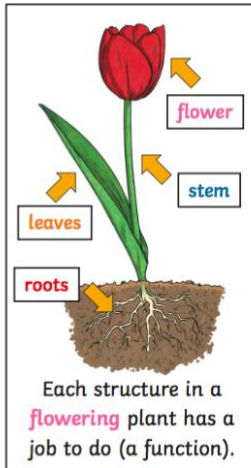
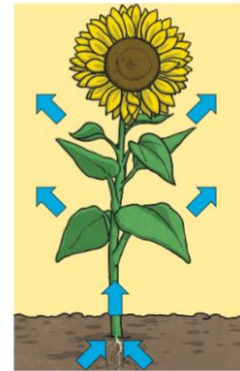


Key Vocabulary	
<b>roots</b>	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and <b>nutrients</b> from the soil.
<b>stem</b>	This holds the plant up and carries water and <b>nutrients</b> from the soil to the <b>leaves</b> . A trunk is the <b>stem</b> of a tree.
<b>leaves</b>	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
<b>flowers</b>	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their <b>petals</b> attract <b>pollinators</b> to the plant.
<b>nutrients</b>	These substances are needed by a living things to grow and survive. Plants get <b>nutrients</b> from the soil and also make their own food in their <b>leaves</b> .
<b>evaporation</b>	When a liquid turns into a gas.



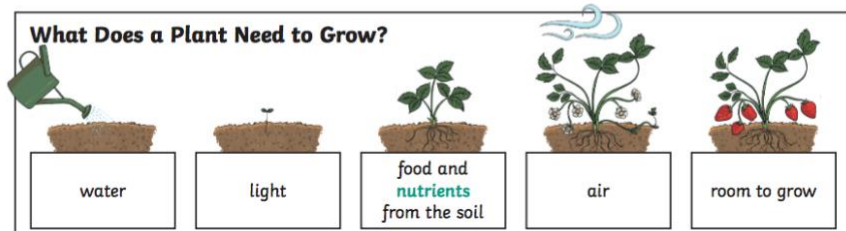
**How Water Moves through a Plant**

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.

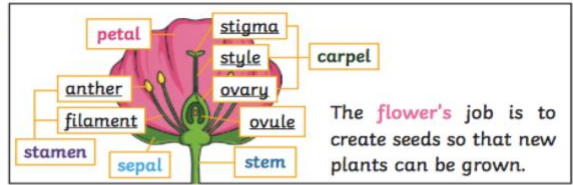


The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

**What Does a Plant Need to Grow?**

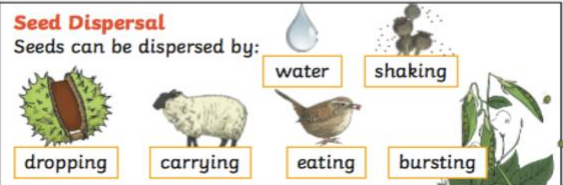
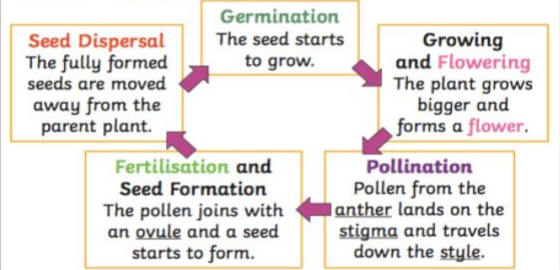


Key Vocabulary	
<b>fertilisation</b>	When the male and female parts of the <b>flower</b> have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
<b>petal</b>	The brightly coloured part of the <b>flower</b> that attracts insects to <b>pollinate</b> the plant.
<b>stamen</b>	The male parts of the <b>flower</b> . The <b>stamen</b> is made up of the <b>anther</b> and the <b>filament</b> . The filament's job is to hold up the <b>anther</b> . The job of the <b>anther</b> is to make the pollen.
<b>carpel (pistil)</b>	The female parts of the <b>flower</b> . Made up of the <b>stigma</b> , <b>style</b> and <b>ovary</b> . The job of the <b>style</b> is to hold up the <b>stigma</b> . The <b>stigma</b> collects the pollen when a <b>pollinator</b> brushes by it. The <b>ovary</b> contains the <b>ovules</b> , which are the part of the <b>flower</b> that gets <b>fertilised</b> and eventually becomes the new seed.
<b>sepal</b>	Leaf-like structures that protect the <b>flower</b> and <b>petals</b> before they open out.
<b>pollination</b>	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a <b>flowering</b> plant) is moved from the male <b>anther</b> of a <b>flower</b> to the female <b>stigma</b> .
<b>pollinator</b>	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
<b>germination</b>	When a <b>seed</b> starts to grow.
<b>seed dispersal</b>	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.



