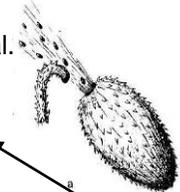
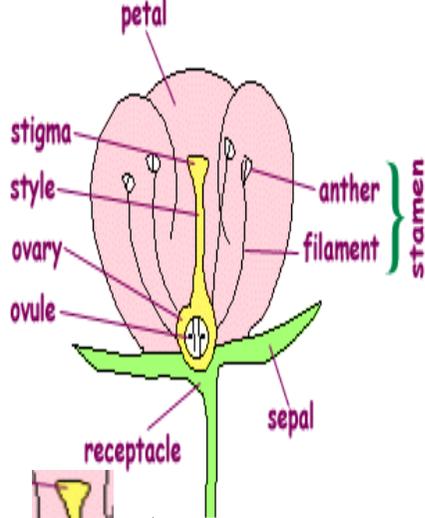
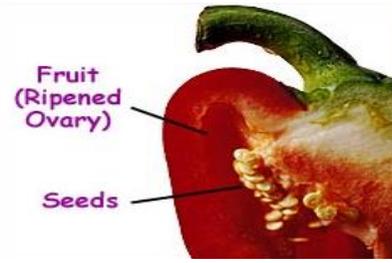


# Y5: PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES & PROCESSES

<h2>Glossary</h2>	<p><b>Nutrients</b> are minerals needed for plant growth – they are taken in by the plant's root system</p>	<p><b>Explosion dispersal.</b> The squirting cucumber uses this method</p>  <p><b>Animal dispersal</b> – animals like squirrels bury seeds that turn into new trees</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seed dispersal</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wind dispersal</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water dispersal, such as water lilies</b></p>	<p><b>ovary</b> – the part of the plant that produces the female sex cells – ova (eggs)</p>
<p><b>anther</b> – the part of the stamen that produces the pollen</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Carpel</b></p>	 <p>A seed that has <b>germinated</b>,</p> <p><b>Germination</b> is the beginning of the process of growth.</p>	<p><b>petal</b> – the part of the flower which is often brightly coloured</p>
<p><b>carpel</b> – together the stigma, style and ovary form the carpel - the part of the plant where the female sex cells are produced – ova (eggs)</p>	<p><b>Seeds</b> are an example of a product of <b>reproduction</b>. <b>Flowering plants</b> have flowers in order to reproduce</p>	 <p><b>Pollination</b> is when pollen is transferred from one flower to another. <b>Fertilisation</b> is the joining of a male and female sex cell</p>	<p><b>photosynthesis</b> – the process by which a plant makes its own food from sunlight</p>
<p><b>dispersal</b> – the method of moving seeds away from the mature plant – There are four types – <b>wind, water, animal and explosion</b> to <b>disperse</b> - verb</p>	 <p><b>Fruit (Ripened Ovary)</b></p> <p><b>Seeds</b></p>	<p>The 7 Life Processes</p> <p>M – Movement R – Respire (Breathe) S – Sensitive</p> <p>N – Nutrition E – Excrete R – Reproduce G - Grow</p>  <p>Hello, I'm Mrs Nerg.</p>	<p><b>pollination</b> – the transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another flower – There are two main agents for pollination – wind and insect to <b>pollinate</b> - verb</p>
<p><b>fertilisation</b> – the joining of a male and female sex cell (e.g. pollen and ova) to <b>fertilise</b> - verb</p>			<p><b>reproduction</b> – the process of making new, young organisms (flowering plants produce seeds) to <b>reproduce</b> - verb</p>
<p><b>flowering plants</b> – plants that have flowers in order to reproduce</p>			<p><b>seeds</b> – the fertilised ova of the plant</p>
<p><b>fruits</b> – the fleshy parts of the plant containing the seeds</p>			<p><b>sepal</b> – the part of the flower that protects it as a bud</p>
<p><b>germination</b> – the process of beginning growth for a seed to <b>germinate</b> - verb</p>			<p><b>stamen</b> – together the anther and filament form the stamen - the part of the plant where the male sex cells are produced - pollen</p>
<p><b>nutrients</b> – minerals that are needed for plant growth. They are dissolved in soil water and are taken in by the plant's root system</p>			<p><b>stigma</b> – the part of the plant that pollen sticks to and leads to the ovules</p>
<p><b>ova</b> – the female sex cells of the plant – singular <b>ovum</b></p>			<p><b>style</b> – the part of the carpel joining the stigma to the ovary</p>