**Year 5 – Spring 1 – Living Things & Their Habitats**

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| **Plant Sexual Reproduction** | **Plant Asexual Reproduction** |
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| **Key Facts** |
| Most plants contain male sex cells (**pollen**) and female sex cells (**ovules**) but they don’t **fertilise** themselves.  |
| Wind and insects transport pollen to different plants. |
| Pollen from the **stamen** (male parts of the flower) of one plant are transported to the **carpel** (female parts of the flower) of the other. |
| This pollen is collected at the **stigma**, travels down the **style** and fuses with an **ovule**. |
| For mammals, the male sex cell (**sperm**) fertilises the female sex cell (**egg**). |





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| **Key Vocabulary** |
| **Asexual Reproduction** | This is when offspring is created by one parent and is an identical copy of the parent. | **Metamorphosis** | The process some animals go through to become adults. The change is dramatic and the baby stage looks very different from the adult stage. |
| **Sexual Reproduction** | This is when offspring is created by two parents and is similar to the parents but not identical. | **Monotremes** | Mammals that lay eggs but also feed their babies with milk. |
| **Gestation** | The length of a pregnancy. | **Marsupials** | Mammals that carry their newborn young in a pouch. |