

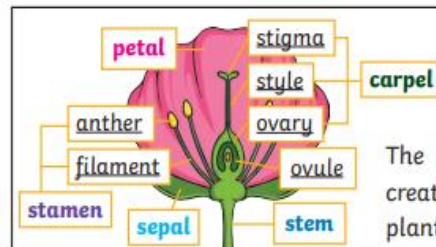


Key Vocabulary

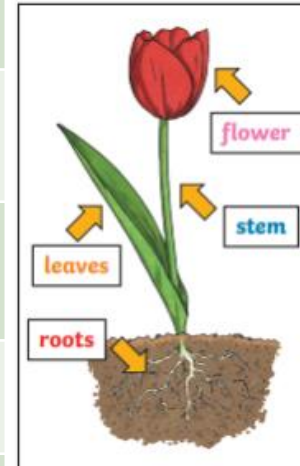
1	Roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
2	Stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
3	Leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
4	Flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
5	Nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
6	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
7	Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
8	Petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
9	Stamen	The male parts of the flower.
10	Carpel	The female parts of the flower.
11	Sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
12	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.
13	Pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
14	Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.

Key Facts

- Flowers produce seeds which make new plants. They are brightly coloured so that insects like bees will be attracted to them.
- The leaves use light from the sun to make food for the plant. They convert the light to energy. This process is called **photosynthesis**. Leaves are green because they contain a green substance called chlorophyll.
- The stem transports water and minerals to all the other parts of the plant. The stem is made up of lots of little tubes. It also helps to make the plant taller, growing away from other plants to reach the sunlight and enables it to stand upright.
- The roots of the plant absorb water and minerals from the soil which are then transported to all the parts of the plant by the stem. The roots also act like an anchor to keep the plant in place.
- Plants need air, light, warmth, water and nutrients to be healthy.
- If plants are healthy, they can continue making their own food through photosynthesis.
- Pollen from one flower needs to travel to another. Bees are very important for carrying the pollen between flowers.
- A seed will not produce a plant at all if it is kept too cold. The seed needs warmth to germinate (develop from a seed into a plant) and start to grow into a healthy plant.
- Plants are really important for the planet and for all living things. Plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen from their leaves, which humans and other animals need to breathe. Living things need plants to live - they eat them and live in them. Plants help to clean water too.
- There are many different kinds of plants. Some have flowers. Some don't. Some give us fruits. Some give us vegetables.



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

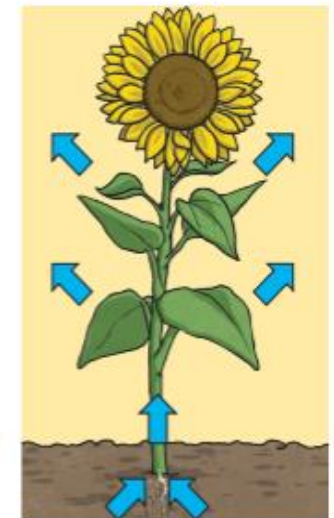


Key Questions for the Topic

- How many different parts of a plant can you name? Do you know the function of each part of the plant and why it's important?
- What is the life cycle of a seed?
- What do plants need to grow?
- How does water move around a plant?
- What is photosynthesis?
- What is pollination?
- How do flowering plants disperse their seeds?

How Water Moves through a Plant

- The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
- The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
- Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
- 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.



Prior Vocabulary

1	Living	Things that can change, move or grow.
2	Dead	Something that was alive is no longer able to change, move or grow.
3	Move	To change place or position.
4	Grow	To develop and increase in size.
5	Feed	To have food in order to live and grow.
6	Breathe/ Respire	To remain living by taking in air and then expelling it.
7	Reproduce	To have offspring/children.
8	Heat	High temperature, feeling hot.
9	Habitats	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
10	Adaptation	The process of change by which an organism, plant or animal becomes better suited to its habitat.
11	Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.
12	Excrete	To expel waste.

Prior Knowledge

- 1 Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Y1 - Plants)
- 2 Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants)
- 3 Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 - Seasonal changes)

Future Learning

- 1 Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
- 2 Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. (Y4 – Living things and their habitats)
- 3 Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. (Y4 - Living things and their habitats)
- 4 Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. (Y4 - Animals, including humans)

