



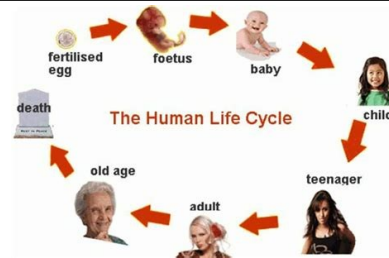
What I should already know:

The function of the parts of a flowering plant
Animals and plants go through life cycles

By the end of this unit I will know:

Plants reproduce in other ways, through asexual reproduction
About the reproduction of animals, such as birds, insects and amphibians
The human life cycle
How a boy and girl change as they go through puberty

YEAR 5: Reproduction of Plants and Animals
Science: Biology



Working Scientifically

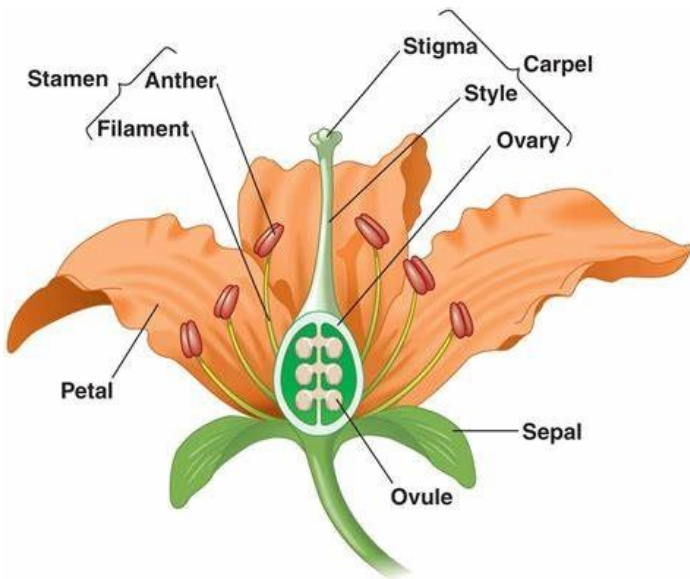
Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.



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

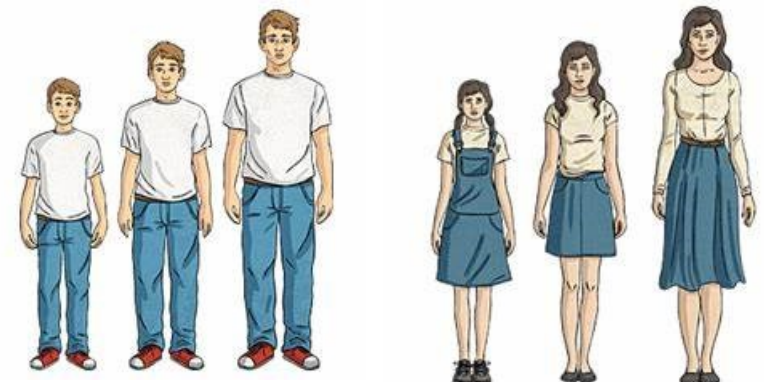
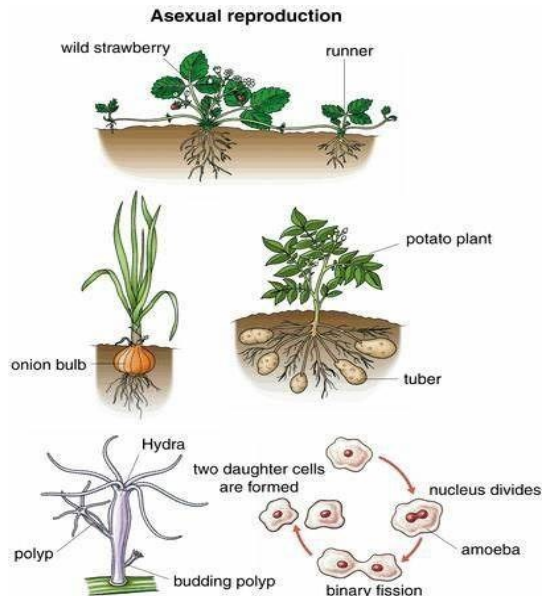
Asexual	An organism which can reproduce by itself
Carpel	The female part of a flowering plant, which contains an ovary, style and stigma
Female	The sex that can bear offspring or produce eggs following fertilisation
Fertilisation	The joining of male reproductive cell with a female reproductive cell to produce a new organism
Gender	The range of physical, biological, mental and behavioural characteristics pertaining to and differentiating between masculinity and femininity
Male	The sex that can fertilise female gametes
Pollination	the movement of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a plant so that new seeds will be produced
Reproduction	The process by which a new organism is produced
Stamen	The male part of a flower made up of a filament and an anther, which makes the pollen



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Investigation:

How do flowering plants reproduce?
Do all plants reproduce by producing seeds?
How does the human life cycle compare with that of other mammals?



Puberty in boys and girls