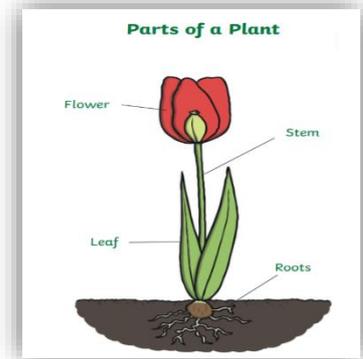




PLANTS

WHAT ARE THE PARTS OF A PLANT?

Plants are made up of different parts. The plant's **roots** absorb water and minerals from the soil. The **stem** transports water around the plant. The **petals** attract insects and birds to the plant. The **leaves** make food for the plant from CO₂ and sunlight.



LIFE CYCLE OF A FLOWERING PLANT

WHERE DO SEEDS COME FROM?

Here are some of the ways plants pollinate (make seeds):

- Insects take pollen between flowering plants of the same type. The pollen then fertilizes egg cells to make seeds.
- Wind carries pollen from plant to plant in order to make seeds.
- Rain washes the pollen from the stamens to the ovules so new seeds can be made.
- Animals eat plants and scatter the pollen to the ovules so seeds can be made.

WHAT HAPPENS ONCE A SEED IS FORMED?

Once the seeds are formed, they are ready to become new plants. A seed has to be planted and then it can begin to grow if it has enough water, healthy soil and the sun gives off enough heat and energy to keep the soil warm. If a seed has all those things, it will germinate.

WHAT IS GERMINATION?

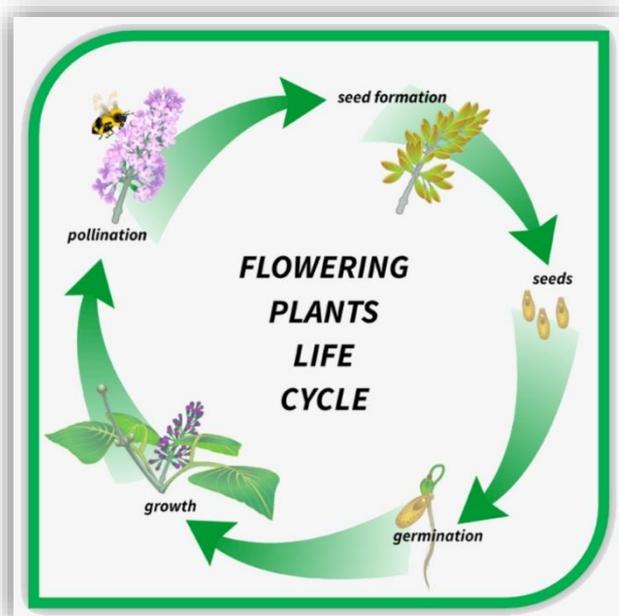
A seed that germinates breaks through the seed coat so its roots can grow in the ground and the stem and seed leaves can pop through the soil and begin making food to feed the plant so it can grow.

WHAT DOES A PLANT NEED TO GROW?

Once the plant is formed, it grows and grows until it is mature. This means it is as big as it should be and is ready to make fruit, vegetables, flowers, or just more pretty green leaves. This depends on what type of plant it is. Plants need **light, water, suitable temperature** and **air** to grow.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

When the plant is mature, pollination takes place and then the fruit, vegetables or flowers are formed and begin to grow. When they are done growing, we either eat the fruits and vegetables or enjoy the pretty flowers and let the seeds from these plants start their job all over again.





DID YOU KNOW?

Many plants die off each season. The seeds from these plants are gathered and used to grow new plants each year. These plants are called **annuals**. Some examples of annual plants are marigolds, green beans, tomatoes and courgettes. Plants that don't die off, but keep making new seeds each spring and summer, are called **perennials**. Some examples of perennials are trees, roses, lilacs, asparagus and strawberry plants.

FIND OUT MORE...

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-ivys-plant-workshop-parts-of-a-plant/zvdkpg8>

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. What is the job of the roots?
2. What is the job of the leaves?
3. What does a plant need to grow?
4. What is germination?