



Previous Learning

Year 3 Plants

-identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers -explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) -explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Living Things and Their Habitats (Plant Life Cycles)

Year 5 Science Summer 1

Learning objectives

- To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants
- To describe asexual reproduction in plants
- To explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction
- To identify advantages and disadvantages to sexual and asexual reproduction in plants
- To identify the function of the parts of a flower
- To describe ways that plants are pollinated in order to reproduce
- To explain different ways to make new plants

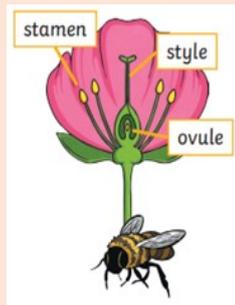
Working Scientifically

Learning Objectives

- To **observe** and **compare** the life cycles of plants.
- To **ask questions** and **suggest reasons** for advantages and disadvantages.
- To **report** and **present** findings identifying relationships and offering explanations in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- To use relevant **scientific language and illustrations** to communicate ideas .

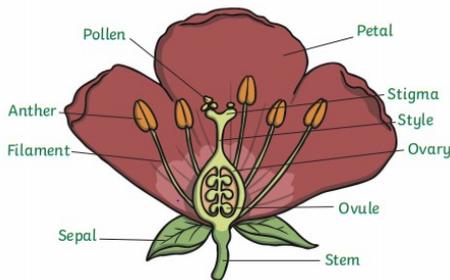
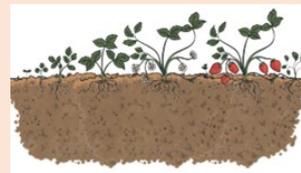
Sexual Reproduction

Most plants contain the male sex cell (pollen) and the female sex cell (ovules), but most plants cannot fertilise themselves. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. After pollination occurs, fertilisation happens and the ovules grow into seeds within a fruit.



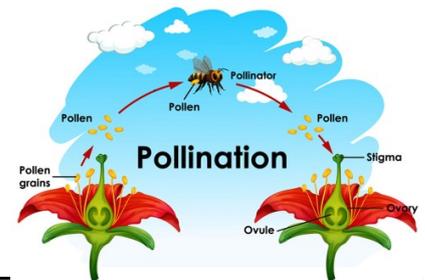
Asexual Reproduction

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.



Cross-pollination occurs when a flower or plant is pollinated with pollen from another flower or plant.

Self-pollination occurs when pollen from a plant's stamen is transferred to that same plant's stigma,



Vocabulary

pollination	fertilisation	sexual	asexual	reproduction	gamete
cell	pollen	ovule	fusion	roots	cuttings