

Key Vocabulary



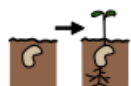
Fertilisation

Fertilisation is the process whereby part of the pollen combines with an ovule in the **flower's** ovary, producing a **seed** that can grow into a new plant.



Flower

A **flower** is the part of a plant that makes **seeds**, which grow into new plants. Most flowering plants only grow **flowers** for a short time each year.



Germination

Germination is the process by which a **seed** starts to grow.



Leaf

A **leaf** is the part of a plant that makes food for the plant by absorbing energy from sunlight.



Nutrients

Nutrients are substances that are needed by living things to grow and survive. Most plants gather **nutrients** from the soil using their **roots**.



Pistil

The **pistil** is the female part of the flower that includes the stigma, style and ovary. The stigma collects pollen. The style connects the stigma to the ovary. The ovary contains ovules, which develop into **seeds** after they have been **fertilised**.

Parts of a Plant

Fruit

encases a plant's seeds and is often eaten by animals

Flower

produces seeds that can grow into new plants

Leaf

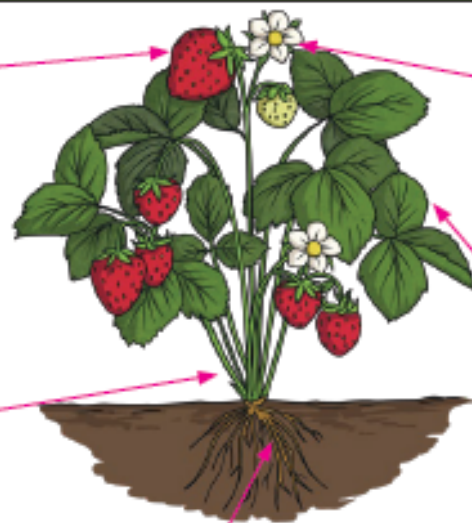
absorbs sunlight to make the plant's food

Stem

transports water and food around the plant

Roots

support the plant, take up water, air and nutrients from the soil and can store food and water



What Does a Plant Need to Grow?

water



light



air



space



nutrients



temperature



Key Vocabulary



Pollination

Pollination is the process whereby pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant's anther) is moved to a flower's stigma.



Pollinator

A **pollinator** is an animal that carries pollen between **flowers**. Examples include insects, birds and bats.



Roots

Roots are the part of a plant that anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water, air and **nutrients**.



Seeds

A **seed** is a small, **fertilised** ovule of a plant that, when in the right conditions, can grow into a new plant.



Seed dispersal

Seed dispersal is the method of moving **seeds** away from the parent plant so the **seeds** have the best chance of survival.



Stamen

The **stamen** is the male part of the flower that includes the anther and the filament. The filament supports the anther. The anther produces pollen.



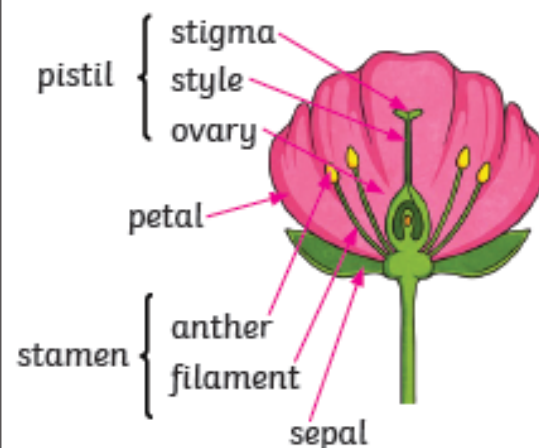
Stem

A **stem** is the central part of a plant, which supports it and carries water and **nutrients** around it.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



Parts of a Flower



Seed Dispersal

Plants disperse their seeds in a variety of ways.



wind



water

animal
(carrying)animal
(eating)

bursting