The **flower's** job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

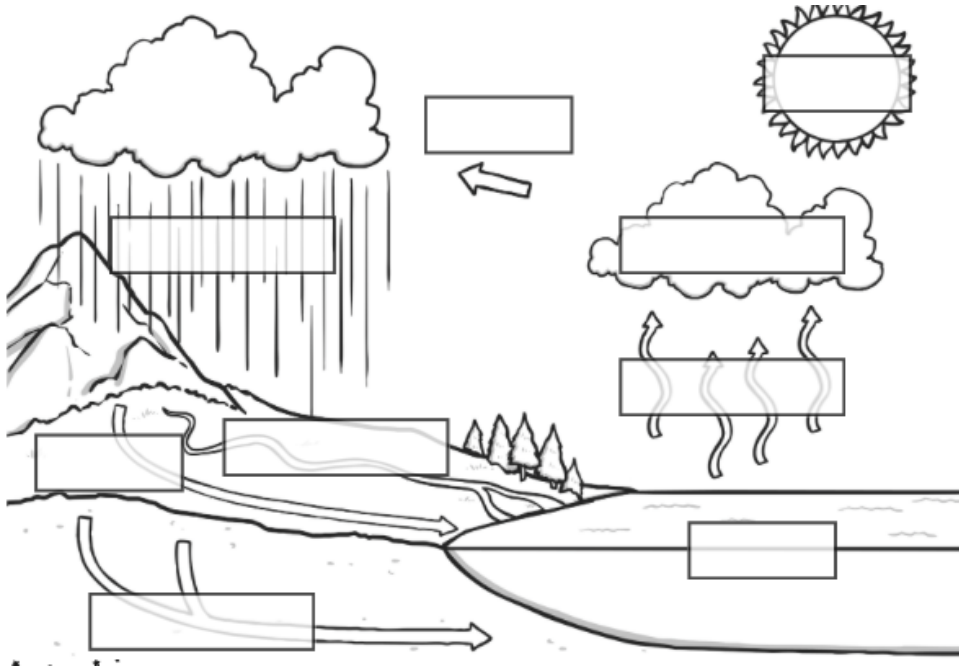
**Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant**



# Science: Plants

K	W	L
What I know	What I want to know	What I have learnt

## Water Cycle



Label the diagram of the water cycle using the words below:

rivers and streams

precipitation

runoff

underground water

sea

wind

sun

evaporation

condensation

Label the Flower.

stem

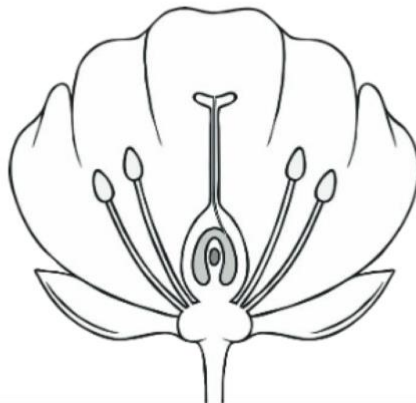
petal

sepal

pollen

anther

filament



All about...

# How Weeds Get Everywhere!

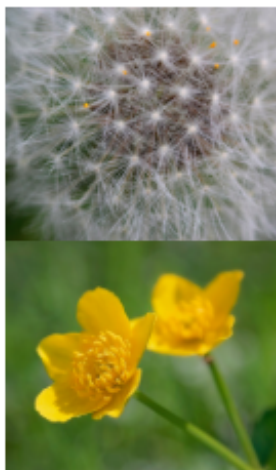
How come weeds get everywhere in our gardens? One minute your lawn can be lovely and green and the next minute it's covered - and I mean covered - in dandelions! Well, it's all to do with the clever way that plants spread their seeds to keep making more plants.

## Making the Seeds

So, how do the plants make so many seeds?

Most plants are made up of some female and male plant parts. Bees and other insects come to the flower because they smell nice and have lovely colours. While the bees are in the flower, they help move pollen around to fertilise the plant. Sometimes even the wind can help with moving the pollen around to the right places.

Once the plant is fertilised, the seeds can grow. When this happens in a dandelion, the yellow flower turns into what we call a dandelion 'clock'. If you look closely at a dandelion clock, it is full of dark coloured seeds with light, feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas.



## Fact File

- A weed is only a plant that someone does not want in their garden. They can be very pretty!
- Nettles can be used for making tea and medicines, so they are really useful.
- The world's largest weed is giant hogweed. It can grow up to 3.65m in height and have leaves that measure 91cm long.
- Some people think that if you hold a buttercup under your chin and the yellow reflects on your skin it means that you like butter.

## Spreading the Seeds

So, how do the seeds get everywhere?

This is the clever bit...

As we said before, dandelions make lots and lots of seeds that look like umbrellas. This makes the seeds really good at floating and flying through the air. So, all they need is the wind to carry them off to another part of the garden, or sometimes even further. Before you know it, there are hundreds of seeds all over your lawn. These seeds are all ready to germinate and make yet more dandelions. Other flowers and plants have other clever ways of spreading their seeds, including putting them inside tasty fruit so that animals eat them. Eventually the seeds come out of the other end in their poo and start to germinate!

All About Weeds- Questions.

- 1) What is the name of the world's largest weed?
- 2) Which animal can move pollen around in a flower?
- 3) What are the dark-coloured objects that you can see in a dandelion clock?
- 4) What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?
- 5) What makes dandelion seeds good at floating?
- 6) How tall can the largest weed grow?
- 7) What happened when you blow a dandelion clock and how does that help the dandelion?
- 8) What do some people think it means if a buttercup reflects yellow under your chin?