

Plants



LKS2 Science: Plants

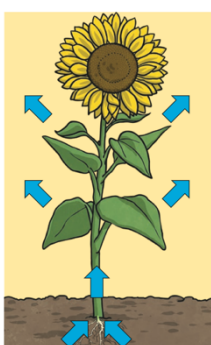
Scientific Concepts

Growth	The process of increasing, developing and maturing over time.
System	A group of related things that work together as a whole
Core Vocabulary	
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
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.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.
Transported	To transfer from one place to another.

Images/diagrams

How Water Moves through a Plant

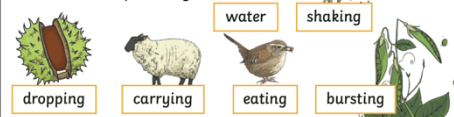
1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



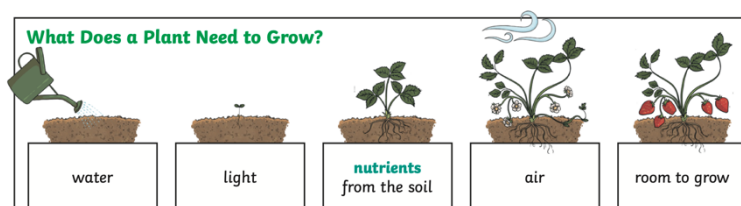
The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:

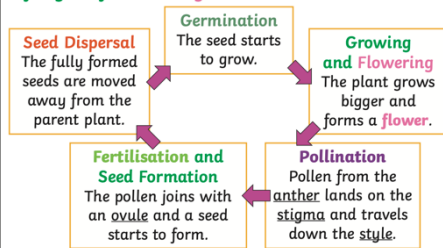


What Does a Plant Need to Grow?

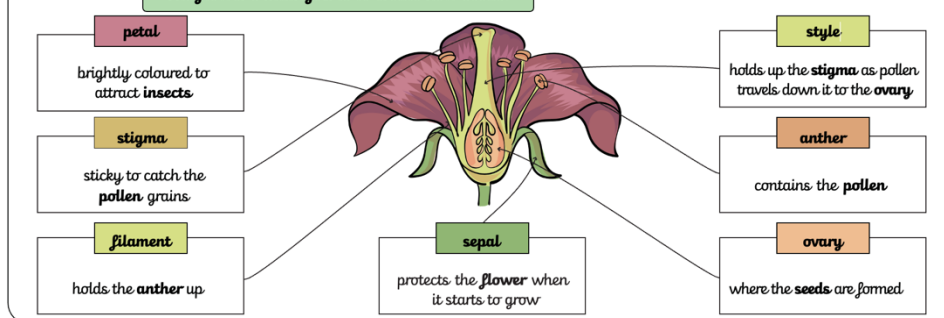


Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



The flower's main job is to create new seeds.



Key Knowledge

1	Each part of a plant has a different function: leaves produce food for the plant, the stem transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant, roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.
2	A plant needs air, light, water, space, nutrients and warmth to survive.
3	All flowers have a basic structure that consists of male and female parts. The petals are brightly coloured to attract bees and insects for pollination.
4	The male element (anther) produces pollen. The female element (stigma) collects new pollen grains.
5	Once pollen is transferred to the stigma, it travels down the style to the ovary, where the new seed grows.
6	Seeds can be transported in a number of different ways: by wind, animals eating them, by water and by sticking to animals.