Life Cycles—Year 5-6—Cycle A

Key Vocabulary	
Bulb:	a part of a plant that stores food underground. Can grow a new shoot.
Pollination:	when pollen from one plant is transferred to the ovaryof another.
Fertilisation: togeth-er.	when an egg and pollen (or sperm) join
Sexual reproduction:	to reproduce with both a male and female.
Asexual reproduc-tion:	to reproduce on your own without a mate.
Larva:	The young form of some animals, which looks differ-ent from it's parents.
Gestation:	When a baby animal devel-ops inside it's mother.
Metamorphosis:	A dramatic change in the life cycle of an animal in which it ends up looking totally differ-ent.
Sperm:	Male animals make this.
Fertilisation:	When sperm and an egg join together.
Internal fertilisation: External fertilisation:	When sperm and egg join together inside/outside the body.

Resources

- BBC Bitesize
- Switched on Science Powerpoint
- Kiddle
- YouTube for kids

Sticky Knowledge

- **The oldest tree in the world is a Great basin brittlecone pine in California which is thought to be over 5000 years old!**
- **Butterflies can taste with their feet. This lets them tell whether the leaves they stand on will make good food for caterpillars.**
- **Flowers are the reproductive organs of a plant.**
- **The male parts of a plant produce pollen and the female parts produce ova (eggs).**
- **All animals grow from an egg.**
- **Birds and reptiles lay larger eggs with a shell.**
- **Many animals, including amphibians and insects, have a distinct juvenile form, which is different from their adult form.**

Key Skills

- **Enquiry /observation based approach to learning new information about plants**
- **Learn how to use a fair-test reliable approach to experiments, testing only one variable.**
- **Learn how to accurately take measurements using a variety of equip-ment**
- **Report and present findings from enquiries in a variety of ways.**