
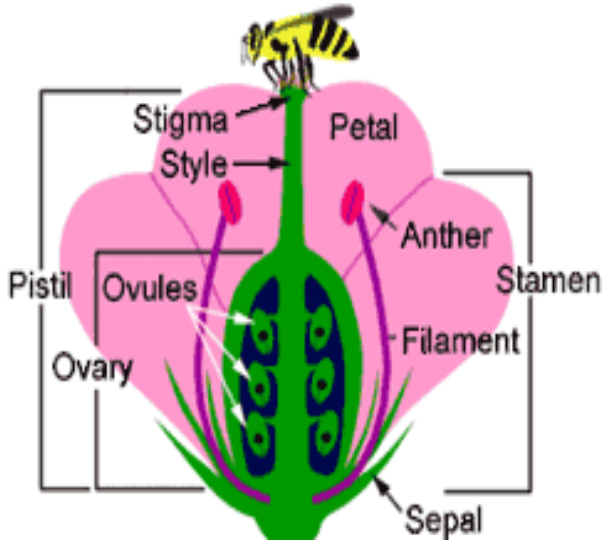
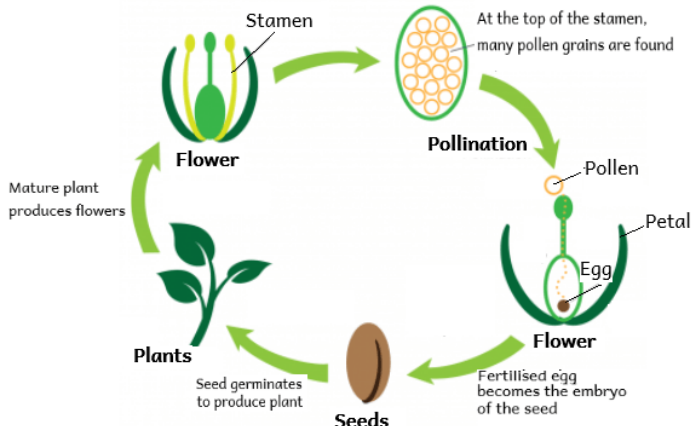


# YEAR 5 SCIENCE – LIVING THINGS: PLANT REPRODUCTION (Summer 1)

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended Reads
Reproduction - the process by which living things reproduce to create offspring.	The life cycle of a flowering plant – seed germination, growth, pollination, fertilisation, seed dispersal.	
Offspring – new versions of the parent plant or animal.	Most flowering plants have male and female parts on the same flower.	
Sexual reproduction – in plants, cells from the male and female parts of the flower join to create seeds.	The male part of the plant is the stamen with the anther containing the pollen. Pollen is transferred by wind, insect or animal to the stigma (part of the pistil) where it travels through the style to the ovary to fertilise the ovules to form seeds – this is sexual reproduction.	
Asexual reproduction – reproduction from a single cell, creating cloned offspring.	In sexual reproduction, plant offspring are not identical to the parent plant.	
Clones – offspring that is genetically identical to the parent.	Offspring from asexual reproduction are clones of the parent plant. Bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings are methods of asexual reproduction.	
Stamen – the male part of the plant, comprising of the anther and the filament.	Some plants have adapted over time to enable them to survive in extreme environments, e.g. polar, tundra, desert.	<h2 style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 5px;">Parts of a flower</h2> 
Pistil – the female part of the flower, comprising of the stigma, the style and the ovary.	<b>National Curriculum End Points</b> Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	
Ovules – the part of the flower from which seed is formed.		
Germination – The sprouting of a seed or spore.		
Pollination – the process of transporting pollen from the anther (male) to the stigma (female).		
Fertilisation – the process by which the pollen travels to the ovary and fertilises the ovules to create seed.		
Seed dispersal – The transportation of seed away from the parent plant through wind, animals, explosion.		
Adaptation – the process by which a species changes its structure, behaviour or function to improve its chance of survival in a specific environment.		