



Y5 Science

Living Things and Their Habitats

I understand reproduction in plants.

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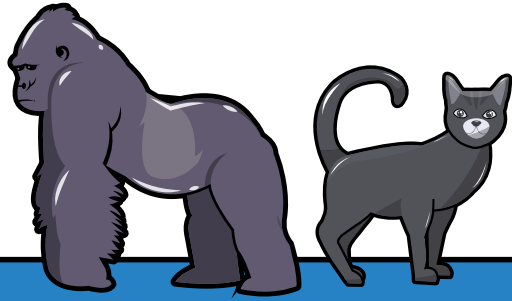
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Last Lesson Recap

During this topic, we have looked at reproduction in different animals.

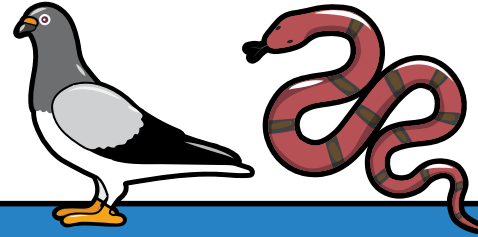
Can you remember how each animal reproduces?





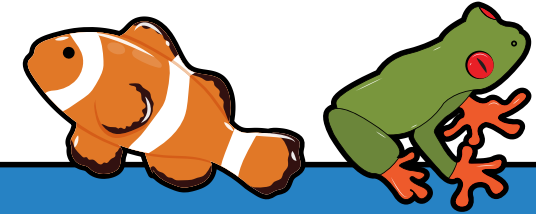
Mammals

Mammals grow their offspring in their womb. They provide it with oxygen and nutrients via the umbilical cord. When it is fully developed, the mother gives birth to a live baby.



Birds and Reptiles

Birds and most reptiles don't look after their babies in their womb. They lay eggs. The egg shell protects the babies and when they have fully developed, they break through the shell.



Fish and Amphibians

Fish and most amphibians lay eggs as well but they lay their eggs in water. They lay their eggs and leave them. They don't look after their young.

Thinking Time

We have looked at reproduction in animals.

What is the other type of living thing that we have not looked at yet?



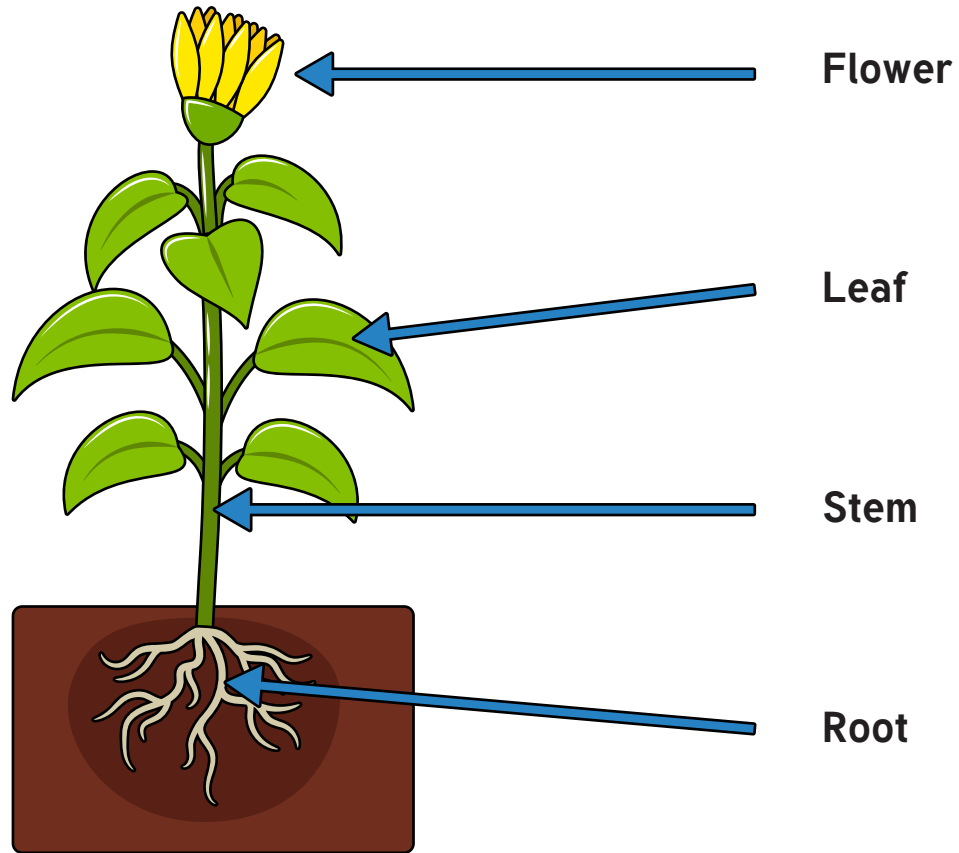
Thinking Time

Plants!

