



Year 5 – Autumn 1st half

Title of topic: Kitchen Garden

Topic Focus: Geography

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.

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

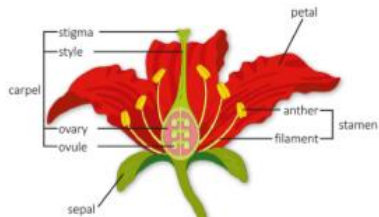
Plants

Plants provide living things with food, shelter, medicines, fuel and chemicals. Most importantly, plants supply the oxygen in the air that many living things need to



Parts of a flowering plant

Flowering plants come in different colours, shapes and sizes but they all have a similar structure. Most have a female part called a carpel and a male part called a stamen.



Growing plants

Most plants grow from seeds into seedlings and then into adult plants. For this process to take place, specific conditions are required. Plants need the right amount of water, nutrients, air, light, warmth, space and time to grow healthily. If a plant does not have one or many of these requirements, it's growth will be affected and it could die.

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).

Key vocabulary:

- disperse** - to scatter.
- cloche** - a translucent cover for protecting plants.
- fair trade** - A way of buying and selling produce to ensure farmers have good working conditions and get a fair price.
- fertilisation** - The process of pollen joining with an ovule, causing an ovule to become a seed.
- fertiliser** - A natural or man-made substance used on soil to make plants grow well.
- germination** - The process by which a seed starts to grow.
- harvest** - To gather crops.
- intensive farming** - A method of farming that produces a large amount of produce.
- pollen** - Tiny particles made by the anthers of a flower that fertilise the ovules of a different flower
- produce** - Food such as fruit and vegetables that are grown or farmed.
- prune** - To cut off branches to remove dead wood and encourage growth.
- reproduction - The process that produces offspring.
- seedling** - A young plant grown from a seed.
- shoot** - The first part of a plant to appear above the ground.
- sow** - To plant seeds.
- subsistence farming** - A method of farming where farmers grow enough food to feed their

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

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

