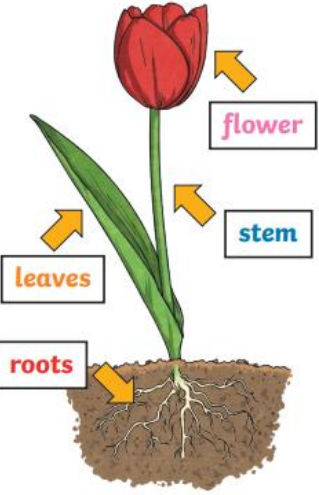
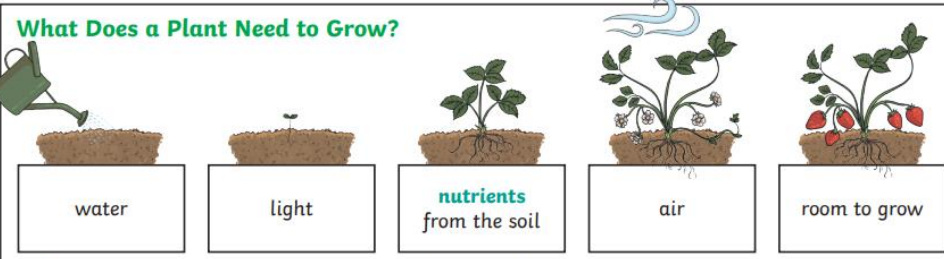
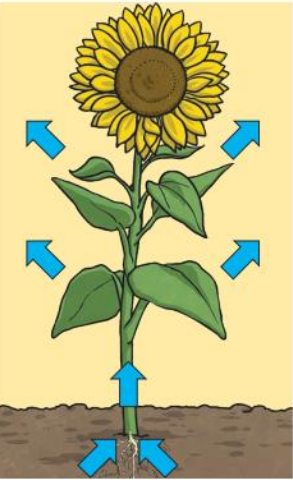
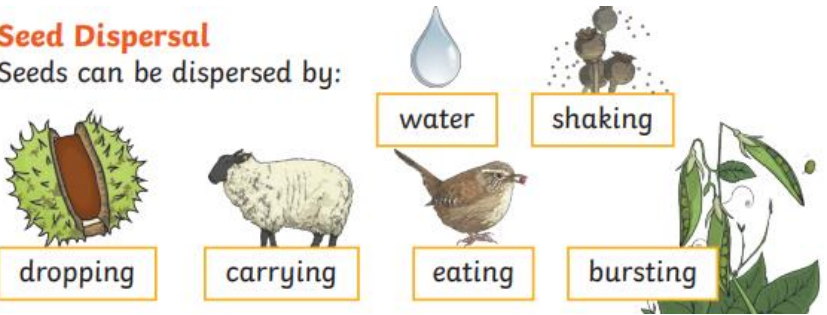
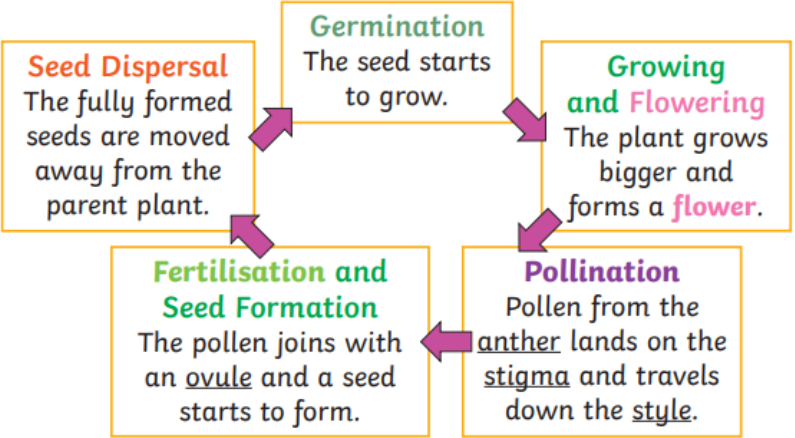
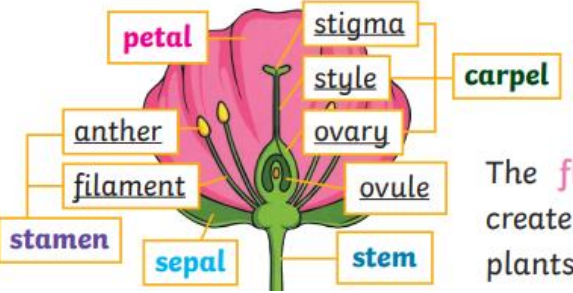


Linked Scientists

Dr Kelsey Byers (Biologist who studies flower smells and how they attract insects)

Key Vocabulary	
carpel	Female part of the flower which collects pollen when a pollinator brushes by it.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
flowers	Flowers make seeds to grow into new plants.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
nutrients	Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
petal	Brightly coloured to attract instincts to pollinate the plant.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants.
seed dispersal	Seeds moving away from the parent plan
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they opt out.
stamen	The male part of the flower

What I will know by the end of the unit	
Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers	<p>Every part of a plant has a job.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food. The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier. <p>The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant.</p> <p>The flowers are important for reproduction.</p> 
The requirements of plants for life and growth and how they vary from plant to plant	<p>What Does a Plant Need to Grow?</p>  <p>Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.</p>
How water is transported within plants	<p>How Water Moves through a Plant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The roots absorb water from the soil. The stem transports water to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves. This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.  <p>The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.</p>

What I will know by the end of the unit	
Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	<p>Seed Dispersal Seeds can be dispersed by:</p>  <p>The petals on a flower are usually bright – this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds.</p> <p>Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant</p>   <p>The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.</p>

