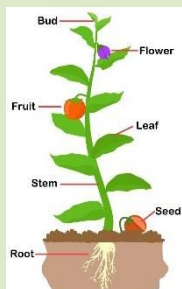


Plants & Living things (Y3&4)

knowledge

The functions of the different parts of a plant



- 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

What do different plants need to grow?

- Air, water, sunlight, nutrients from the soil, room to grow, suitable temperature
- The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of plant. For example, cacti need less water than other plants.

How is water transported within plants?



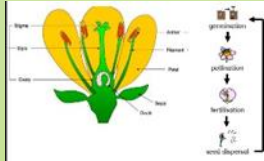
- The process of water transportation is the way water moves through a plant.
- The roots absorb water from the soil.
- The stem transports water to the leaves.
- Water evaporates from the leaves.
- This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.
- The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.

Subject Vocabulary

absorb	soak up or take in
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
carbon dioxide	a gas produced by animals and people breathing out
climate zone	sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
common	something that is found in large numbers or it happens often
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
fertilisation	in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed
fertiliser	a substance that is added to soil in order to make plants grow more successfully
fruit	something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
function	a useful thing that something does
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
healthy	well and not suffering from any illness
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
mature	when something matures, it is fully developed
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow

Knowledge

How do flowers help in the life cycle of flowering 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.

Subject Vocabulary

ovule	a small egg
pollen	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen
structure	the way in which something is built or made
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
transported	taking something from one place to another



seed dispersal

THE SCATTERING OF SEEDS

