

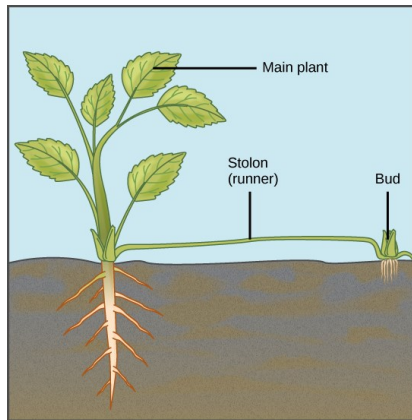
Year 5: Plants

Plants:

Plants reproduce to make new plants through **sexual** and **asexual** reproduction.

Asexual Production:

Plants that reproduced asexually, such as strawberries and spider plants, contain both the male and female part of the plant.



Pollination:

Pollination, **seed** formation and **seed** dispersal are essential in the lifecycle of a flowering plant.

Pollination is the transfer of **pollen** from the male part of a flower to the female part of a flower. This is how seeds are formed.

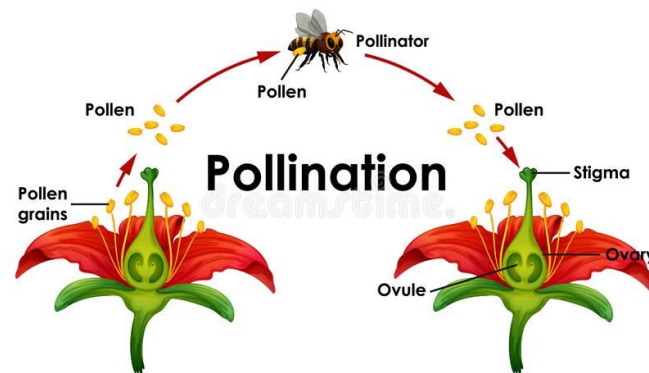
Seeds can be carried by wind, water or animals to a new place. This is **seed** dispersal.

Pollination:

Pollination is picked up from the **anthers** by a **pollinator** and transported to the **stigma** of another flower. **Fertilisation** then occurs.

Fertilisation is the process of **pollen joining** with an **ovule** causing the **ovule** to become a **seed**. The **seed** contains an **embryo** and food supply which, under the right conditions, allows for **germination** and growth to a mature plant.

Pollination occurs in **sexual reproduction** of flowering plants through animals or the wind.



Key Vocabulary:



Flower: The bloom of the plant. It is the part of the plant which produces seed.



Dispersal: Dispersal means to spread or to scatter.



Germination: The development of a plant from a seed or bulb.



Leaves: The part of the plant which is attached to a stem. It helps collect sunlight to turn into energy.



Nutrition: Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.



Pollen: A powdery substance which is typically yellow produced by certain plants.



Pollination: The transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.



Roots: A plant's roots sit below the soil and anchor it to the ground. They take up water and nutrients from the soil.



Seeds: The small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow.



Stem: The stem keeps the plant standing upright. It carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.



Trunk: The thick main stem of a tree not including the branches and roots.



Transportation: Moving people or things from one place to another.