



Year 5 Summer 1

Title of topic: Allotment

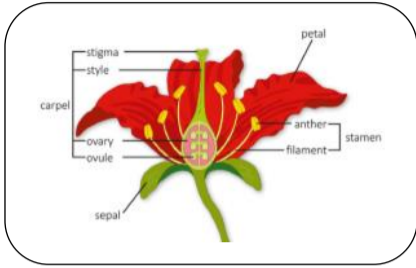
Topic focus: Geography

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.

**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 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.

**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.

**Key vocabulary:**

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

