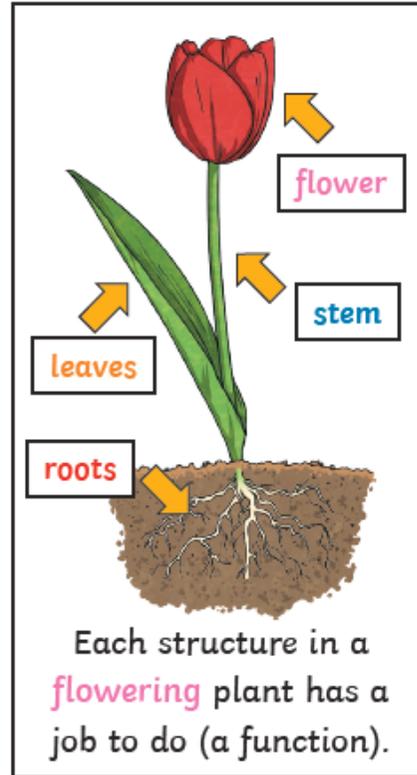


Key vocabulary

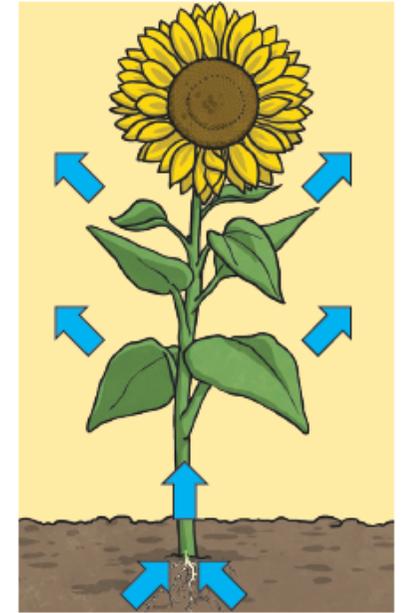
roots	These anchor the plant to the soil and absorb nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients to the leaves, a trunk is the stem on a tree.
leaves	These make food using water, sunlight and carbon dioxide in a process called photosynthesis.
petal	Brightly coloured to attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	Substances needed by a living thing to survive. In plants, these come from the soil.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male (anther) of a plant to the female (stigma) by pollinators such as insects, birds and bees.
stamen	Male part of the plant made up of the anther and filament.
carpel	Female part of the plant made up of the stigma, style and ovary.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving seeds.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.

Plants



How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Seed Dispersal

The fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant.

Germination

The seed starts to grow.

Growing and Flowering

The plant grows bigger and forms a **flower**.

Fertilisation and Seed Formation

The pollen joins with an **ovule** and a seed starts to form.

Pollination

Pollen from the **anther** lands on the **stigma** and travels down the **style**.

