

What should I already know?

- Similarities and differences between common, everyday objects (EYFS)
- A variety of **common wild** and **garden plants**, including **deciduous** and **evergreen trees** and how to identify them (Y1)
- The **structure of common flowering plants**, including **trees** (including **leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks and branches**) (Y1)
- Which things are living and which are not (Y2)
- **Seeds** and **bulbs** grow into **mature plants** (Y2)
- **Plants** need water, light and a suitable **temperature** to grow and stay **healthy** (Y2)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

The functions of different parts of a plant

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 (photosynthesis)

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 keep the plant upright so that 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.

What do different plants need to grow?

air	water	sunlight
nutrients from the soil	suitable temperature	room to grow

How is water transported within plants?

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.

How do flowers help in the lifecycle of flowering plants?

The flower's **function** 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.
Seeds are formed when fertilisation happens. Seeds are then **dispersed** so

Vocabulary

absorb	soak up or take in
anther	the part of the stamen that produces and releases pollen
carbon dioxide	a gas produced by animals and humans breathing out
dispersal	when something is scattered or spread through an area. Seeds are dispersed by wind, animals and water.
dissect	to carefully cut something in order to examine it scientifically
fertilisation	Where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed (in plants)
function	the job that something does
germination	if a seed germinates, it starts to grow
lifecycle	The stages that a plant goes through from the beginning to end of its life
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
photosynthesis	a chemical process where green plants use sunlight to make food from carbon dioxide and water for the rest of the plant
plant	a living thing that grows in soil and has stem, leaves and roots
pollen	a fine yellow powder produced by flowers and it fertilises other flowers of the same species to produce seeds
pollination	making new seeds with pollen, often spread by insects
seed	small hard parts inside a flower that grows into new plants
stigma	the centre part of the flower which takes in pollen
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
transport	to take something to another place