

## Plants

### Pupils will be taught:

To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants, roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.

To explore the requirements of plants for life and growth and how they vary from plant to plant.

Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.

To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

### By the end of the Plants topic the children will know

For successful growth plants need air, light and water but also nutrients from the soil and room to grow

The male part of the flower is called the stamen. It is made up of the anther and the filament.

The female part of the flower is called the carpel. It is made up of the stigma, style and ovary.

Flower petals are brightly coloured to attract pollinators to pollinate the plant.

Roots anchor the plant to the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

The stem holds the plant up and carries water from the soil to the leaves.

Light, water and carbon dioxide from the air are needed by the leaves to produce food for the plant.

Seeds need to be dispersed so that plants can grow in separate areas. This can be done in different ways.

Seeds will travel in the wind. This will happen to plants such as a sycamore tree. The seeds have wings so can fly through the air.

A coconut is the seed of a palm tree. These can float and so water can take them to a different location to grow a new tree.

Peas in a pod can sometimes do an explosion dispersal. The pod breaks open and the peas (the seeds) will disperse.

Seeds are found in fruits. If an animal eats the fruits, it will then poo elsewhere which will have seeds in it. Some seeds also attach to an animal's fur using little hooks, such as a burdock seed.

Pupils will also be introduced to the idea that every part of a plant has a job to do.

They will learn that plants can make their own food.

They will work scientifically by comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser.

They will observe how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers.