

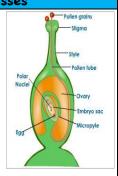
Year 5 Reproduction in Plants and Animals/Circle of Life Knowledge Organiser



Plant Processes

Fertilisation

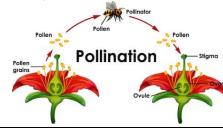
The grain of pollen grows a tube from the stigma, which goes down the style until it reaches the ovary. The male part (pollen) joins with the female part (egg) to form a seed.



This is called fertilisation.

Pollination

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.



Seed Dispersal

After fertilisation plants have to spread their seeds so they can grow in a new place. There are many ways that plants do this:

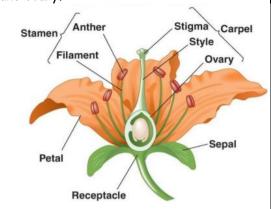
by the wind or water

by animals eating them
by making them stick to animal fur
by explosion, dropping or shaking

Flower Structure

The male part of the flower is called stamen. It includes the anther and filament.

The female part of the flower is called the carpel. It includes the stigma, style and ovary.



Animal Reproduction

For most animals which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

- 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	Offspring gets genes
reproduction	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	Offspring get genes
reproduction	from both parents so they
	inherit a mix of
	features from both.