



# Polar Opposites - Science

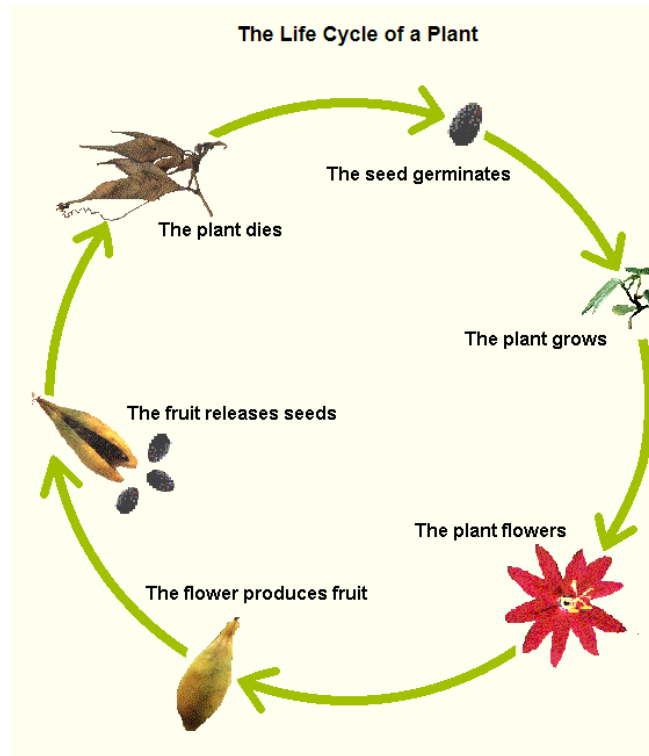
## Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Biome</b>	A region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
<b>Germination</b>	The process by which seeds begin to grow into plants.
<b>Pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.
<b>Fertilisation</b>	When the male and female parts of a living thing come together to reproduce.
<b>Dispersal</b>	The movement of seeds and spores
<b>Foetus</b>	An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mother.
<b>Adolescence</b>	The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.
<b>Life Cycle</b>	The series of changes in the life of a living thing.



## Previous knowledge

- In Year 3, you have learnt the different parts of a flowering plant and what each part does.
- In Year 4, you have learnt how to group living things and use a classification key to identify animals or plants



## Key Scientific Skills

- Take measurements accurately and repeat measurements to improve accuracy
- Plan scientific experiments, stating which one variable will remain constant.
- Explore a range of graphs and charts such as scientific diagrams and labels, tables, bar and line graphs.
- Explain conclusions using a report or graph to describe the key evidence to support answers.
- Use experiment test results and refine tests to make them fairer.
- Support arguments by using some detailed scientific evidence.

## Key Facts

- There are six stages in a human life cycle: foetus, baby, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, old age (including death).
- There are four stages in a plant life cycle: germination, pollination, fertilisation, seed dispersal
- Seeds are dispersed by wind, water, explosion or animals.
- The life cycles of plants and animals are very different
- There are some similarities and differences between the life cycle of birds, mammals, amphibians and insects.