



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



Plant Processes	
<p>Fertilisation</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>Pollination</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>Seed Dispersal</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"> by the wind or water by animals eating them by making them stick to animal fur by explosion, dropping or shaking 	

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"> 1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals). 2) Fertilised eggs are laid outside the female's body and develop in the egg getting nourishment from the yolk. 3) In some animals the eggs are held within the female and hatch as they are laid e.g. a fruit fly.

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