

# Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Science

Topic: Science— Life Cycles

Class/Year Groups: Year 5

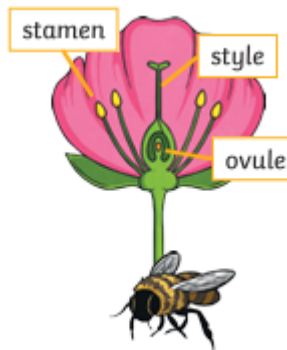
Term: autumn

What you already know?

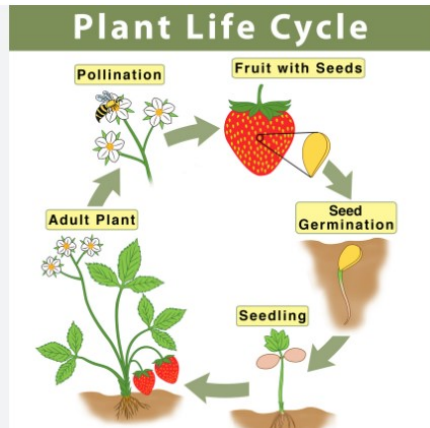
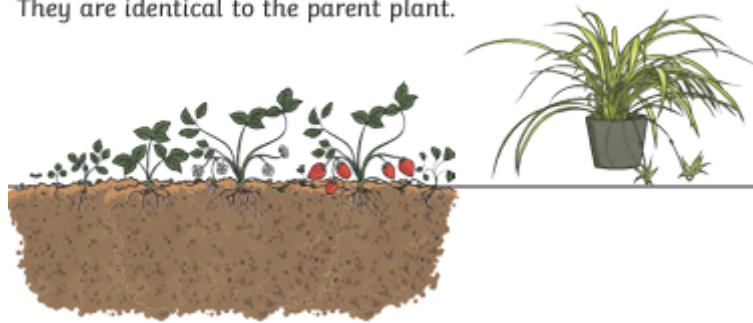
Pupils will have learned the main parts of the plant and the basic life cycle of plants but will not have studied the structure of a flower in detail. They should know how seeds are dispersed. In Key Stage 1 they will have observed the growth of animals and will have grown plants from seed.

What you will learn:

Most plants contain both 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 the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



Vocabulary:

Life Cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing.
Asexual reproduction	Part of the parent plant is used to generate a new plant
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to the Stigma to allow fertilisation.
Metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animals body and their behaviour.
Germination	The process by which a plant grows from a seed into a seedling.

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Know that many living things go through different stages of life
- Know that some animals lay eggs as part of their life cycle but that mammals do not
- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- compare and contrast the life cycles of mammals, insects, birds and amphibians

