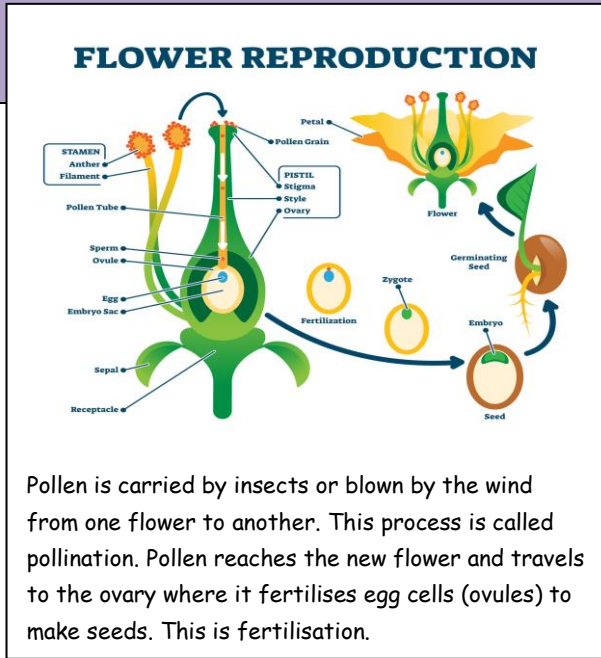
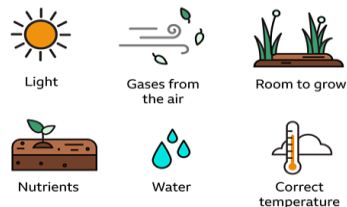


**Prior Knowledge and Overview:** Children will identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants, in addition to exploring what plants need/requirements to survive and grow and how water is transported within plants. They will learn about how flowers are important for pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

<b>germination</b>	is a part of the life cycle of a plant. It's where a seed starts to grow into a plant.
<b>pollination</b>	the process of transferring pollen from the male part of the plant to the female part of the plant to fertilise the plant and make wonderful baby plants, called seedlings.
<b>dispersal</b>	seeds are spread as far as possible from the parent plant, to give the seeds the best chance of Germination.
<b>sepal</b>	are modified leaves that form the outer whorl of a flower.
<b>stigma</b>	It is found in the centre of a flower and helps to collect pollen. It is waxy or sticky to collect the dry pollen which is blown by the wind or transferred by insects.
<b>ovule</b>	an organ within a mature flowering plant (angiosperm) that produces egg cells, is the site of fertilization, and houses mature seeds.



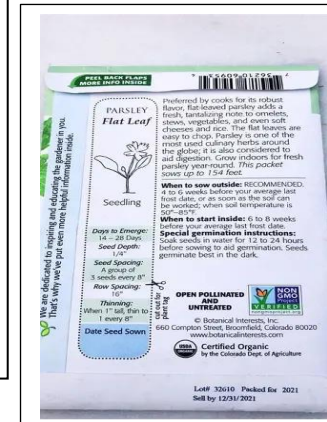
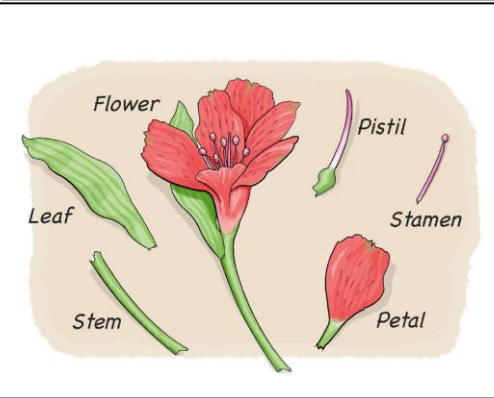
<b>anther</b>	is where the male gametophytes, or male reproductive cells, are produced in a flower.
<b>Filament</b>	The part of a flower's Stamen which supports the anther and often holds it up in order to make Pollination easier.



What does a plant need to stay healthy?



Roots absorb water from the soil where the plant is planted. Then, the water travels through the plant to the stem. Water is sucked up through the stem (just like the way you suck up a drink through a straw!) and then the stem passes water on to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves into the atmosphere.



A seed packet tells you how to look after a plant and when to plant it.