

What should I already know?	Diagrams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which things are living and which are not.</li> <li>A variety of <b>common wild</b> and <b>garden plants</b>, including <b>deciduous</b> and <b>evergreen trees</b> and how to identify them.</li> <li>The <b>structure</b> of <b>common flowering plants</b>, including <b>trees</b> (including <b>leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks</b> and <b>branches</b>)</li> <li><b>Seeds</b> and <b>bulbs</b> grow into <b>mature plants</b></li> <li><b>Plants</b> need water, light and a suitable <b>temperature</b> to grow and stay <b>healthy</b>.</li> <li>Different <b>vegetation belts</b> and <b>climate zones</b> around the world</li> <li><b>Plants</b> and animals depend on each other to survive.</li> </ul>	

**Big ideas this works towards:**

- Living things are special collections of matter that make copies of themselves, use energy and grow.*

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<p>The <b>functions</b> of the different parts of <b>flowering plants</b>.</p> <p><b>flower</b></p> <p><b>seed</b></p> <p><b>leaf</b></p> <p><b>stem</b></p> <p><b>roots</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>petals</b> on a <b>flower</b> are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect <b>pollen</b> to make <b>seeds</b>.</li> <li>The <b>seeds</b> are then able to grow to make new <b>plants</b>. This is called <b>germination</b>.</li> <li><b>Leaves</b> use <b>carbon dioxide</b> and sunlight to make food for the <b>plant</b>.</li> <li>The <b>stem</b> carries water and other <b>nutrients</b> from the <b>roots</b> to the rest of the <b>plant</b>. <b>Leaves</b> use this water to make food.</li> <li>The <b>stem</b> also helps to keep the <b>plant</b> upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.</li> <li>The <b>roots</b> help to 'anchor' the <b>plant</b> in the <b>soil</b>. They also <b>absorb</b> water and <b>nutrients</b> from the <b>soil</b> for the <b>stem</b> to carry to the rest of the <b>plant</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>What do different <b>plants</b> need to grow?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air</li> <li>water</li> <li>sunlight</li> <li><b>nutrients</b> from the <b>soil</b></li> <li>room to grow</li> <li>suitable <b>temperature</b></li> </ul> <p>The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of <b>plant</b>. For example, cacti need less water than other <b>plants</b>.</p>
<p>How is water <b>transported</b> within <b>plants</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water is <b>absorbed</b> from the <b>soil</b> by the <b>roots</b>.</li> <li>It is then <b>transported</b> from the <b>roots</b> to the <b>stem</b> and then to the rest of the <b>plant</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>How do <b>flowers</b> help in the <b>life cycle</b> of <b>flowering plants</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>flower's</b> job is to create <b>seeds</b> so that new <b>plants</b> can grow.</li> <li><b>Pollination</b> occurs when <b>pollen</b> from the <b>anther</b> is transferred to the <b>stigma</b> by bees and other insects.</li> <li>The <b>pollen</b> then travels down and meets the <b>ovule</b>. When this happens, <b>seeds</b> are formed - this is called <b>fertilisation</b>.</li> <li><b>Seeds</b> are then <b>dispersed</b> so that <b>germination</b> can begin again.</li> </ul>

**Vocabulary**

- Absorb - soak up or take in.
- Anther - the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen.
- Branches - parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them.
- Bulb - a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
- Carbon Dioxide - a gas produced by animals and people breathing out
- Climate Zones - sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
- Common - something that is found in large numbers or it happens often.
- Deciduous - a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
- Dispersed - scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
- Dissect - to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
- Evergreen - a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round
- fertilisation - in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed
- flower - the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
- flowering - trees or plants which produce flowers
- fruit - something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
- germination - if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow healthy well and not suffering from any illness.
- leaf / leaves - the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.
- life cycle -the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
- Petal - thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower