



Springbank Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Term: Spring 2

Focus: Living things and their habitats – Plant life cycle



Vocabulary	Definitions	Diagrams
Petals	Petals are usually brightly coloured to attract insects for pollination. Some flowers have nectarines at the base of the petals which produce a sugary liquid called nectar to attract insects.	<p>Structure of a flower</p> <p>Filament + Anther = Stamen Stigma + Style + Ovary = Carpel</p> <p>Plant life cycle</p> <p>Life Cycle of a Bean Plant</p> <p>The <u>flowers</u> make seeds.</p> <p>The seeds are scattered—ready to grow.</p> <p>The <u>seed</u> absorbs water.</p> <p>The <u>root</u> pushes through the <u>seed coat</u>.</p> <p>The <u>seedling</u> (new plant) grows out of the ground.</p> <p>The <u>stem</u> and its <u>leaves</u> grow toward the sunlight. The <u>leaves</u> make food for the plant.</p>
Carpel	The carpel is the female part of the flower and is made up of the stigma , style and the ovary . The uppermost part of the carpel is the stigma which has a sticky surface that pollen grains become stuck to during pollination. The style is the part of the carpel that joins the stigma to the ovary.	
Ovary	Ovaries are where the female sex cells called eggs are inside structures called ovules . New seeds are formed after pollination and fertilisation in the ovary.	
Stamen	The stamen is the male part of a flower; it is made up of a thin stalk called a filament and an anther at the tip. The anther has the male sex cells called pollen .	
Sepal	Sepals are specially adapted leaves which protect the flower as a bud before it opens. Once a flower has opened the sepals either form a ring under the petals or they fall off.	
Pollination	Pollination is when the pollen from the stamen (anther) of one flower is transferred to the stigma of another flower. Pollen can be transferred between flowers either by insects such as bees visiting flowers to find food or by wind blowing pollen from one flower to another.	
Seed formation	Once a plant has been pollinated the pollen and its eggs join together to form seeds, this is called fertilisation .	
Seed dispersal	Once the seeds are formed the plant disperses its seeds so that they can grow into new plants and don't compete with each other for food or water. Plant can disperse their seeds by fruits which are eaten by animals, by water or by the wind like dandelion heads.	
Germination	Germination is when a seed starts to grow and a tiny root and shoot begin to sprout. Seeds need water, oxygen and warmth to germinate.	

