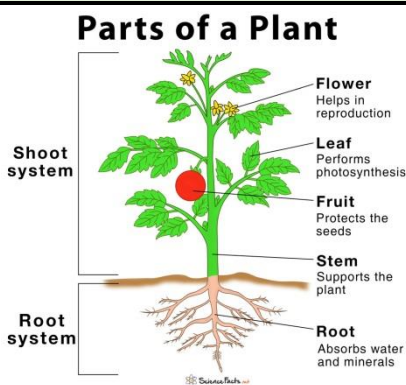


**What should I already know?**

- A variety of **common wild** and **garden plants**, including **deciduous** and **evergreen trees** and how to identify them.
- The **structure** of **common flowering plants**, including **trees** - key vocabulary: leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks and branch
- **Seeds** and **bulbs** grow into **mature** plants
- **Plants** need **water**, **light** and **warmth** and **nutrients** to grow and stay healthy.

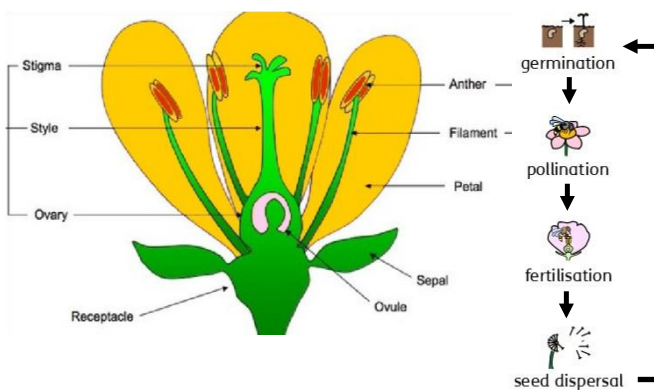
**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

The **functions** of the different parts of flowering plants



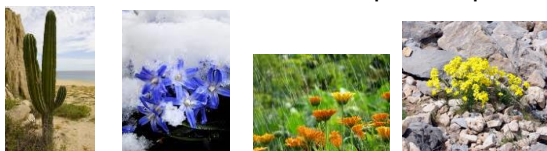
The flower's role in the life cycle of plants

- The **flower's** job is to create **seeds** so that new **plants** can grow.
- **Pollination** occurs when **pollen** from the **anther** is transferred to the **stigma** by bees and other insects.
- The **pollen** then travels down and meets the **ovule**. When this happens, **seeds** are formed - this is called **fertilisation**.
- **Seeds** are then **dispersed** so that **germination** can begin again.



What **different** plants need to grow

- All plants need water, a suitable temperature, nutrients from soil, light and space to grow **but** the **amount needed varies** from plant to plant.



**Vocabulary**

absorb	soak up or take in
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
carbon dioxide	a gas used by plants to make their own food
dispersed	scattered or spread through a large area
fertilisation	in plants, where <b>pollen</b> meets the <b>ovule</b> to form a <b>seed</b>
flower	the part of a plant which is responsible for reproduction
function	a useful thing that something does
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
leaf / leaves	use carbon dioxide, sunlight and water to make food for the plant
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
ovule	a small egg
petals	attract bees and other insects, the insects collect the pollen and transports it to another flower
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	To <b>pollinate</b> a plant or tree <u>means</u> to <b>fertilise</b> it with <b>pollen</b> . This is often <u>done by insects</u>
roots	'anchor' the plant in the soil absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant
seed	the small, hard part from which a new <b>plant</b> <u>grows</u>
stem	Keeps the plant upright and carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant
stigma	the <u>top</u> of the centre part of a <b>flower</b> which takes in <b>pollen</b>
structure	the way in which something is built or made

**Data Handling**

- Use search technologies effectively to answer own scientific questions, evaluating the digital content to ensure source reliability.
- Clearly labelled scientific diagrams.