

Life Cycles (Biology)

Year 5, Summer Term

<i>You will be taught</i>	<i>You should know</i>
that flowering plants reproduce	that flowering plants produce seeds from their flowers which grow into new plants
that seeds can be dispersed in a variety of ways to make careful observations of fruits and seeds, to compare them and use results to draw conclusions that many fruits and seeds provide food for animals including humans	why seeds need to be dispersed; that seeds are dispersed by water, wind, explosion and animals eg coconuts are dispersed by seawater and dandelions have parachutes and are dispersed by wind.
to consider conditions that might affect germination and plan how to test them in a fair and reliable way	suitable factors eg light, warmth, water, soil to investigate and how to carry out a fair test of these; to use several seeds in each set of conditions in order to get reliable results
that insects pollinate some flowers	that pollen has to be transferred from one flower to another during pollination eg by insects, wind
that plants produce flowers which have male and female organs, seeds are formed when pollen from the male organ fertilises the ovum (female)	the parts of the flower eg stamen, stigma, style, petal, sepal and explain the function of each that seeds are formed after pollination when pollen fertilises the ovum
about the life cycle of flowering plants including pollination, fertilisation, seed production, seed dispersal and germination	the difference between pollen dispersal and seed dispersal and the mechanisms for these the correct order of the steps in the life cycle of a plant
that adults have young and that these grow into adults which in turn produce young that human young are dependent on adults for a relatively long period	the stages in the growth and development of humans and describe differences in capabilities of newly born humans and other animals eg in movement, feeding; recognise differences in the length of time humans and other animals are dependent upon parents
that if living things did not reproduce they would eventually die out	about one or two species facing extinction and describe a programme, eg breeding in captivity, which tries to overcome the problem

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/activities/life_cycles.shtml