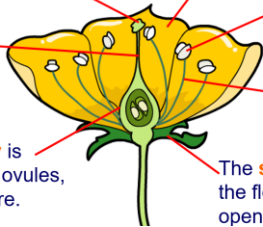
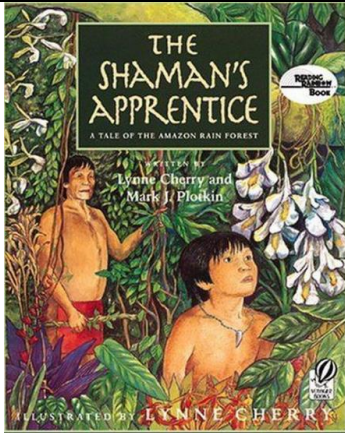




Key Facts	Diagram/Investigations	
<p>Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others such as humans they contain either male or female sex cells.</p> <p>Most plants contain the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from a stamen on one plant is transferred to the stigma on another plant. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.</p>	<p>To investigate how and why plants spread seeds.</p> <p>To plan an investigation into what conditions a seed needs to germinate.</p> <p>To dissect, explore and name all of flowering parts of a plant.</p> <p>To explore the circle of life and how it might vary in plants, mammals, birds and amphibians.</p> <div data-bbox="1261 595 1830 962"><p>Let's take a closer look at the different parts of this flower.</p><p>The <b>stigma</b> is sticky to keep hold of the pollen.</p><p>The <b>petals</b> attract insects.</p><p>The <b>anther</b> is the part that makes the pollen.</p><p>The <b>style</b> supports the stigma and connects it to the ovary.</p><p>The <b>ovary</b> is where the ovules, or eggs, are.</p><p>The <b>filament</b> holds up the anther.</p><p>The <b>sepal</b> leaves protect the flower before it opens.</p></div>	
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books to support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
<p>What is the difference between the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird?</p> <p>Describe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p>	<p>In Year 4 children will have studied Living things and their habitats.</p>	

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
<b>Asexual reproduction</b>	One parent is needed to create an offspring that is identical to the parent.
<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	Two parents are needed to create offspring that are similar but not identical to either parent
<b>Fertilise</b>	The fusing of the male and female sex cells to make an egg
<b>Life cycle</b>	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growth, reproduction and death.
<b>Pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen from the stigma to allow fertilisation.
<b>Reproduction</b>	The process of new living things being made.
<b>Seed dispersal</b>	The method a plant spreads its seeds, eg wind, insect, animal, water.
<b>Germinate</b>	When a seed starts to grow.