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| Vocabulary | |
| Stamen | The male part of a flower containing pollen. |
| Carpel | The female part of a flower containing pollen. |
| Fertilisation | When pollen and an egg join together to make a seed. |
| Seed dispersal | The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant. |
| Pollen | A powdery yellow substance from the male part of a flower. |
| Pollination | The act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. |
| Nectar | A sweet fluid in flowers that attracts insects. |
| Anther | The stamen has a pollen producing structure at the end which is called the anther. |
| Stigma | Usually sticky and receives pollen. |

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| Sticky knowledge |
| The roots collect water and minerals from the soil and hold the plant firmly in the ground. |
| The stem holds up the leaves so that they can gather light to make food and holds up the flowers so that they can receive pollen and disperse their fruits. |
| The stem transports water and minerals from the roots to the other parts of the plant. |
| Leaves make food by trapping light and using its energy to turn carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates. |
| The function of a flower is reproduction, where flowers exchange pollen – made by an anther – in a process called fertilisation. |
| After fertilisation, a structure in the flower’s ovary called an ovule becomes a seed. |
| Seed dispersal is a method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival. |

Objectives

-identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

-explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant

-investigate the way in which water is transported within plants

-explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal



How do new seeds get to the soil to grow?