

What should I already know?

Similarities and differences between common, everyday objects (EYFS)
 Know some examples of **life cycles** (including those of **plants** and humans) (Y2)
 Describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants (Y2)
 Describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy (Y2)
Reproduction is one of the seven life processes (Y2)
 The processes of **seed dispersal**, **fertilisation** and **germination** (Y3)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

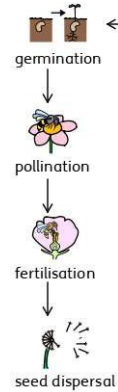
What is **reproduction**?

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)** and will produce **offspring** that is similar to but not identical to the parent.

Asexual reproduction will produce **offspring** that is identical to the parent and requires only one parent. Humans can asexually reproduce plants using cuttings and micropropagation.

How do **plants reproduce**?



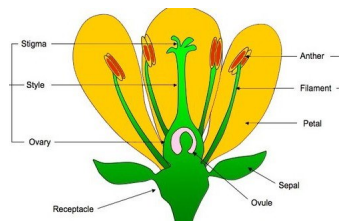
Male **gametes** can be found in the **pollen**. Female **gametes** can be found in the **ovary** (they are called **ovules**).

Pollination occurs when **pollen** from the **anther** is transferred to the **stigma** by bees and other insects.

The **pollen** then travels down and meets the **ovule**. When this happens, **seeds** are formed - this is called **fertilisation**.

Seeds are then **dispersed** so that **germination** can begin again.

Some **plants**, such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce **offspring** using asexual **reproduction**.



Vocabulary

anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
asexual reproduction	when one individual produces genetically identical offspring
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers
function	a useful thing that something does
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cells that join together to make a new creature
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated , it starts to grow
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
ovule	a small egg
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem , leaves and roots
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers . It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollinate	to pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen . This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
sexual reproduction	when the sperm from the male parent fertilises an egg from the female parent, producing an offspring that is genetically different from both parents
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen