



Key People/Scientists

	<p>Eva Crane (1912-2007) She was a researcher and author on the subjects of bees and beekeeping.</p>
	<p>David Attenborough (Born 1927-) A British wildlife film maker and nature historian. Created 'The Blue Planet' and 'Planet Earth'. TV series.</p>
	<p>Jane Goodall (Born 1934-) British chimpanzee expert. She has studied the creatures for 45 years in Tanzania.</p>

Misconceptions/Key facts

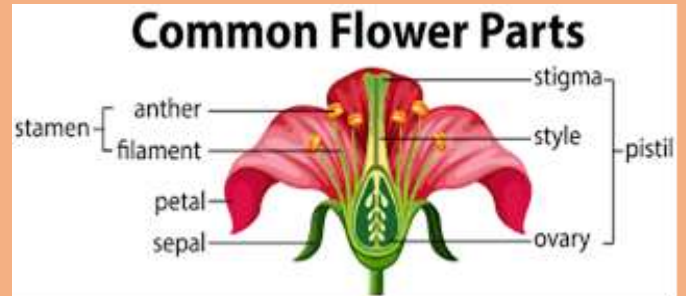
Misconception: Confusion between mating and reproduction.
Fact: In general, animals have to mate in order to reproduce but these are different processes.
Misconception: Plants do not produce sexually.
Fact: Flowering plants produce sexually when the nuclei of pollen grains fuse with the eggs of flowering plants.

Key Questions

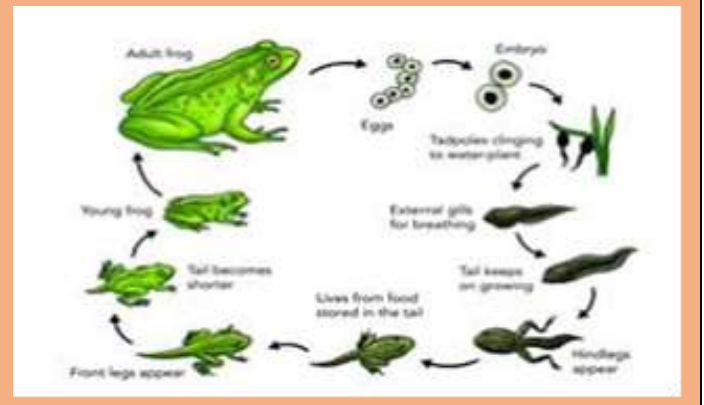
How do plants reproduce?	Pollen is carried by insects or blown in the wind (pollination) from one plant to another and then fertilises egg cells.
How do animals reproduce?	Animals need a male and female gamete to reproduce and create offspring. Some animals (e.g. birds) lay eggs and others (e.g. mammals) develop their offspring in their wombs.
What is a habitat?	The environment in which an animal or plant lives in. Animals and plants are adapted to the conditions of the habitat and most can only live in one or two habitats.

Diagrams/Visual Aids

Parts of a flower



Life cycle of a frog



Key Vocabulary

asexual reproduction	Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, which creates offspring that are exact copies of the parent e.g. some plants and starfish.
clones	A cell produced asexually which is genetically identical to its parent.
embryo	An unborn baby which is developing after sexual reproduction and fertilisation.
fertilisation	When the male gamete and female gamete join.
gametes	Male and female sex cells. Species that reproduce sexually usually have separate genders. Organisms that reproduce asexually have both male and female gametes, so they don't need a partner to reproduce.
metamorphosis	Metamorphosis is a process by which animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour (Caterpillars turn into butterflies).

