

## Year 5 & 6 Science: Home Learning Week 5

Hello Year 5 & 6, this week our focus is on plants and how they reproduce. You should try to complete tasks 1, 2 & 3 if you can.

The rest, including the practical activity, are optional. Remember to get permission from an adult before doing any practical activities and clean up after yourself when you're finished!

Stay at home & stay safe

Miss Johnston 😊

Task	Description
1	Watch the BBC Bitesize lesson on Wednesday. Here's a link to the daily lessons page: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-lessons/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-lessons/1</a> If you have trouble watching online, you can access the Bitesize lessons via the red button on your TV remote. Just switch the TV to BBC1, press the red button and the Bitesize options should come up... It can take a minute or two to load so be patient!
2	Visit BBC Bitesize, read the information and complete the plant lifecycle fill activity: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zyv3ity">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/zyv3ity</a>
3	a) Seeds only need water and warmth to germinate. What other things do you think healthy plants need? b) Can you draw the lifecycle of a flowering plant, including pollination and seed formation? c) Which plants reproduce without flowering? Can you think of any examples you might find in your home or garden? How do they reproduce?
4	In your garden, or when out for a walk, look for insects and answer these questions: a) Are there any insects around? Which ones? b) Which flowers are the insects visiting? c) Do some insects seem to prefer certain flowers? Why might this be? d) Why do plants need insects to visit their flowers?
5	Why not ask an adult to sign up <a href="https://innocentbiggrow.com/">here</a> for your chance to win a home vegetable growing kit from Innocent (yes, the smoothie people!). It comes with a packet of seeds, a compost disc, a handy growing guide and a special grower's certificate. Everything you need to get growing your own veg. Web address here in case the link above doesn't work: <a href="https://innocentbiggrow.com/">https://innocentbiggrow.com/</a>
6	<b>OPTIONAL PRACTICAL ACTIVITY: Dissecting flowers</b> Details of the activity, including questions to answer, are on the next page.

## Practical details

### Dissecting Flowers

#### About this activity

This practical describes how to dissect and identify the parts of a flower, linking to our Year 5 topic – Living Things and Their Habitats.

#### For parents: Why do this?

Reproduction in flowering plants is an important part of the science curriculum, recurring in KS3 and KS4 and so it is useful to revisit and revise this topic to consolidate understanding of this topic.

#### Safety note

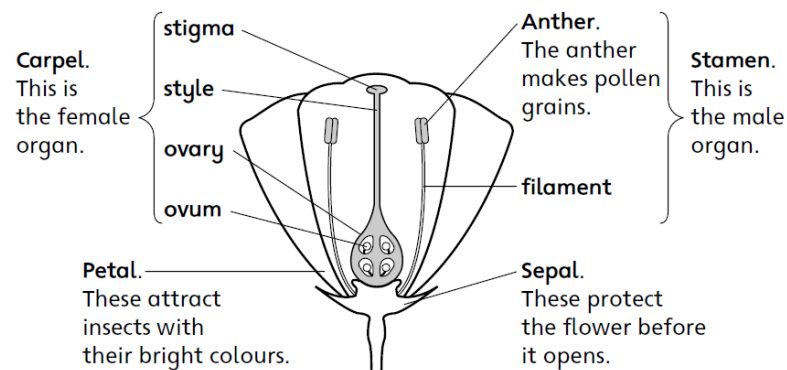
You must wash your hands thoroughly after completing this activity and do not eat any part of the flowers. Many plants that you will find in your garden are very poisonous, any plant with milky coloured sap can cause severe burns to your skin! I've suggested some here, but please do check with an adult that it's OK to pick them. Please note that daffodils and tulips are poisonous, so, again, **DON'T EAT THEM!**

#### Equipment & materials

- Flowers: daffodils, fuchsia, tulips & poppies are ideal for this. Try to avoid compound flowers such as daisies as the parts are too small to work with.
- Paper or kitchen roll to set out the flower parts on.
- Paper and pencil / pen to record your observations.

#### Method

1. Carefully take off the petals from one side of the flower.
2. Draw a diagram of what the inside of your flower looks like. Try to label the parts. This diagram might help you:



3. How many stamens are in your flower? Remove one of the stamens – this can be tricky, can you get the whole thing out in one go?
4. Remove the carpel. Is the stigma sticky? If you can, try to peel open the ovary – can you see any ovum inside?

#### Possible further activities

You could dissect different types of flower and compare the structure – do all of the parts always look the same or appear in the same place? Think about why this might be. You could try to look at wind pollinated flowers such as those on ash, oak or sycamore trees, or grasses (if like me you've had awful hay fever symptoms over the last few days, these are to blame!). What do you notice about the structure of wind pollinated flowers?