

# Year 5 – Science: Living things and their habitats: Life Cycles– Term 3

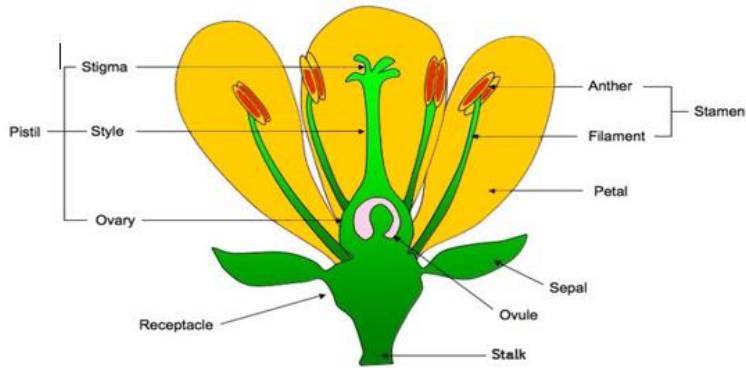


**Curriculum Key Question: Where are we going?**

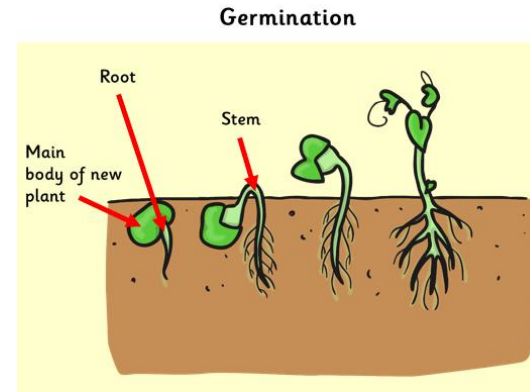
**Topic: Who were the Ancient Egyptians?**

## What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates
- Some parts of a plant.



Parts of a flower



## Key Vocabulary ( including definition:

**Seed Dispersal:** Is the way seeds get from the parent plant to a new place.

**Stigma:** The area where pollen is received.

**Stamen:** Part of the flower that produces pollen. It has two main parts: filament and anther.

**Pollination:** Transfer of pollen to a flower or plant to a flower fertilisation.

**Life Cycle:** the series of changes that an animal or plant goes through from the beginning to end of its life.

**Root:** Part of the plant that attached it to the ground.

**Germination:** Development of a plant from a seed or spore.

**Petal:** Thin, coloured or white parts which form part of the flower.

**Pollen:** a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds.

**Metamorphosis:** a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different (e.g. caterpillar to butterfly).

**Fertilisation:** male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed.

## Scientific Skills I will develop:

- Use my scientific knowledge and understanding and relevant scientific language and terminology to discuss, communicate and explain my observations.
- Justify my reason with some knowledge and understanding of the scientific concept.
- Make decisions about which variables to change, measure and keep the same.

**Sexual reproduction** occurs through pollination usually involving wind or insects.  
E.g. lily, apple tree, tomato

**Asexual reproduction** involves only one parent using bulbs, tubers, runners and cuttings.  
E.g. spider plant, potato, strawberry

