

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Associated Diagram	Sticky Knowledge
<b>Mammal</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.		Write an example of an amphibian: Frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts
<b>Amphibian</b>	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians. They are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.		Write two examples of mammals: Humans, bears, cats, cows, dolphins, kangaroos, platypus, koala
<b>Insect</b>	A small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings. Any small invertebrate animal such as a spider or tick.		What living things mostly contain both the male and female sex cells: Plants
<b>Bird</b>	a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.		Name and explain one way that plants can transfer their pollen: 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.
<b>Gestation</b>	The length of a pregnancy.	Name an animal that goes through metamorphosis to become an adult: Butterflies	How do mammals reproduce? Sexual reproduction
<b>Pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.		What is one difference between the life cycle of mammals and birds? The birds have feathers whereas mammals have only fur or hair. ... Birds have wings although mammals have paws, hands, and hooves. There is also a difference in the feeding of the young. Mammals feed their young milk produced by the mammary glands.
<b>Reproduction</b>	The process of new living things being made.		What is one difference between the life cycle of mammals and amphibians? Mammals are warm-blooded, but amphibians are cold-blooded. Mammals have hairs on skin, whereas amphibians have a bare and moistened skin. Mammals have mammary glands to feed the young but amphibian newborns are not breast-fed. Mammals show a very high parental care for the offspring, but it is low among amphibians.
<b>Life Cycle</b>	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.		How do non-flowering plants reproduce? Mosses, ferns, and their relatives are plants that do not produce flowers but reproduce by means of SPORES. Most live in shady or damp habitats. CONIFERS are non-flowering plants that reproduce by making seeds. In biology, a spore is a unit of sexual or asexual reproduction that may be adapted for dispersal and for survival, often for extended periods of time, in unfavourable conditions. Spores form part of the life cycles of many plants, algae, fungi and protozoa
<b>Fertilise</b>	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.		
<b>Metamorphosis</b>	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.		