

Key Vocabulary – Part 1

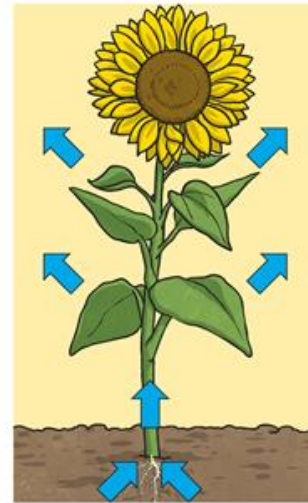
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves . A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaf / leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
branch / branches	Parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves , flowers , or fruit growing on them.
nutrients	These substances are needed by a living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas

Objectives

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

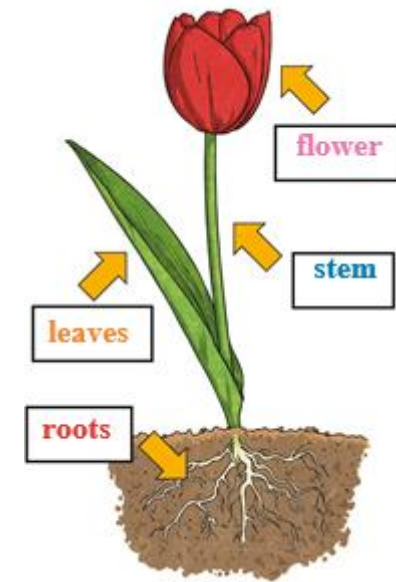
How water travels through a plant

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**.



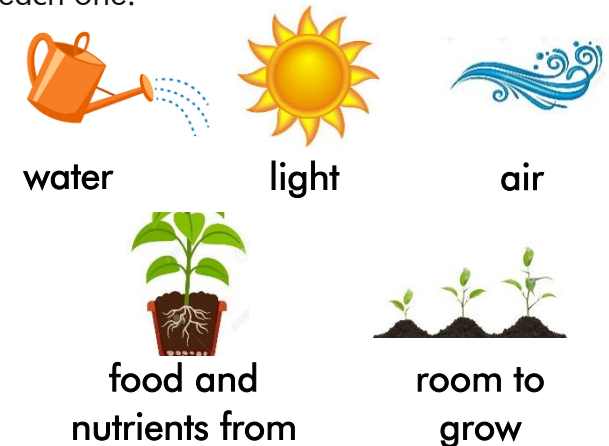
The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

Parts of a Plant



What do plants need to grow?

Plants need to following things to grow. Different plants need different amounts of each one.



food and nutrients from

room to grow

Key Vocabulary – Part 2

fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male <u>anther</u> of a flower to the female stigma.
stamen	The male parts of the flower . The stamen is made up of the <u>anther</u> and the <u>filament</u> . The filament's job is to hold up the <u>anther</u> . The job of the <u>anther</u> is to make the pollen.
carpel	The female parts of the flower . Made up of the <u>stigma</u> , <u>style</u> and <u>ovary</u> . The <u>stigma</u> collects the pollen.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.

Seed dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:



water



shaking



dropping



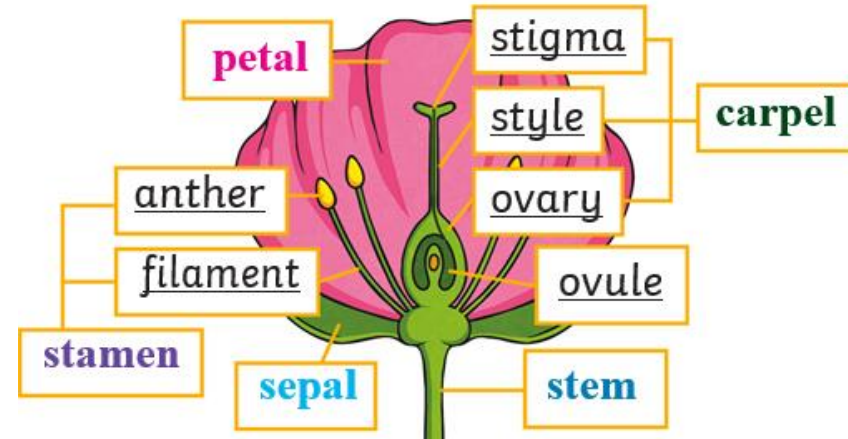
carrying



eating

Diagram of inside a plant

A flower's job is to create seeds so new plants can grow.



Life cycle of a plant

