



Advantages and Disadvantages

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. There are advantages and disadvantages to each type of reproduction. Draw lines to match the statements to 'Advantages' or 'Disadvantages'.

Sexual Reproduction

Advantages

Disadvantages

Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.

Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.

The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.

Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.

Asexual Reproduction

Advantages

Disadvantages

Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.

There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.

The population can be increased quickly.

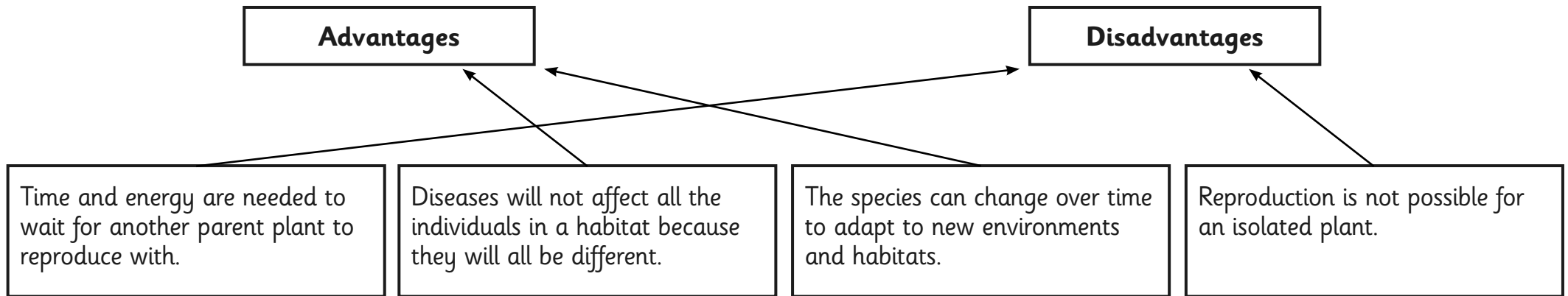
Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.



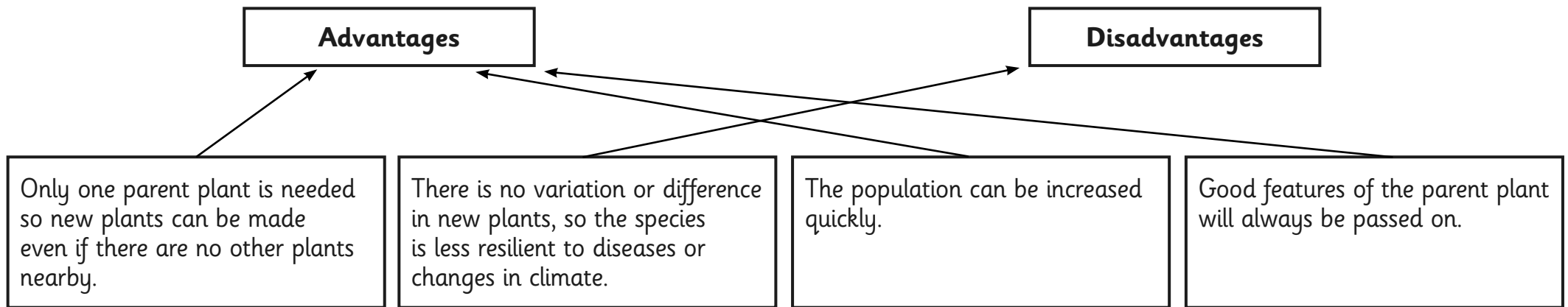
Advantages and Disadvantages **Answers**

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. There are advantages and disadvantages to each type of reproduction. Draw lines to match the statements to 'Advantages' or 'Disadvantages'.

Sexual Reproduction



Asexual Reproduction





Advantages and Disadvantages

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. Fill in the diagram with the statements to show the advantages and disadvantages of each type of reproduction.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Sexual Reproduction		
Asexual Reproduction		



Statements

Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.	Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.	The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.	Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.
Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.	There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.	The population can be increased quickly.	Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.

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Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.	There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.	The population can be increased quickly.	Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.



Advantages and Disadvantages **Answers**

Some plants use sexual reproduction to make new plants, while other plants use asexual reproduction. Fill in the diagram with the statements to show the advantages and disadvantages of each type of reproduction.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Sexual Reproduction	<p>Diseases will not affect all the individuals in a habitat because they will all be different.</p> <p>The species can change over time to adapt to new environments and habitats.</p>	<p>Time and energy are needed to wait for another parent plant to reproduce with.</p> <p>Reproduction is not possible for an isolated plant.</p>
Asexual Reproduction	<p>Only one parent plant is needed so new plants can be made even if there are no other plants nearby.</p> <p>Good features of the parent plant will always be passed on.</p> <p>The population can be increased quickly.</p>	<p>There is no variation or difference in new plants, so the species is less resilient to diseases or changes in climate.</p>



Advert Planning

What do you want people to know about Jane Goodall? Think about who she is, where she worked and what she observed.

What will you tell people about chimpanzees and why they are endangered? Think about how they live and the threats they face.

How will you ask people to donate money? Think about words that will persuade people to help.

