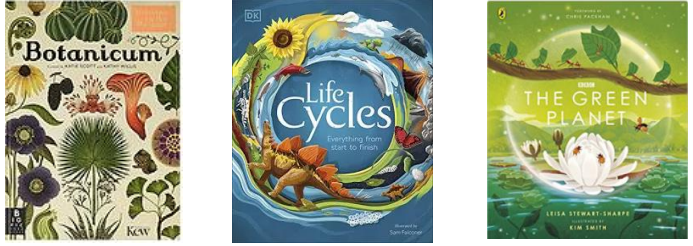
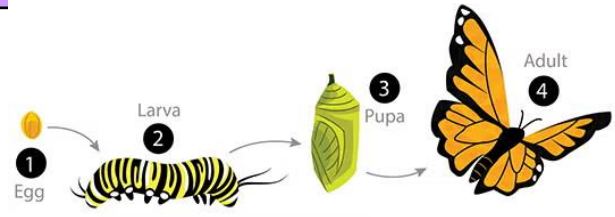
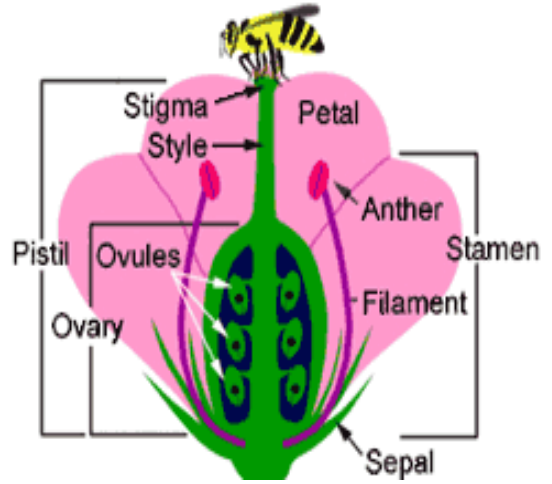


# YEAR 5 SCIENCE – LIVING THINGS: REPRODUCTION (Autumn 1)

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. Plant offspring are not identical to the parent plants.	
Asexual reproduction – reproduction from a single cell, creating cloned offspring.	Offspring from asexual reproduction are clones of the parent plant. Bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings are methods of asexual reproduction.	
Clones – offspring that is genetically identical to the parent.	Mammals give birth to live young. Birds lay eggs from which the offspring hatch. The offspring of both mammals and birds are reliant on the parents for food and shelter until they become independent.	
Stamen – the male part of the plant, comprising of the anther and the filament.		<p>An example of metamorphosis</p> 
Pistil – the female part of the flower, comprising of the stigma, the style and the ovary.		
Ovules – the part of the flower from which seed is formed.	Amphibians and insects hatch from eggs. Many, but not all, young amphibians and insects undergo some form of metamorphosis.	<p>Parts of a flower</p> 
Germination – The sprouting of a seed or spore.	<b>National Curriculum End Points</b> Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	
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.		
Mammals – warm-blooded, vertebrates (with a spine) which usually have hair or fur and feed their young on milk from the mother.		
Amphibians – cold-blooded vertebrates that have adapted to live in water and on land.		
Metamorphosis – a process of physical change from infant to adult form.		