



Key Knowledge	
What is the lifecycle of a plant?	Seed or bean - germination - roots - leaves - flowers - fruit - seed dispersal - dies.
How do plants collect water?	Roots absorb water from the soil then travels through the stem and finally passes onto the leaves and flower.
What requirements to plants need to survive and grow?	Plants need water, nutrients, air, light, suitable temperature and time.
How are seeds dispersed?	Some are dispersed by wind, water, animals and exploding naturally.
How do plants reproduce?	Flowering plants reproduce through pollen being passed from one plant to another. Seeds are also dispersed to create new plants.
What are the parts and functions of a plant?	<p>Roots- keeps the plant to the ground and absorbs the water and nutrients.</p> <p>Stem- supports the plant and transports water and nutrients.</p> <p>Leaves- helps the plant make food for itself</p> <p>Flower- involved in the reproduction and produces seeds from which new plants grow.</p>

Key Vocabulary	
Germination	The development of a plant from a seed.
Pollination	When pollen is moved from one flower to another.
Seed formation	When the flower produces seeds.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the main plant.
Nutrients	Substances which living things need to grow and survive.
Flowering Plant	Plants that has a flower with petals.
Plant Reproduction	The process of creating new plants from the seeds/pollen.
Environment	The surroundings that are around us.
Fertiliser	Chemical added to the soil to help plants grow.
Deforestation	When forests are destroyed by cutting and not replanted.

Greater Depth Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the different parts within the flower (anatomy). Explain how fertiliser may help plants grow better. Explain the difference between a flowering and non-flowering plant. Investigate why certain plants may not grow in specific conditions.

Diagrams and Symbols

The diagrams illustrate the plant lifecycle and its anatomy. The top diagram shows the stages of germination: a seed in the soil, a seedling with roots and a shoot, and a young plant with leaves. The middle diagram is a detailed cross-section of a flower, labeling the Stigma, Anther, Style, Filament, Petal, Sepal, Ovary, Ovule, Receptacle, and Peduncle. The bottom diagram is a circular flowchart of the plant lifecycle with five numbered steps: 1. Germination (Seeds are spread out so they can grow where they are not fighting for space with the parent plant. The seed starts to grow when conditions are suitable.) 2. Roots (Roots grow, usually underground.) 3. Leaves (A stem and leaves form, and the plant makes its own food (photosynthesis).) 4. Flowering (The pollen in the flowers is used to make seeds.) 5. Seed Dispersal (Seeds are spread out so they can grow where they are not fighting for space with the parent plant.)

Possible Experiences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissect the plant and the flower head. Observe and compare flowers and plants around the school grounds. Plan an experiment to observe how water travels in a plant. Investigate how weight, size and dispersal strategies of seeds can affect the distance they travel.