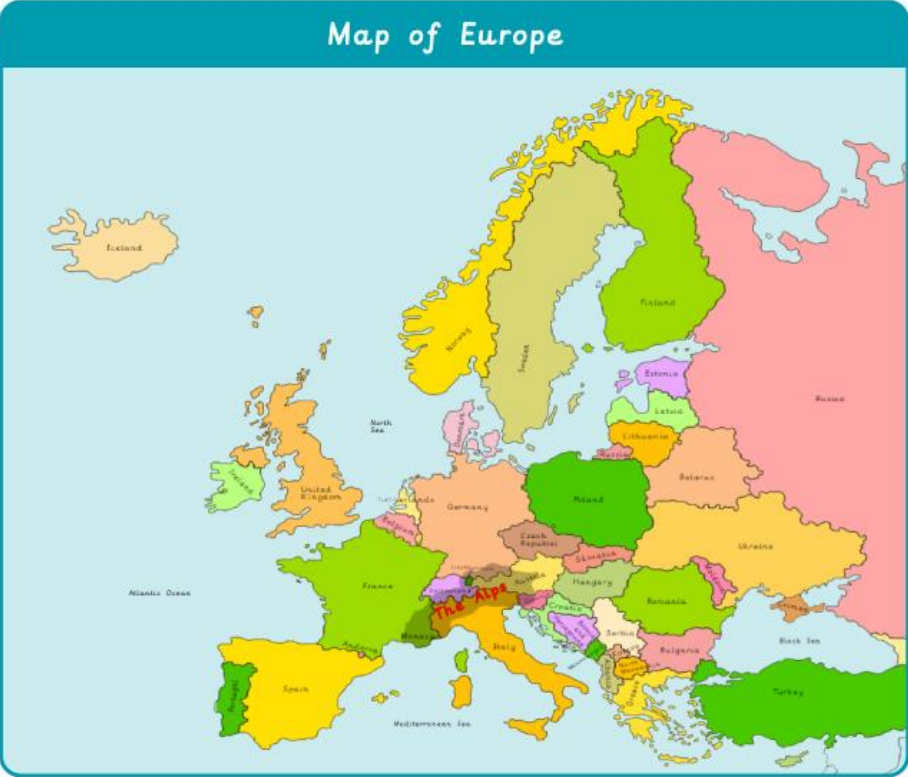


Year 4&5

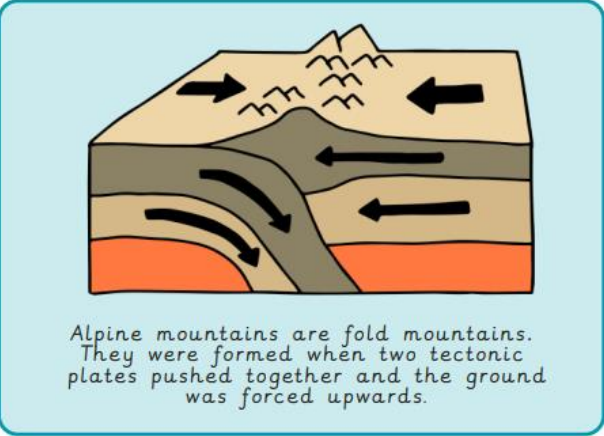
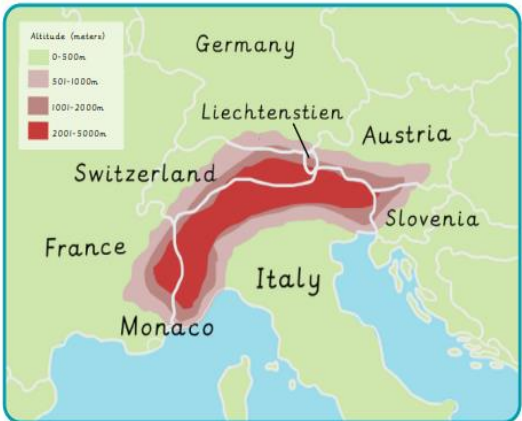
What is life like in the Alps?



Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.



