

Key Vocabulary

Stem Transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.

Leaves The place where photosynthesis takes place.

Petal The separate leaves that form the outside part of a flower head and usually attract insects.

Seed allow a plant to reproduce.

Pollen The product of a male part of a plant which allows it to produce seeds.

Ovule The egg cell which joins with pollen to produce seeds and allows plants to reproduce.

Stamen The male part of a plant, consists of the anther (produces pollen) and the filament (which supports the anther)
Nutrient A substance that provides nourishment for growth.

Pollination The process by which pollen is transferred to the female parts of the plant, which means the plants can make seeds and reproduce.

Fertilisation When pollen joins with the ovule, a new seed is created

Seed Dispersal The movement or transport of seeds.

Biomes Large region of the Earth that has a certain climate

Vegetation belts Plant life as a whole on a certain area

Rainforest A dense forest found typically in tropical areas

Key Information

- Every part of a plant has a purpose, a job to do
- Plants need light, warmth, water, air, nutrients from soil and room to grow.
- Seeds can be dispersed by air, water, animals, humans and explosion/bursting
- If plants have too much, or too little of their requirements this will affect the growth
- Water travels up the stem to the flowers

Enquiry Skills

In this unit the pupils will:

- Explore questions through research and investigation
- Create questions to explore and design simple fair test
- Work scientifically by comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth
- Look for patterns in the structure of fruit that relate to how seeds are dispersed
- Observe how water is transported in plants

Rainforests Kingfishers: Plants



Seeds can be dispersed in many different ways.



