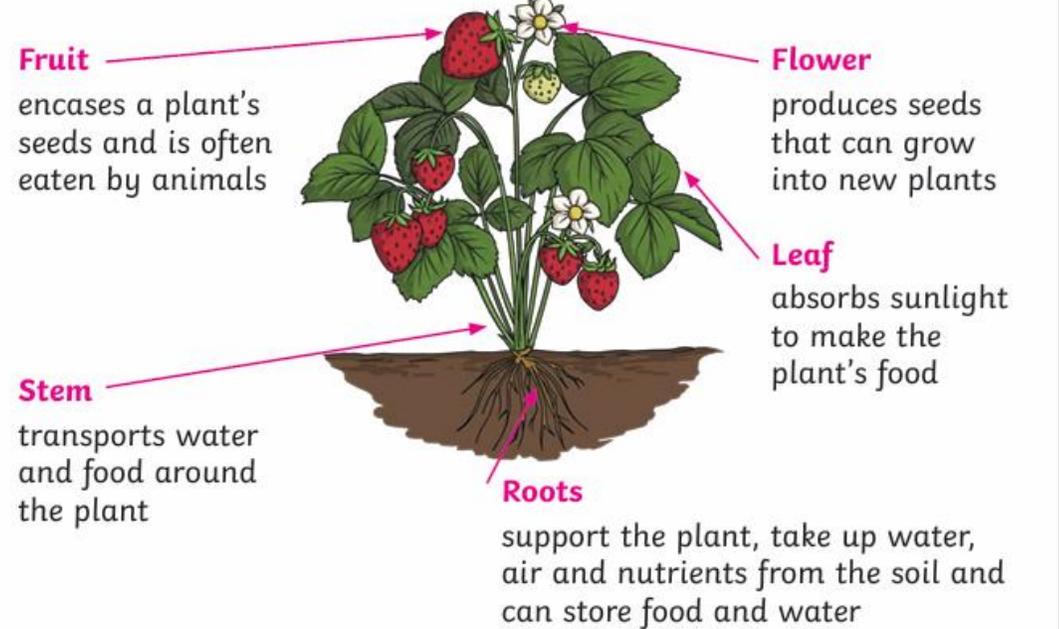




Key Vocabulary

fertilisation	Fertilisation is the process whereby part of the pollen combines with an ovule in the flower's ovary, producing a seed that can grow into a new plant.
flower	A flower is the part of a plant that makes seeds , which grow into new plants. Most flowering plants only grow flowers for a short time each year.
germination	Germination is the process by which a seed starts to grow.
leaf	A leaf is the part of a plant that makes food for the plant by absorbing energy from sunlight.
nutrients	Nutrients are substances that are needed by living things to grow and survive. Most plants gather nutrients from the soil using their roots .
pistil	The pistil is the female part of the flower that includes the stigma, style and ovary. The stigma collects pollen. The style connects the stigma to the ovary. The ovary contains ovules, which develop into seeds after they have been fertilised .

Parts of a Plant



What Does a Plant Need to Grow?

water 	light 	air
space 	nutrients 	temperature

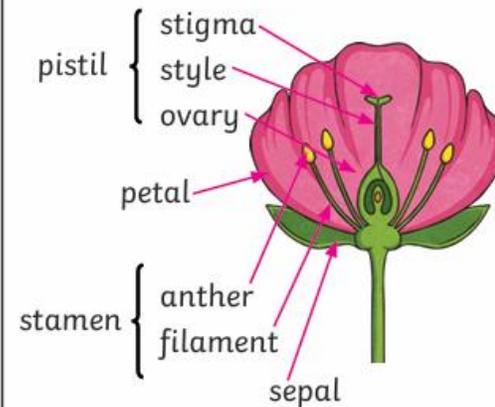


Key Vocabulary	
pollination	Pollination is the process whereby pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant's anther) is moved to a flower's stigma.
pollinator	A pollinator is an animal that carries pollen between flowers . Examples include insects, birds and bats.
roots	Roots are the part of a plant that anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water, air and nutrients .
seed	A seed is a small, fertilised ovule of a plant that, when in the right conditions, can grow into a new plant.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the method of moving seeds away from the parent plant so the seeds have the best chance of survival.
stamen	The stamen is the male part of the flower that includes the anther and the filament. The filament supports the anther. The anther produces pollen.
stem	A stem is the central part of a plant, which supports it and carries water and nutrients around it.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



Parts of a Flower



Seed Dispersal

Plants disperse their seeds in a variety of ways.



wind



water



animal (carrying)



animal (eating)



bursting



As a Scientist...

In year 2:

- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to observe how different plants grow.

In year 3:

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

In Upper keystage 2:

- Identify how animals and **plants** are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.