

Term 5 and 6: Ready, Steady, Grow!

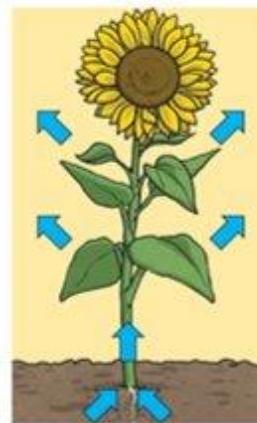


Be the BEST you can be

General Knowledge

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.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

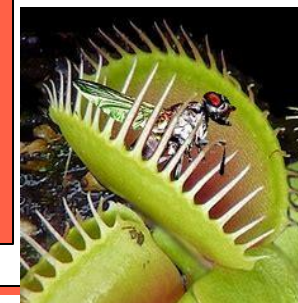
Seed Dispersal
The fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant.

Germination
The seed starts to grow.

Growing and Flowering
The plant grows bigger and forms a **flower**.

Fertilisation and Seed Formation
The pollen joins with an **ovule** and a seed starts to form.

Pollination
Pollen from the **anther** lands on the **stigma** and travels down the **style**.



Did you know?
Plants can be carnivorous and eat other living things, like insects and spiders

	Key Vocabulary
Carpel (Sepal)	Female part of the flower and sepal is the part which contains the female seed cell, and after pollination becomes the seed.
anther	This is where pollen is produced.
stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament.
Nutrients	Nutrients are needed by living things to grow and survives. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female Carpel.
Polinator	The thing that moves the pollen, e.g. wind, animal.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
Seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the way <u>seeds</u> get away from the <u>parent plant</u> to a new place. "Dispersal" means to spread or scatter.



Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:

