



Title of topic: Allotment

Topic focus: Geography

Year 5

Autumn 1

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

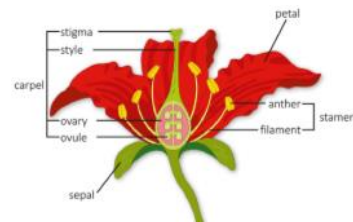
### Plant reproduction

Plants reproduce to make new plants. All flowering plants go through the following cycle to produce a new plant:

1. Brightly coloured or fragrant flowers attract insects.
2. Pollinating insects, birds, animals or the wind move pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another. This is called pollination.
3. A pollen grain travels down the style to reach the ovary.
4. The pollen fertilises an egg cell called an ovule.
5. The ovule develops into a seed inside a fruit.
6. The seeds are dispersed.
7. When the seed lands on the ground, a new plant grows (if the conditions are right).

### Farming around the world

Farming across the world can take a range of forms including subsistence, fairtrade and intensive farming. For example: rice from China, salmon reared in Europe and tea leaves grown in Africa.



### Farming in the UK

There are three main types of farming in the UK: arable, pastoral or mixed. Arable farms grow crops and cereals. Pastoral farms rear animals. Mixed farms grow crops and keep animals.

### Wildlife in the garden

Some animals play a vital role in plant reproduction and pest control. Insects help with pollination and earthworms burrow through the soil allowing air and water to reach the roots of plants. However, some animals damage plants, such as the caterpillars of cabbage white butterflies and slugs.

### Key vocabulary:

Disperse  
Cloche  
Fairtrade  
Fertilisation  
Fertiliser  
Germination  
Harvest  
Intensive farming  
Pollen  
Produce  
Prune  
Reproduction  
Seedling  
Shoot  
Sow  
Subsistence farming

