



Halesowen C of E Primary School

Home Learning

DATE: 4th -7th May

YEAR GROUP: 5

SCIENCE FOCUS WEEK


THEME: Living things, Life Cycle of a plant.

DAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
QUESTION	It's the circle of life.....how does it work?	I didn't plant those flowers, how did they get there?	Do I have a steady hand?	Do I have a good eye for detail?
ACTIVITIES	<p>1. Watch the following video on BBC bitesize about the life cycle of a plant. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zyv3jty</p> <p>2. Look at the diagram below (A), starting at the seed and following the arrows around can you describe what is happening?</p> <p>3. What are some of the key elements that are needed for a plant to grow? I.e. wind.</p> <p>4. Can you create your own diagram of the life cycle of a plant? Remember to add the arrows to show direction and label important parts. See pictures below (B) for examples.</p>	<p>1. Think about these questions as you watch the two pollination videos. What does pollination mean? Why is it important? How does it work? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zqbcxfr https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfrwmn/articles/z28dpbk</p> <p>2. Divide a piece of paper in half. On one side write: <i>flowers pollinated by wind</i>. On the other side write: <i>flowers pollinated by insects</i>.</p> <p>3. Read the following statements below (C) and place them in the correct column on your chart.</p> <p>4. There are 6 examples of flowers below (D) would they be pollinated by wind or insects. Write the name of the flower in the correct column.</p>	<p>1. Looking at the diagram of a flower (E), practise the vocabulary and find out what each part does.</p> <p>2. Your task is to identify and describe functions of different parts of a flowering plant.</p> <p>Choose one of the options for labelling:</p> <p>A. Draw your own flower.</p> <p>B. Find a picture of a flower.</p> <p>C. Dissect an actual flower.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8tmVMyzu18 https://www.instructables.com/id/Flower-Dissection/</p>	<p>Botanical illustration is a form of art that depicts the form, colour and details of plant life. They can be traced back to 50CE. They must be scientifically accurate as they are used in books, journals and magazines.</p> <p>1. Look at the examples of the botanical pictures of flowers (F). What can you see? Does the illustration represent the plant at a single moment in time? Why do you think so many different structures</p>



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	<p>5. As part of your daily walk, take a look at different plants. What stage of the life cycle are they in? What will happen next? Do different plants look the same if in the same stage? Choose one of the plants you have found and sketch it showing which stage of the life cycle it is in.</p>	<p>Challenge: Can you create a picture, diagram or paragraph of how pollination works?</p>	<p>3. What?!? How is this possible?</p>  <p>Can you recreate this with a flower and washing up liquid or bubble solution?</p>	<p>have been included in the picture?</p> <p>2. Create your own botanical flower picture using coloured pencils or a regular pencil. Be sure to add details, shadows to show depth, etc.</p>
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(Please not Friday would have been a bank holiday in school for VE Day so there is no learning scheduled for then- please see the website later this week for some VE day activities you can do together as a family should you want to)



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A	<p>The diagram illustrates the life cycle of a flowering plant across four seasons. In Winter, a seed is shown. In Spring, the seed grows into a shoot with roots, then a bud, leaf, stem, and roots. In Summer, the plant has a flower. In Autumn, the plant produces seeds. Environmental factors like wind, rain, and sun are shown influencing the cycle.</p>
B	<p>Plant Life Cycle</p> <p>Seed: The seed is planted in the soil.</p> <p>Germination: The seed grows into a sprout.</p> <p>Seedling: The seedling grows out of the ground. The stem and its leaves grow toward the sunlight. The leaves make food for the plant.</p> <p>Roots & Stems: The roots continue to grow. The stem pushes its way up to the soil's surface.</p> <p>Life Cycle of a Plant</p> <p>The right diagram shows a four-stage grid: 1. Seed in soil, 2. Sprout in soil, 3. Seedling with roots and stem, 4. Flowering plant with roots and stem.</p>
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Contain tasty nectar.b. Have feathery stigmas to catch pollen.c. Pollen grains are very small so they blow around easily.d. Brightly coloured so they look attractive.e. Have long, dangling anthers that get blown around easily.



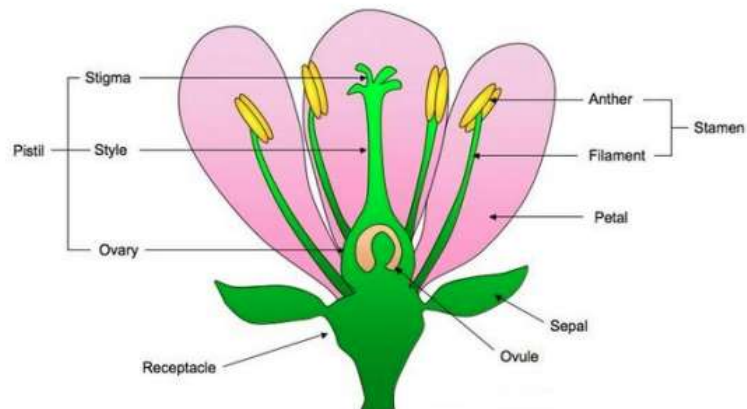
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- f. Pollen is sticky so it attaches easily.
- g. Have large petal for insects to land on.
- h. Have a strong scent so they smell attractive.
- i. Stigmas hang outside the flower so it can catch pollen grains.

D



E





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F

