



Reproduction A

Year 5

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

What are the male parts of a plant? The stamen is the male parts of a plant.

What does the stamen produce? The stamen produces pollen.

What is the female parts of a plant? The pistil is the female parts of a plant.

What does the pistil contain? The pistil contains the eggs.

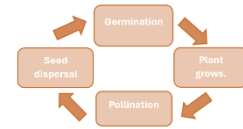
What is pollination? Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the male part of a flowering plant to the female part (egg) of a plant so that the plant can reproduce.

Why is pollination important? So that a plant can reproduce.

What is seed dispersal? This is how seeds move away from the parent plant ready for the life cycle to begin again.

What are the most common types of seed dispersal? Wind, water, animals and explosion.

What are the stages in a plant's life cycle?



In this unit children will:

- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Working Scientifically:

- 5.3 Make predictions based on scientific knowledge.
- 5.5 With support, plan different types of scientific enquiry. Where appropriate, identify the dependent, independent and controlled variables.
- 5.7 Take accurate measurements using a range of scientific equipment. Start to take repeat readings when appropriate.
- 5.9 Record data using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs.
- 5.10 Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions.
- 5.11 Begin to identify causal relationships in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- 5.12 Use scientific evidence to answer questions.

Vocabulary:

- pollen
- stamen
- pistil
- pollination
- fertilisation
- clone
- runner
- tuber
- bulb
- asexual reproduction
- independent variable
- dependent variable
- controlled variables
- cutting
- parent plant

Key Learning Steps:

1. (Deferred to Y6 in line with the RSHE policy)
 2. Reproductive parts in plants
 3. Pollination
 4. Asexual reproduction
 5. Plant - clone plants
 6. Plant - clone plants
- Later in the term - findings cloning plants; interpreting data

Key Scientists:

Classic

Rudolf Jakob Camerarius (1665-1721) Known for investigations on the reproductive organs of plants.



Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y5

What are the female reproductive parts of a flowering plant?

The female part of a flowering plant is called the pistil, which consists of the stigma, style and ovary.

What are the male reproductive parts of a flowering plant? The male part of a flowering plant is called the stamen, which consists of the anther and filament.

What are the female sex cells in a plant called? They are called ovules and are found in the ovary.

What are the male sex cells in a plant called? They are called pollen grains and are found on the anthers.

How do plants reproduce? Plants reproduce sexually through pollination.

What is pollination? When pollen from the male anther of a flowering plant is transferred to the female stigma of a flowering plant.

What happens when pollen attaches to the stigma? Pollen grains travel down the style into the ovary.

What is fertilisation? Fertilisation is when a male pollen grain joins with a female ovule inside an ovary.

What is Asexual reproduction? Reproduction where there is only one parent.

What are the offspring produced by asexual reproduction like? They are identical to the parent.

What living things produce asexually? Some plants reproduce asexually by producing new plants at the end of runners or by producing bulbs or tubers. A starfish is an example of an animal that reproduces asexually.