How do you think plants reproduce?



Parts of the Plant



The Flower

Today, we are going to focus on the flower of a plant.

What is the flower?

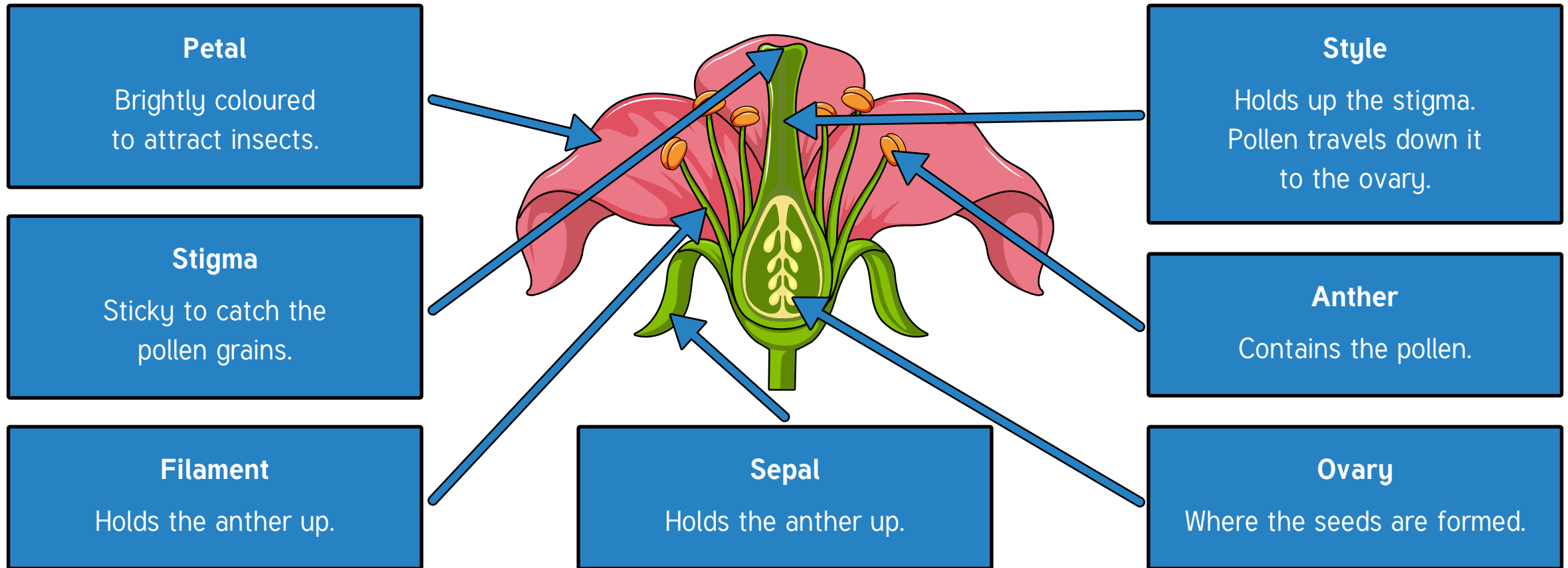
What does it do?

Why do plants have them?



The Flower

The flower's main job is to create new seeds to grow new plants. There are lots of different parts of the flower.



Pollination

Pollination is when **pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma**. This can happen in different ways.

Wind – the wind can **blow pollen** from one plant to another.

Pollinators – insects such as **bees, butterflies and flies** are attracted to the brightly coloured petals. They land on a flower to **drink nectar**. When they land, **grains of pollen** stick to them. Then, **when they go to the next flower, the pollen is transferred**. Once the pollen is transferred to the stigma, it travels down the style to the ovary. This is where the seed grows.



Seed Dispersal

When the **seeds have grown**, the **plant** needs to **disperse** them so that they can grow into **new plants**. The seeds need to be dispersed away from the **parent plant** so that the new plant has all the different things that it needs to grow. **The seeds can be dispersed in a number of different ways.**

New Word Alert

Disperse – to spread over a wide area
Synonyms for disperse – spread, scatter, distribute

Seed Dispersal

There are 4 main ways that seeds are dispersed.



Explosion

Some plants explode, causing the seeds to scatter over a larger area. The poppy is an example of a plant that does this.



Wind

Some plants use the wind to disperse their seeds. These seeds are usually light and easy to blow away.



Water

Some plants that grow near water have seeds that will float. The seeds then float until it is washed up on land again. The coconut is an example.

Animals

Some animals eat the fruit of a plant that contains the seeds. When the animals excrete the waste (poo!), they also get rid of the seeds, leaving them in a new place to grow. Some seeds can also become trapped in animal's fur.

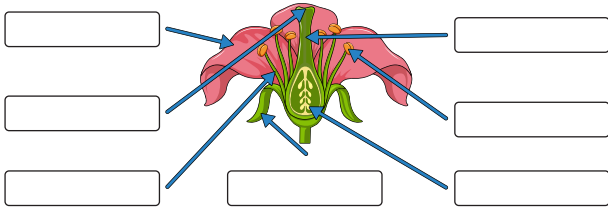
Independent Activity

You are now going to write about what you have learnt about reproduction in plants.

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Activity

1. Label the parts of the flower.



Key Words
 petal, anther, stigma, style, ovary, sepal, filament

2. Explain what role each of the parts has in plant reproduction.

Petal


Anther

Stigma

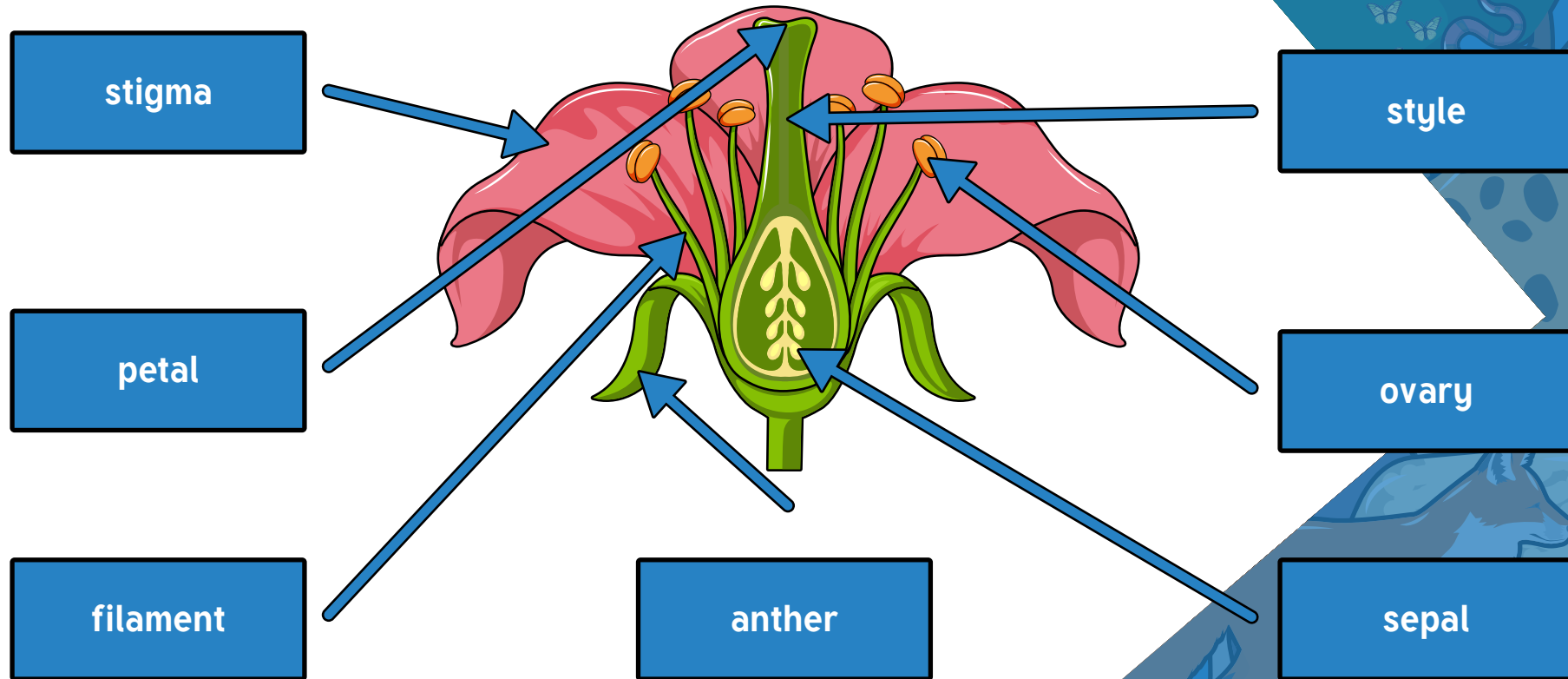
Ovary

Sepal

Filament

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Recap!



Recap Answers

