


What should I know already?

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

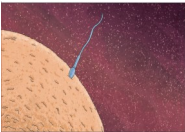
What I will know by the end of this topic

Sexual Reproduction

Two parents create one offspring



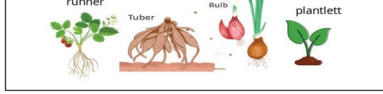
- Pollen is transferred from the male anther of one flower to the female stigma of a flower on another plant.
- Pollen can be transferred by insects, wind or other animals.
- Fertilisation happens when the male pollen reaches the ovary and combines with the female ovules.
- The fertilised ovule then develops into a seed which can be dispersed by wind, air or animals.
- Seeds can then grow into new plants, starting the plant life cycle again.



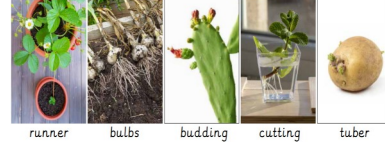
Echidnas and Platypus are mammals which lay eggs instead of giving birth to live young.

Asexual Reproduction

One parent create an identical offspring (clone)



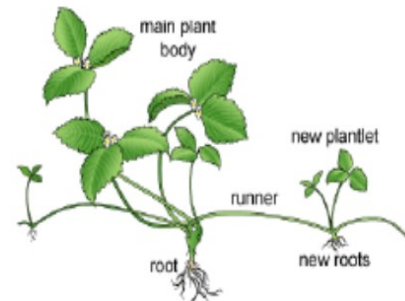
- The parent plant creates an exact copy of itself without involving another plant.
- Natural methods include **runners, tubers, budding and bulbs.**
- Forced methods (by humans) include **cuttings, layering and divisions.**



Year 5 Science Summer 1 Reproduction

Science Focus: Biology

Strawberry plant

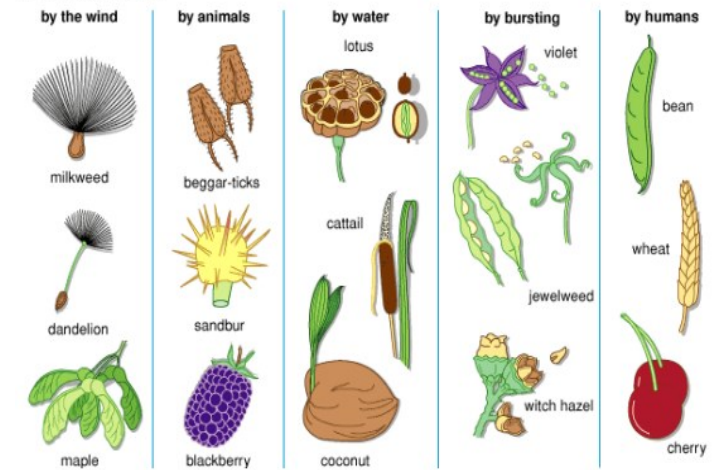


Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Sexual reproduction	When a male cell joins with a female to produce offspring.
Asexual reproduction	When a new offspring is produced by a single male cell or a single female cell.
Cuttings	A piece of plant that is cut in order to grow another.
Germinate	To start or cause to start growth; sprout.
Bulb	A root which is shaped like an onion which develops into a plant or flower.
Fertilise	To make able to produce babies/seeds/eggs.
Runners	A shoot from a plant which runs along the ground.
Seed dispersal	The process of plants spreading their seeds so they can grow in a new place.
Pollinate	To move a pollen to a plant so it can fertilise.
Life cycle	The stages a living thing goes through in its life.

Plants disperse (spread) their seeds in different ways:

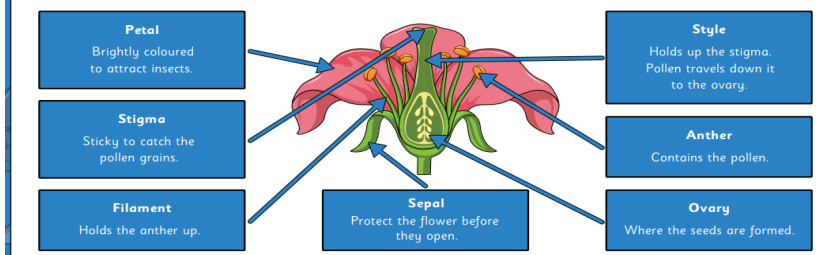
How Seeds Travel



Reproduction in plants

The Flower

The flower's main job is to create new seeds to grow new plants. There are lots of different parts of the flower.



Petal
Brightly coloured to attract insects.

Stigma
Sticky to catch the pollen grains.

Filament
Holds the anther up.

Sepal
Protect the flower before they open.


Style
Holds up the stigma. Pollen travels down it to the ovary.

Anther
Contains the pollen.

Ovary
Where the seeds are formed.

Dandelion life cycle

Strawberry life cycle



Pollination → **Fertilization** → **Seed Dispersal**