

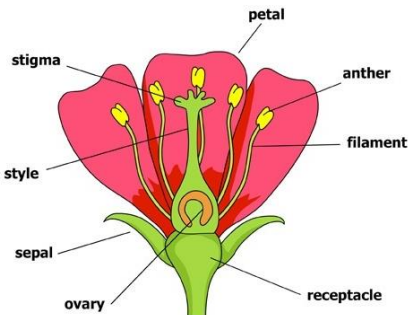
Life Cycles

Plants

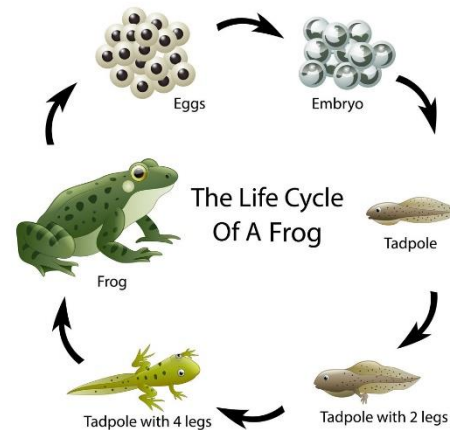
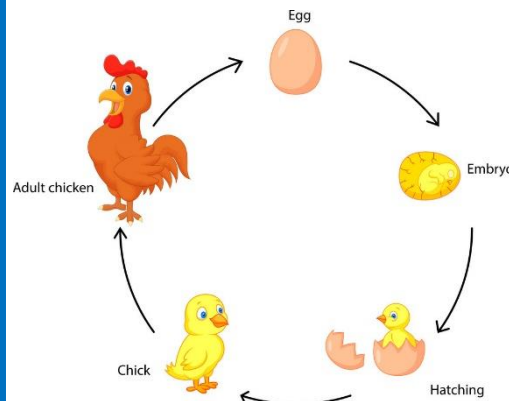
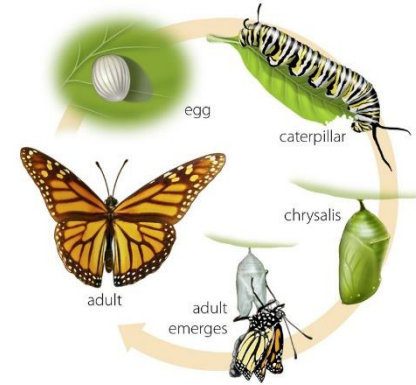
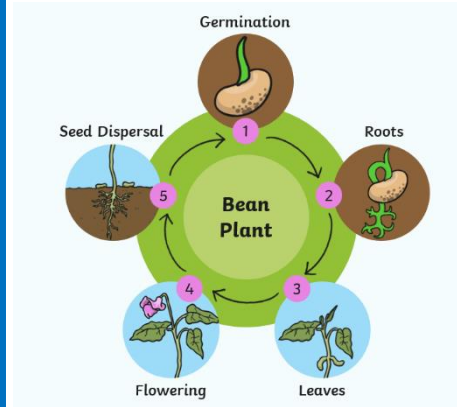
Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovule), but most plants can't fertilise themselves.

Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

Some plants (strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants, daffodils) use asexual reproduction to create a new plant (which is identical to the parent plant).



Key knowledge



Fertilisation

Male animals make sperm and female animals make eggs. When a sperm meets an egg, it fertilises it. This can happen inside the animal (internal fertilisation), for example, humans or horses, or outside the body (external fertilisation), for example, frogs or coral.

Key Vocabulary

Gestation	When a baby animal develops inside its mother
Metamorphosis	A dramatic change in the life cycle of an animal in which it ends up looking totally different
Larva	The young form of some animals which looks very different from its parents
Sperm	Male animals make this
Fertilisation	When a sperm and an egg join together
Internal fertilisation	When sperm and egg join inside the body
External fertilisation	When sperm and egg join outside the body
Bulb	A part of a plant that stores food underground. Can grow a new shoot
Pollination	When pollen from one plant is transferred to the ovary of another
Sexual reproduction	To reproduce with both a male and female
Asexual reproduction	To reproduce on your own without a male