









Vocabulary	Meaning
Oxygen	A gas in the air needed for life.
Nutrients	Food that gives you energy.
Pollination	Pollen is transferred from a male flower to a female flower.
Dispersal	Distributing or spreading something.

### Plant Parts and their function

 flower	contains the reproductive parts of the plant
 flower	produces seeds
 stem	holds the plant up
 stem	carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves
 leaves	contain a substance called chlorophyll
 leaves	produce food for the plant
 roots	hold the plant in the ground
 roots	absorb water and nutrients from the soil

### What do plants need to survive?

- Water
- Oxygen
- Correct temperature

### What do plants need to be healthy?

- Sunlight
- Nutrients

### Pollination process:

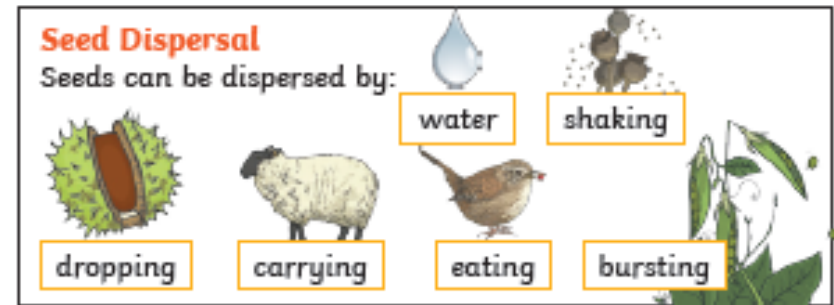
- 1) Flowers attract insects.
- 2) Pollen sticks to the insects.
- 3) The insects move onto other flowers.
- 4) The pollen then sticks to the new flowers they travel to.

### Seed formation:

- 4) After pollination, seeds begin to form in the flower heads.

### Seed dispersal:

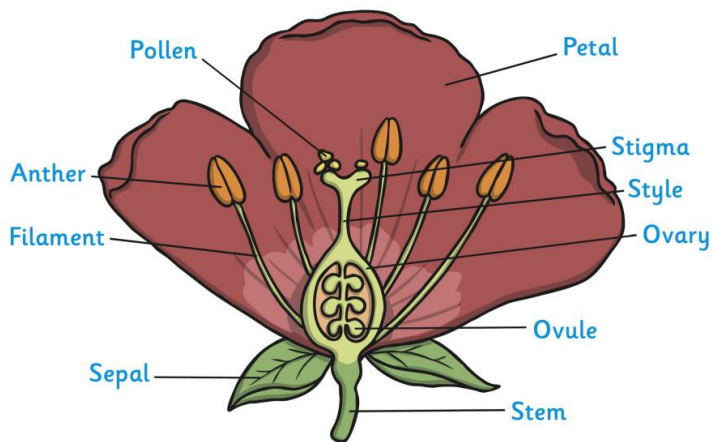
- 5) These seeds are scattered in 4 ways:  
Wind dispersal, water dispersal, animal dispersal and explosion.



### Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



Key Vocabulary	
<b>fertilisation</b>	When the male and female parts of the <b>flower</b> have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
<b>petal</b>	The brightly coloured part of the <b>flower</b> that attracts insects to <b>pollinate</b> the plant.
<b>stamen</b>	The male parts of the <b>flower</b> . The <b>stamen</b> is made up of the <b>anther</b> and the <b>filament</b> . The filament's job is to hold up the <b>anther</b> . The job of the <b>anther</b> is to make the pollen.
<b>carpel (pistil)</b>	The female parts of the <b>flower</b> . Made up of the <b>stigma</b> , <b>style</b> and <b>ovary</b> . The job of the <b>style</b> is to hold up the <b>stigma</b> . The <b>stigma</b> collects the pollen when a <b>pollinator</b> brushes by it. The <b>ovary</b> contains the <b>ovules</b> , which are the part of the <b>flower</b> that gets <b>fertilised</b> and eventually becomes the new seed.
<b>sepal</b>	Leaf-like structures that protect the <b>flower</b> and <b>petals</b> before they open out.
<b>pollination</b>	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a <b>flowering</b> plant) is moved from the male <b>anther</b> of a <b>flower</b> to the female stigma.
<b>pollinator</b>	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
<b>germination</b>	When a seed starts to grow.
<b>seed dispersal</b>	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.

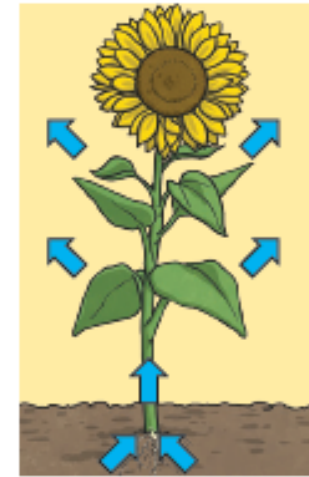


The **flower's** job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

**Transpiration** – the movement of water through a plant .

### How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

**Photosynthesis** - how a plant makes its food.

