



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School

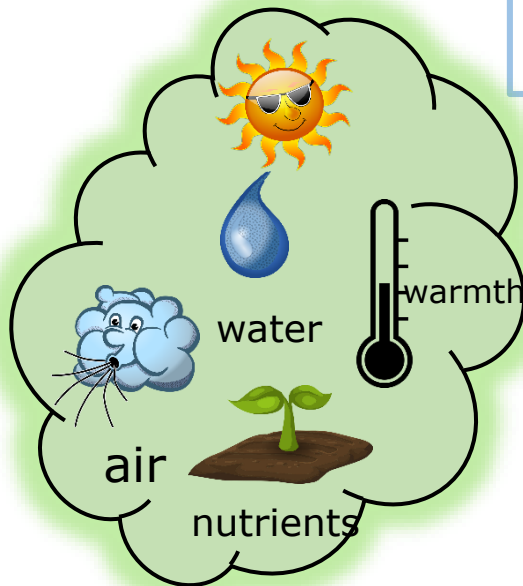
Beech Class

Science Summer 1 Plants

Gospel Value -
Stewardship

What I should already know...

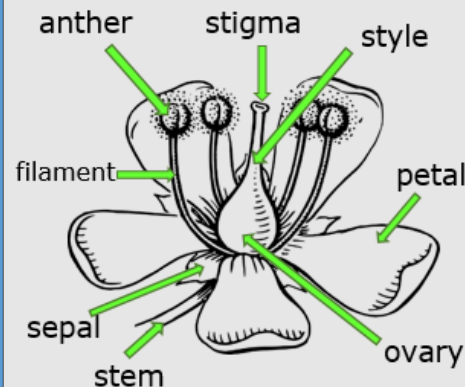
- How seeds and bulbs grown into mature plants.
- Have experimented and can talk about plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.



Key Facts

- Many plants have roots, stems, leaves and flowers.
- Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and anchor the plant in place.
- The stem transports water, nutrients and minerals around the plant and holds the leaves and flowers up in the air to help with food making, pollination and seed dispersal.
- Leaves use sunlight and water to produce plant's own food.
- Pollen, produced by the male part is transferred to the female part of the flower (pollination).
- Seeds are dispersed in different ways.
- Different plants need different conditions for germination and growth.

PARTS OF A FLOWER



Key Vocabulary

Roots – These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Stem – This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.

Leaves -These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.

Flowers – These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.

Nutrients – These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.

Evaporation – This happens when a liquid turns into a gas.

Fertilisation– The male and female parts of the flower have mixed to make seeds for the new plants.

Petal - The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate.

Stamen – The male parts of the flower(anther and filament).

Carpel - The female parts of the flower.(stigma, style and ovary)

Sepal - Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.

Pollen – A fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant.

Pollination – When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.

Pollinator – Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants.

Germination –A seed starts to grow.

Seed Dispersal – A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.