









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:

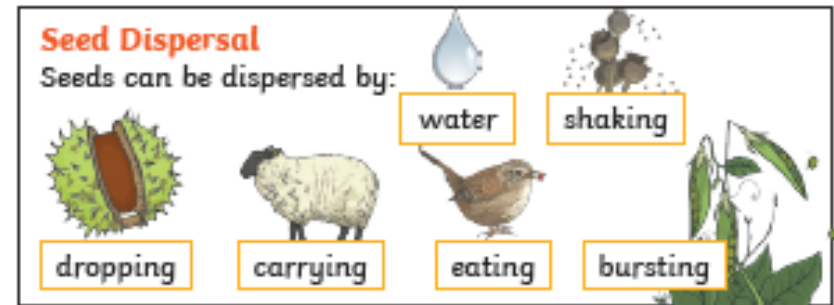
- 1) Flowers attract insects.
- 2) Pollen sticks to the insects.
- 3) The insects move onto other flowers.
- 4) The pollen then sticks to the new flowers they travel to.

Seed formation:

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

Seed dispersal:

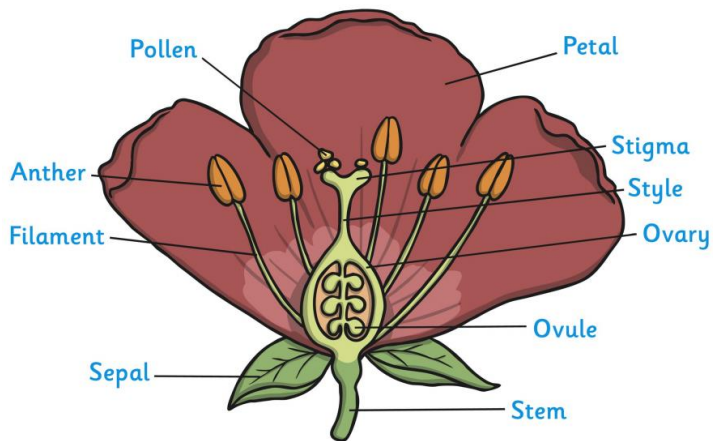
- 5) These seeds are scattered in 4 ways:
Wind dispersal, water dispersal, animal dispersal and explosion.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



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

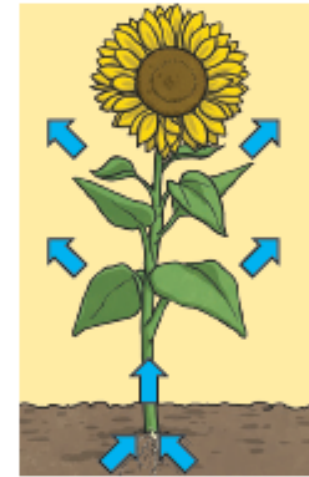


The **flower's** job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

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.

