



# Year 5 Reproduction in Plants and Animals/Circle of Life Knowledge Organiser



Plant Processes	
<p><b>Fertilisation</b></p> <p>The grain of pollen grows a tube from the stigma, which goes down the style until it reaches the ovary. The male part (pollen) joins with the female part (egg) to form a seed. This is called fertilisation.</p>	
<p><b>Pollination</b></p> <p>This occurs when the pollen grain lands on the stigma and the nucleus fuses with the ovule to form a seed. It can be carried out by insects, animals or the wind.</p>	
<p><b>Seed Dispersal</b></p> <p>After fertilisation plants have to spread their seeds so they can grow in a new place. There are many ways that plants do this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by the wind or water</li> <li>by animals eating them</li> <li>by making them stick to animal fur</li> <li>by explosion, dropping or shaking</li> </ul>	

Flower Structure
<p>The male part of the flower is called stamen. It includes the anther and filament.</p> <p>The female part of the flower is called the carpel. It includes the stigma, style and ovary.</p>
Animal Reproduction
<p>For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals).</li> <li>2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk.</li> <li>3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.</li> </ol>

Key Vocabulary	
<b>amphibian</b>	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts.
<b>asexual reproduction</b>	Offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents.
<b>bird</b>	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate.
<b>germination</b>	The development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.
<b>insect</b>	A small animal that has 6 legs.
<b>life cycle</b>	The stages a living thing goes through in its life.
<b>mammal</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Females secrete milk for their young.
<b>ovule (egg)</b>	Female sex cell, found in the ovary.
<b>pollen</b>	Contains the male sex cells. Produced by the stamens.
<b>reproduction</b>	The process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself.
<b>seed dispersal</b>	The process of plants spreading their seeds so they can grow in a new place.
<b>sexual reproduction</b>	Offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both.