Oughterside Foundation School - Science

Topic: Living things and their habitats

Year: A

Strand: Biology

	What should I already know?	What will I know by the end of the unit?				
 Animals can amphibians Some exam The process Reproduction Parts of a plate The work of The word m 	be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, , birds and mammals) and invertebrates ples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans) uses of dispersal, fertilisation and germination on is one of the seven life processes. lant, their features and what their functions are. E David Attenborough. Intetamorphic means 'a change of form' (in the context of rocks) Vocabulary	What is reproduction?	 Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself: Sexual reproduction: requires two parents with male and female gametes (cells) will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent Asexual reproduction: will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent			
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen		identical to the parent			
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant		 requires only one parent 			
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently	How do plants repro-	Stigma			
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area	duce?	StyleFilament -			
dissect	scientifically	→ [†] •				
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development	germination	Petal			
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed	\v \$\$\$\$\$	- Ovary			
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem	pollination	Sepal			
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers		Receptacle			
function	a useful thing that something does	(F)	 Male gametes can be found in the pollen. 			
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature		 Female gametes can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules). Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. 			
germination	nation if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow					
life cycle	ycle the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death					
mature	When something matures, it is fully developed	seed dispersal —	• The pollen then travels down and meets the			
metamorphosis	orphosis a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different		ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation.			
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs					
ovule	a small egg		can begin again			
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower		• Some plants such as defined its and notations, some			
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves , and roots		also produce offspring using asexual			
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers . It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds	What are	•The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians			
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen . This is often done by insects	examples of life cycles?	and insects have similarities and differences.			
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself		through the process of metamorphosis . This is			
seed the small, hard part from which a new plant grows			significantly as they grow (for example, from			
stigma the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen			tadpole to frog or caterpillar to butterfly).			
structure	the way in which something is built or made		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			





Investigate!

- Dissect a flower and identify the different parts of it. Label the different parts and explain their functions.
- Grow new plants from different parts of the parent plant, for example, seeds, stem and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs.
- Compare the life cycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds. What is similar about their life cycles? What is different?
- Observe life cycle changes in a variety of living things, for example, plants in the vegetable garden or flower border, and animals in the local environment.
- Compare the life cycles of plants and animals in the local environment with other plants and animals (in the rainforest, in the oceans, in desert areas and in prehistoric times), asking pertinent questions and suggesting reasons for similarities and differences.
- Observe changes in an animal over a period of time (for example, by hatching and rearing chicks), comparing how different animals reproduce and grow.
- Compare what you already know about David Attenborough, and compare his work to that of Jane Goodall's.

Topic: Living things and their habitats Year: 5 Strand: Biology Question 1: Asexual reproduction occurs whem(tick two) there is only one parent there are two parents Guestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination happeners Start of unit: Cuestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination happeners Start of unit: Cuestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination happeners Start of unit: Cuestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination happeners Start of unit: Cuestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination here is one parent Start of unit: Cuestion 7: Pollen transfer from insects is one example of how pollination here is one parent Start of unit: Cuestion 8: You conduct an experiment to investigate if some seeds germinate quicker of unit: Question 3: The life cycles of samptibiars and insects are similar because(tick two) Start of unit: End of unit: Cuestion 9: Label where male and female germination Start of unit: Question 4: Seed dispersal is part of a part of? Start of unit: End of unit: Cuestion 9: Label where male and female germinate the test fair. Start of unit: Question 1: Aspear here seevents of reproduction exerction Start of unit: End of unit: Cuestion 10: Explain how fertilisation occurs Start of unit: Question 5: Place these events of reproduction of a flower in order from the anther whether whether thever and transfer the polen to the estignes Start of u	Oughterside Foundation School - Science												
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