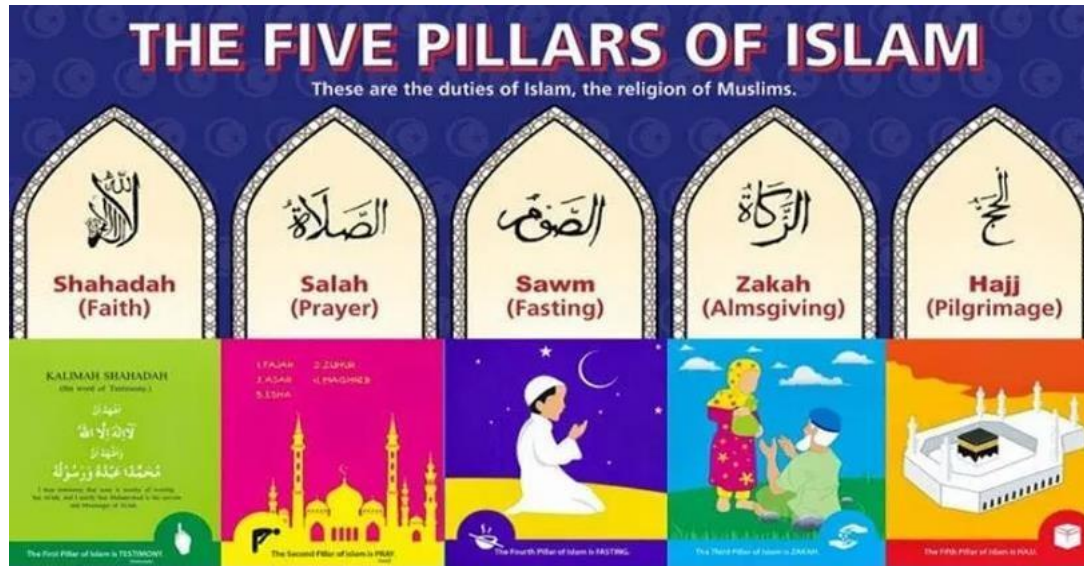
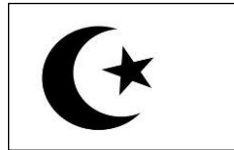
Popular activities in the Alps include skiing, hiking and sightseeing



Climate

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.

leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.



KEY VOCABULARY	MEANING
Allah	The name of the one God in Islam
Shahadah	Muslim belief that there is no God but Allah and Mohammad is the messenger of Allah.
Tawhid	The oneness of God
Iman	Faith in Islam
Qur'an	Religious text in Islam
Ibadah	Worship and belief in action
Salat	Ritual prayer of Muslims
Sawm	Fasting during Ramadan
Hajj	Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca
Sunni	The larger of the two main branches of Islam
Shi'a	One of the two main branches of Islam
Zakah	Charity
Makkah	Mecca, the holy city of Islam
Ka'aba	The 'cube' in the Grand Mosque in Mecca.
Ummah	The whole world community of Muslims
Eid-ul-Adha	'Feast of the Sacrifice' in Islam
Ibrahim	A prophet and messenger of Allah
Ismail	Son of Ibrahim
Hadith	Written words about Muhammad
Mosque	Place of worship for Muslims

Key learning:

- Islam is the world's second largest religion.
- There are 3 main Muslim groups: Sunni, Shi'a and Sufi. Sunni is the largest group.
- In the journey of life, Muslims are helped by Ibadah (worship and belief in action). This is expressed through the 5 Pillars of Islam: Shahadah (belief in one God), Salat (prayer), Sawm (fasting), zakah (giving to others) and Hajj (pilgrimage).
- Muslims get advice and guidance from the Qur'an, which they believe is the direct word of Allah given to Muhammad (PBUH) and Hadiths, which are the words and actions of the prophet.

Key Questions:

What do Muslims believe about God, the Prophet and the Holy Qur'an?

How do these beliefs guide the way Muslims live in Britain today? How does following the 5 Pillars affect the day to day life of a Muslim in Britain?

Are the teachings of Islam (submission, obedience, generosity, self-control and worship) relevant to people who are not Muslim?