

5B LIFE CYCLES

Glossary

anther – the part of the stamen that produces the pollen

carpel – together the stigma, style and ovary form the carpel - the part of the plant where the female sex cells are produced – ova (eggs)

dispersal – the method of moving seeds away from the mature plant – There are four types – **wind, water, animal and explosion** to **disperse** - verb

fertilisation – the joining of a male and female sex cell (e.g. pollen and ova) to **fertilise** - verb

flowering plants – plants that have flowers in order to reproduce

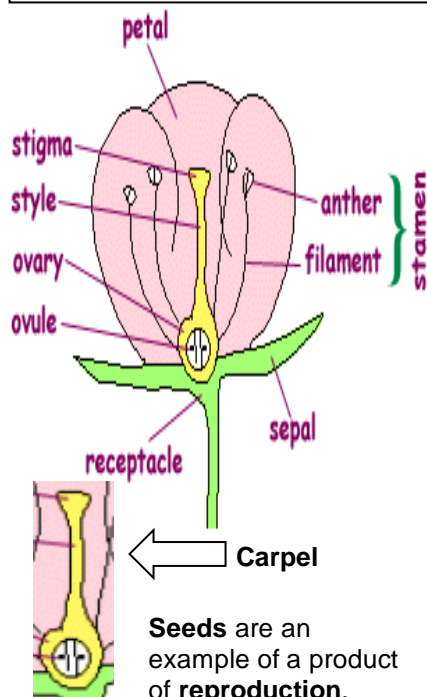
fruits – the fleshy parts of the plant containing the seeds

germination – the process of beginning growth for a seed to **germinate** - verb

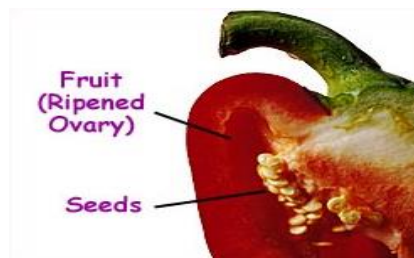
nutrients – minerals that are needed for plant growth. They are dissolved in soil water and are taken in by the plant's root system

ova – the female sex cells of the plant
– singular **ovum**

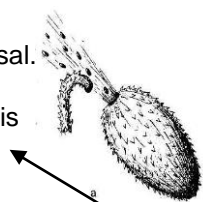
Nutrients are minerals needed for plant growth – they are taken in by the plant's root system



Seeds are an example of a product of **reproduction**. **Flowering plants** have flowers in order to reproduce

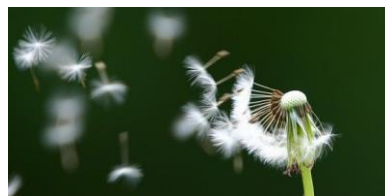


Explosion dispersal.
The squirting cucumber uses this method



Animal dispersal – animals like squirrels bury seeds that turn into new trees

Seed dispersal



Wind dispersal



Water dispersal, such as water lilies



A seed that has **germinated**,

Germination is the beginning of the process of growth.



Pollination is when pollen is transferred from one flower to another.
Fertilisation is the joining of a male and female sex cell

Photosynthesis



ovary – the part of the plant that produces the female sex cells – ova (eggs)

petal – the part of the flower which is often brightly coloured

photosynthesis – the process by which a plant makes its own food from sunlight

pollination – the transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another flower – There are two main agents for pollination – wind and insect to **pollinate** - verb

reproduction – the process of making new, young organisms (flowering plants produce seeds) to **reproduce** - verb

seeds – the fertilised ova of the plant

sepal – the part of the flower that protects it as a bud

stamen – together the anther and filament form the stamen - the part of the plant where the male sex cells are produced - pollen

stigma – the part of the plant that pollen sticks to and leads to the ovules

style – the part of the carpel joining the stigma to the ovary