

Holy Souls RC School

Topic

Year 5

Strand: Life cycles

What should I already know?

- I know that different seeds grow into different plants.
- I can use information on a seed packet to tell me when a seed should be planted, how to plant it and how to care for the seed as it grows into a plant.
 - I can follow the instructions on a seed packet to plant a seed.
 - I know that seeds can be eaten by humans and animals.
 - I know that some plants grow from bulbs.
 - I can explain the life cycle of a plant grown from a bulb, such as a tulip.

What will I know by the end of this unit

- Describe the reproduction life process in some plants and animals
- Identify the function of parts of a plant
- Describe the way plants are pollinated in order to reproduce
- Explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction
- Identify ways to make new plants

Vocab and explanation

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

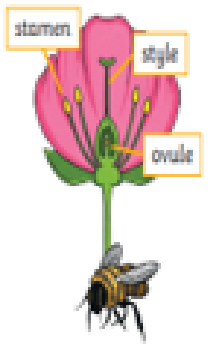
The process of new living things being made.

sexual reproduction

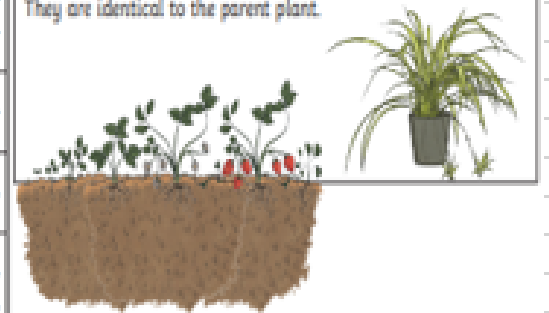
Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Plants

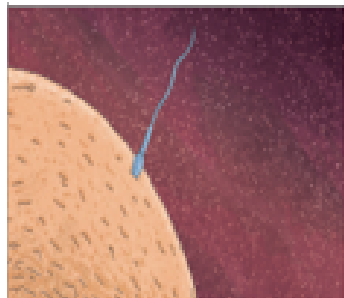
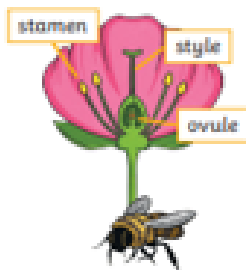
Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down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



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



Diagrams



Working Scientifically

Observing and measuring changes

Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas

develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials, and identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment