

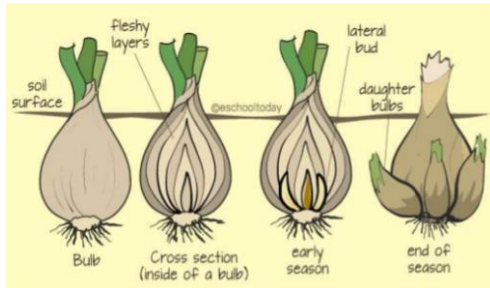
What we already know:

- Animals can be grouped into **vertebrates** (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and **invertebrates**
- Some examples of **life cycles** (including those of **plants** and humans)
- The processes of **dispersal, fertilisation and germination**
- **Reproduction** is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a **plant**, their features and what their **functions** are.
- The work of David Attenborough.
- The word **metamorphic** means ‘a change of form’ (in the context of rocks)

What's next?

- **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)**
 - will produce **offspring** that is similar to but not identical to the parent
 - Asexual **reproduction**:
 - will produce **offspring** that is identical to the parent requires only one parent

Question linked to MTP (1)



How are tubers, bulbs and runner plants linked?
 These are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent
 I know some plants produce an underground food store which develops into next year's plants. This is asexual reproduction
 Bulbs, like daffodils, can form small side bulbs at the base of the mother bulb underground which then grow into copies of the parent plant.

Question linked to MTP (3)

- What is **reproduction**?
- How do **plants reproduce**?
- What are examples of **life cycles**?

Question linked to MTP (4,5,6)

- What does the work of Jane Goodall tell us about the links between humans and other animals?

Vocab

Tier One

Plant
 Pollen
 Seed
 Bulb
 Cell

Tier Two

Flowering
 Function
 Life-cycle
 Mature
 Petal
 Ovary
 Ovule
 Embryo

Tier Three

Pollination
 Fertilisation
 metamorphosis
 gamete

Question linked to MTP (2 / 3)

Life cycle of a plant:

- **Germination** - Seed starts to grow.
- **Roots** - Roots grow, usually underground.
- **Leaves** - A stem and leaves form. The plant makes its own food (photosynthesis).
- **Flowering** - The pollen in the flowers is used to make seeds.
Seed dispersal - Seeds are spread out so new plants can grow in their own space