



Science Year 5: Living Things And Their Habitats (Life-Cycles)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key knowledge that I will know by the end of this unit.

stigma	Part of the flower that receives the pollen.
sepals	Green leaves that protect the flower when it is still in bud.
anther	Where the pollen is made.
filament	Thin stalk that holds up the anther.
life-cycle	Series of changes that a plant or animal goes through during its life.
ovary	Hollow area at the base of the carpel that contains the ovules.
dispersal	The scattering of seeds as far away from the parent plant as possible. There are 4 methods - wind, water, animal and explosion.
reproduction	The process by which a plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
stamen	Male part of the plant where the pollen is made. It has two parts - the anther and filament.
pollen	A fine powder produced by plants when they reproduce.

Most animals (including fish, mammals, reptiles, and bird) have fairly simple life cycles. First they are born, either alive from their mother or hatched from eggs. Then they grow and develop into adults.

Amphibians and insects have more complicated life cycles. These animals undergo a metamorphosis (a significant change in their physical structure or habits). This can be a complete or partial metamorphosis.

Most plants contain both male and female parts but they can't fertilise themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen from one plant to another. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen travels down the style to fuse with an ovule.

Some plants such as strawberry plants and potato plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

