



**YEAR 5: Our Changing World**  
**Science: Biology and Natural Science**

**What I should already know:**

The life cycle of plants.

Reproduction is a specific stage in the life cycle of plants.

Some flowers and plants have male and female sexual parts and some are asexual.



**Working Scientifically**

Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, and bar and line graphs



Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

**Vocabulary**

Bulb	Rounded part of a plant usually formed underground, which grows into a new plant in the growing season
Crop	Produce of cultivated plants such as vegetables and fruit, the yield of such produce
Fertilisation	The joining of a male and female reproductive cell to produce a new organism
Pollination	The movement of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a plant so that new seeds will produce
Produce	Agricultural products, example farm produce
Propagation	The act of producing new plants without seeds
Seed dispersal	The movement of seeds away from the parent plant
Tuber	A fleshy underground stem or root
Yield	The amount of produce harvested from a crop

**By the end of this unit:**

Build upon their knowledge of the life cycles of plants and the reproduction as a specific stage of those life cycles.

Make observations of a wide variety of plants at different stages of their life cycles and at different times of the year.

Plant a range of plants using seeds, bulbs and tubers.

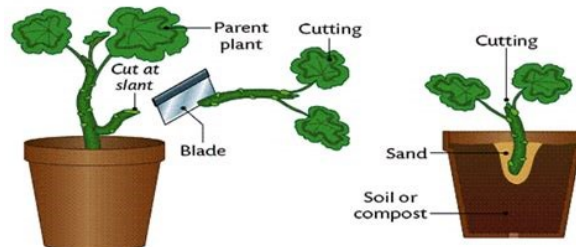
Know how to improve crop yields and quality



**Investigation:**

How can we grow more plants, without using seeds?

Which plants are best to plant in our growing space?



Seeds, tubers and bulbs

