


## Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

<p><b>Year 5:</b> Science autumn term 1</p>	<p><b>Unit:</b> Our changing world: Plants      <b>Theme:</b> Living things and their environment</p>											
<p><b>What I should already know:</b> Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates. Some examples of life cycles including plants and humans. The processes of dispersal, fertilisation and germination. Reproduction is one of the seven life processes. Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are.</p>	<p><b>What I will know by the end of the unit:</b> I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p> <p><b>Facts to help you with this unit</b> The broad term ‘flower’ can be used to describe both simple and compound flowers. A simple flower has petals and contains a single set of reproductive parts at the centre, such as a buttercup or lily. Compound flowers appear to be single flowers, but the flower itself is actually made up of numerous small flowers arranged within a flower head. Daisies, dandelions and sunflowers are good examples of this. Most flowering plants have flowers with both male and female parts – ‘perfect flowers’ such as apple, tulip, daisy, dandelion and rose. What is reproduction?</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Fertilise</b></td> <td>When male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Gestation</b></td> <td>The process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Life cycle</b></td> <td>The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Metamorphosis</b></td> <td>A process by which animals undergo extreme, rapid physical changes sometime after birth. For example, a butterfly starts as an egg, then a caterpillar then to a chrysalis and then a butterfly</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Reproduction</b></td> <td>When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Fertilise</b>	When male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed.	<b>Gestation</b>	The process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born.	<b>Life cycle</b>	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death	<b>Metamorphosis</b>	A process by which animals undergo extreme, rapid physical changes sometime after birth. For example, a butterfly starts as an egg, then a caterpillar then to a chrysalis and then a butterfly	<b>Reproduction</b>	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
<b>Fertilise</b>	When male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed.											
<b>Gestation</b>	The process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born.											
<b>Life cycle</b>	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death											
<b>Metamorphosis</b>	A process by which animals undergo extreme, rapid physical changes sometime after birth. For example, a butterfly starts as an egg, then a caterpillar then to a chrysalis and then a butterfly											
<b>Reproduction</b>	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself											
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Health facts</b></p> <p>A sexual reproduction in plants many plants can also reproduce without forming seeds. This is called asexual or vegetative reproduction, which results in new plants that are genetically identical to the parent.</p> <p>Plants may reproduce themselves naturally:</p> <p>Below ground – rhizomes, tubers, bulbs and corms. These are underground growths on the root or stem of a plant and contain stores of food to provide for the growing young plant.</p> <p>Above ground – the parent plant produces runners and new plants sprout along its length</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Scientist</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Sir David Attenborough, a naturalist, who has dedicated his life to the study of natural history.</p>	<p><b>Diagram of a flower</b></p> 