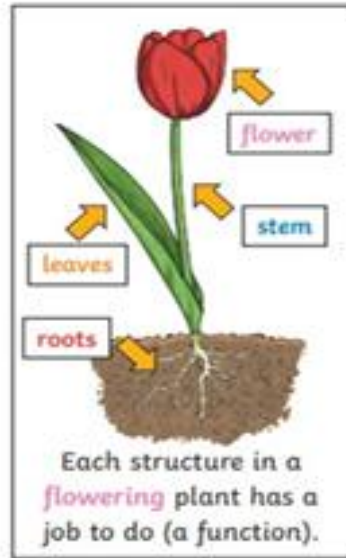


Key Learning



The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds.

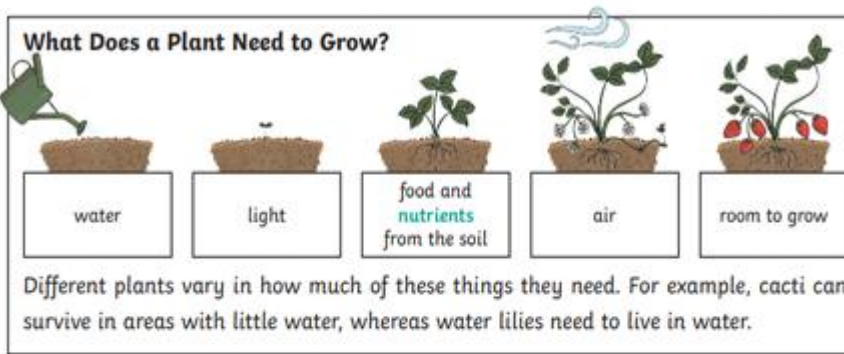
The seeds are then able to grow to make new plants. This is called germination.

Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant.

The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food.






The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.

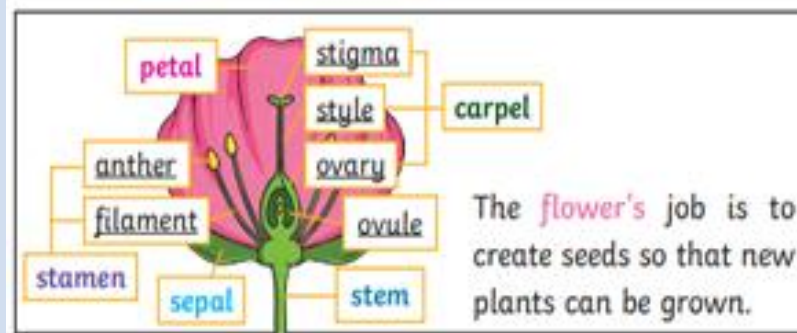
The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant.



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Seed Dispersal

Carried by the wind	Animals eat them	Carried on animals	Bursts from the pods	Carried by water
				



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

Vocabulary

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.
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.
nutrients	When a liquid turns into a gas.
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
fertilisation	in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
Seed dispersal	When a seed is scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death

	Key Learning:
1	<p>What are the different parts of plants?</p> <p>The different parts of a plant have different functions.</p> <p>The roots of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil.</p> <p>The stem carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.</p> <p>The leaves use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.</p> <p>Some plants have flowers. These are involved in reproduction and produce seeds from which new plants grow.</p>
2	<p>What do plants need to grow well?</p> <p>Plants come in all shapes and sizes, from giant oak trees to tiny flowers. Some have bright and colourful flowers, whilst others have leaves that turn red in autumn and fall off. No matter what the shape and size, all plants need the following things:</p> <p>Air, light, water, nutrients and the right temperature.</p>
3	<p>How is water transported within a plant?</p> <p>Roots absorb water from the soil where the plant is planted. Then, the water travels through the plant to the stem. Water is sucked up through the stem (just like the way you suck up a drink through a straw!) and then the stem passes water on to the leaves.</p> <p>Water evaporates from the leaves into the atmosphere. This process is called transpiration. The plant then sucks up more water with its roots, to replace the water it has lost. As a result, water is constantly moving through plants.</p> <p>Plants really need a constant flow of water because it's how they get nutrients from the soil. If a plant doesn't get enough water, it will droop, wilt, and possibly die. Water helps keeps plants upright.</p>
4	<p>What role do flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants?</p> <p>Flowers are important in a plant's life cycle as this is where the new seeds are made. In other words, the flower is where reproduction happens. There are two key events involved in this stage: pollination and fertilisation.</p>
5	<p>What are the life stages of a flowering plant?</p> <p>The major stages of the flower life cycle are the seed, germination, growth, reproduction, pollination, and seed spreading stages.</p>