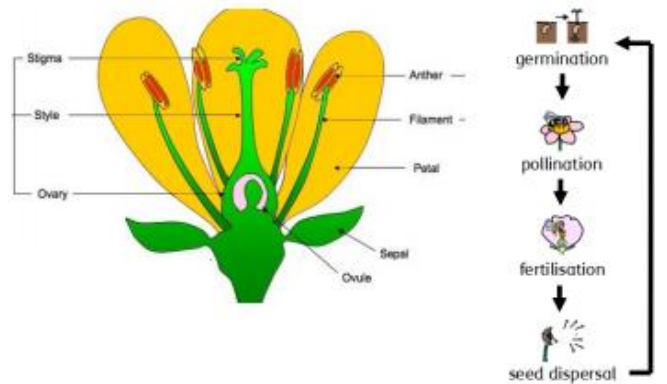


What should I already know?

- Which things are living and which are not.
- 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** (including **leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks** and **branches**)
- **Seeds** and **bulbs** grow into **mature plants**
- **Plants** need water, light and a suitable **temperature** to grow and stay **healthy**.
- Different **vegetation belts** and **climate zones** around the world
- **Plants** and animals depend on each other to survive.

Diagrams



Big ideas this works towards:

- *Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow.*

What will I know by the end of the unit?

<p>The functions of the different parts of flowering plants.</p> <p>flower</p> <p>seed</p> <p>leaf</p> <p>stem</p> <p>roots</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>What do different plants need to grow?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air • water • sunlight • nutrients from the soil • room to grow • suitable temperature <p>The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of plant. For example, cacti need less water than other plants.</p>
<p>How is water transported within plants?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots. • It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant.
<p>How do flowers help in the life cycle of flowering plants?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Vocabulary

- Absorb - soak up or take in.
- Anther - the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen.
- Branches - parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them.
- Bulb - a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
- Carbon Dioxide - a gas produced by animals and people breathing out
- Climate Zones - 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.
- Deciduous - a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
- Dispersed - scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
- Dissect - to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
- Evergreen - a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round
- fertilisation - in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed
- flower - the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
- flowering - trees or plants which produce flowers
- fruit - something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
- germination - if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow healthy well and not suffering from any illness.
- leaf / leaves - the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.
- life cycle -the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
- Petal - thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower