

Key Vocabulary

anther, asexual, breeding, embryo, filament, female, fertilisation, gestation, larva, male, mate, metamorphosis, ovary, ovule, propagation, pupa, reproduction, seed dispersal, stamen, stigma, style

Working Scientifically

- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, [classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs].
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

Diagram: **wind dispersal of seeds**



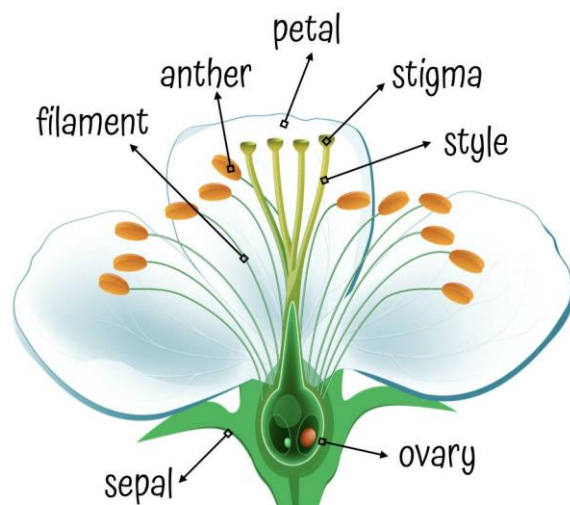
Must – know knowledge

A life cycle is the different stages of life for a living thing, including growth and reproduction, eventually ending in death and decay.

Pollination is the process by which pollen (containing male reproductive cells) from the male parts of a flower is transferred to the female parts of the same flower or another flower of the same species. This transfer of pollen enables plants to produce fruits and seeds, allowing them to reproduce. Pollen can be moved from plant to plant either by the wind or by pollinating animals such as bees and butterflies.

Vegetative propagation is an asexual method of plant reproduction. Propagation methods are frequently used to reproduce plants artificially, such as by taking stem, root or leaf cuttings. The ability for a plant to reproduce by means other than by producing seeds saves energy – although the process of seed production and dispersal ensures more genetic diversity within the population. In the natural environment, plants may reproduce underground using rhizomes, tubers, bulbs and corms. These are underground growths on the root or stem of a plant that contain stores of food to provide for the growing young plant. Above ground the parent plant may produce runners, along the length of which new plants sprout. The new plants produced by these underground and above ground means of reproduction are exact genetic copies, or 'clones', of the parent.

Diagram: **Parts of a flower**



Experiment: **How can we grow more plants without using seeds?**