

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 ovary of another.
Fertilisation: together.	when an egg and pollen (or sperm) join
Sexual reproduction:	to reproduce with both a male and female.
Asexual reproduction:	to reproduce on your own without a mate.
Larva:	The young form of some animals, which looks different from its parents.
Gestation:	When a baby animal develops inside its mother.
Metamorphosis:	A dramatic change in the life cycle of an animal in which it ends up looking totally different.
Sperm:	Male animals make this.
Fertilisation:	When sperm and an egg join together.
Internal fertilisation:	When sperm and egg join together inside the body.
External fertilisation:	



Life Cycles—Year 5-6—Cycle A



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.

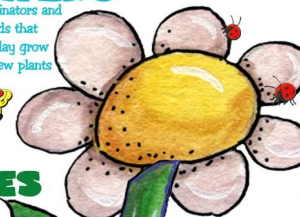
Key Skills

- 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 equipment
- Report and present findings from enquiries in a variety of ways.

Parts of a Plant

FLOWERS

attract pollinators and make seeds that will someday grow into new plants



The part of the flower that holds the seed is called the ovary. After pollination, the petals fall away and the ovary develops into a

FRUIT.
The fruit protects the developing seeds.

LEAVES

are food factories. Leaves have little openings that let air and water come and go. Leaves catch energy from sunlight and use it to turn the air and water into food.

The **STEM** supports the plant and carries water, nutrients and plant chemicals up and down to all parts of the plant.



SEEDS are little cases with a baby plant inside. The parent plant packs the seed with nutrition, just like a lunch. Seeds end up having much more energy than other parts of the plant.

ROOTS

are hidden underground but are very important to the plant. Roots hold the plant steady in the ground, suck up water and nutrients from the soil and even store food for the future.

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