Use these words and phrases to help you.

British scientist world expert Gombe Tanzania Africa names personalities
family chimpanzees species extinct endangered forests meat pets life cycle



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Jane Goodall



Draw lines from the statements about Jane Goodall to 'Fact' or 'Fiction'.

Jane Goodall is an African scientist who studied chimpanzees.

Goodall studied chimpanzees living in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania.

Goodall used numbers to identify the chimpanzees that she studied.

Her interest in animals began in childhood started when her father gave her a toy chimpanzee.

She found out that the chimpanzees had very strong family bonds.

Fact

Fiction



Jane Goodall



Draw lines from the statements about Jane Goodall to 'Fact' or 'Fiction'. Add your own statements in the two blank boxes and ask your partner to decide if your statements are fact or fiction.

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Fiction

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Jane Goodall



Write statements about Jane Goodall in the blank boxes. Some statements should be true, and others should be false. Swap sheets with your partner. Draw lines from their statements to show whether each one is a fact or if it is fiction.

Fact

Fiction



Jane Goodall - Answers

I can describe Jane Goodall's work with chimpanzees



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Life

Write your script for your narration of the programme 'Life', all about the life cycles of different plants and animals. Use the key words and examples to help you.

Introduce the programme and explain which plants and animals you will be talking about.

Welcome to 'Life'. Today you will find out about the similarities and differences between the life cycles of plants and animals.

Describe the similarities between the life cycles of plants, mammals, birds, amphibians and insects.

All types of plants and animals reproduce to create their offspring.

Describe the differences between the life cycles of plants, mammals, birds, amphibians and insects.

There are several differences between the life cycles of plants and animals. For example, birds, amphibians and insects lay eggs, but plants and most mammals don't.

Give your audience any extra information you think they need and thank them for listening.

Thank you for listening today. We hope you have learnt a lot about different life cycles.

Use these words to help you.

reproduce

young

offspring

adult

mate

sexual

asexual

egg

birth

pouch

transform

metamorphosis



Life

You have been asked to narrate a wildlife documentary called 'Life', all about the life cycles of plants and animals. Write your script with your partner. Use the examples to help you.

Introduce the programme and explain which plants and animals you will be talking about.

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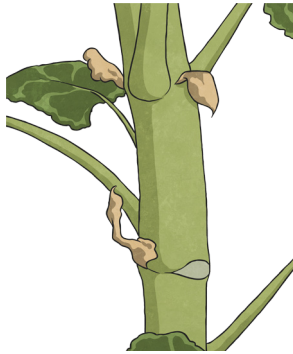
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Taking Cuttings

Taking cuttings from a plant is an artificial method of asexual reproduction. If you are successful, you will make new plants that are genetically identical to the parent plant! Cuttings are small pieces of stem that are carefully removed from the parent plant and encouraged to form their own roots, making new plants.

Follow these instructions to take cuttings from a geranium plant:



1. Cut a side stem that is about 5 cm to 10 cm long off the main stem of the parent plant. You should cut the side stem just below a leaf joint.
2. Carefully cut off all the leaves except the very top ones.
3. Put each cutting in a beaker or jar of water.



4. Place the beaker or jar in a bright place, but not in direct sunlight.
5. Watch your cuttings for a few weeks. If you are successful, your cuttings will develop roots!
6. You can then plant each cutting in a pot of compost. You will have created your own cloned plants!



Draw a picture or stick a photo of your cuttings in the box.

Explain how each cutting could make a new plant. **Use these words to help you:**
reproduce parent plant new roots identical same clone

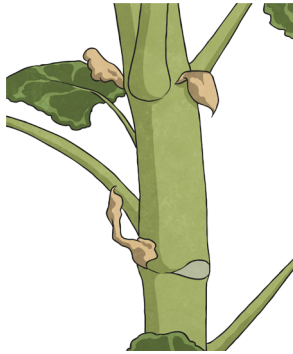
Use this space to draw a picture or stick a photo of any of your cuttings that develop roots.



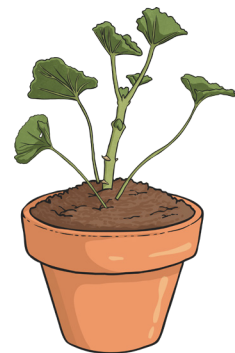
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Draw a picture or stick a photo of your cuttings in the box.

Explain how each cutting could make a new plant. Refer to asexual reproduction and the fact that each plant will be identical to the parent plant.

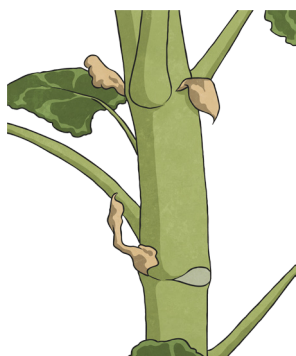
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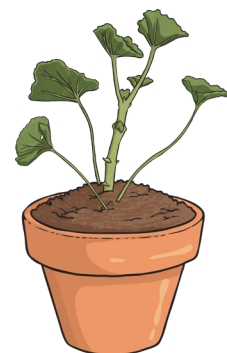
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