












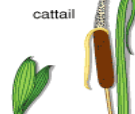







Key People/Scientists	
	<p><b>Jeanne Baret (1740-1807)</b> Her parents taught her to identify plants for their healing properties, and she became an expert "herb woman," a peasant schooled in botanical medicine.</p>
	<p><b>David Douglas (1799 - 1835)</b> He was a Scottish botanist, best known as the namesake of the Douglas-fir. He worked as a gardener, and explored the Scottish Highlands, North America, and Hawaii, where he died.</p>

Key Questions	
<b>How is water transported?</b>	The roots absorb water from the soil. The stem transports water to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves.
<b>What are the roles of plant parts?</b>	Roots: anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Stem: holds the plant upright and transports water and nutrients around the plant. Leaves: use energy from the sun to make food for the plant (photosynthesis). Flowers: attract pollinators and produce seeds for reproduction.
<b>Why are flowers important?</b>	Flowers attract pollinators such as bees to the plant. These pollinators pick up pollen and fertilise other plants with this. After they have been fertilised, flowers produced seeds for reproduction.
<b>What does a plant require for growth?</b>	Plants need light, water, suitable temperature, air, nutrients from the soil and room to grow and be healthy. If a plant does not have one of these requirements it could affect its growth or even die.

Misconceptions/Key facts
<p><b>Misconception:</b> Plants get their energy from the soil through roots.</p> <p><b>Fact:</b> Plant leaves absorb the sun's energy for use in photosynthesis. Water and minerals are taken in through the roots.</p> <p><b>Misconception:</b> All plants are produced from seeds.</p> <p><b>Fact:</b> Some specialised plants can be formed from a leaf or stem</p>

### Diagrams/Visual Aids

**How Seeds Travel**

by the wind	by animals	by water	by bursting	by humans
 milkweed	 beggar-ticks	 lotus	 violet	 bean
 dandelion	 sandbur	 cattail	 jewelweed	 wheat
 maple	 blackberry	 coconut	 witch hazel	 cherry

Key Vocabulary	
<b>flowers</b>	Attract pollinators and produce seeds for reproduction.
<b>function</b>	The function of each plant part is its job. This could be nutrition, reproduction or support.
<b>leaves</b>	Use the sun's energy to make food for the plant.
<b>pollination</b>	The movement of pollen from one plant to another, often done by pollinators like bees.
<b>root</b>	Anchors the plant into the ground and takes up water from the soil.
<b>seed dispersal</b>	The movement of seeds away from the parent plant. This can be done by wind, animals, water or explosion.
<b>seed formation</b>	Plants form seeds when they are pollinated by another plant.
<b>stem/trunk</b>	Allows water to be transported through the plant.