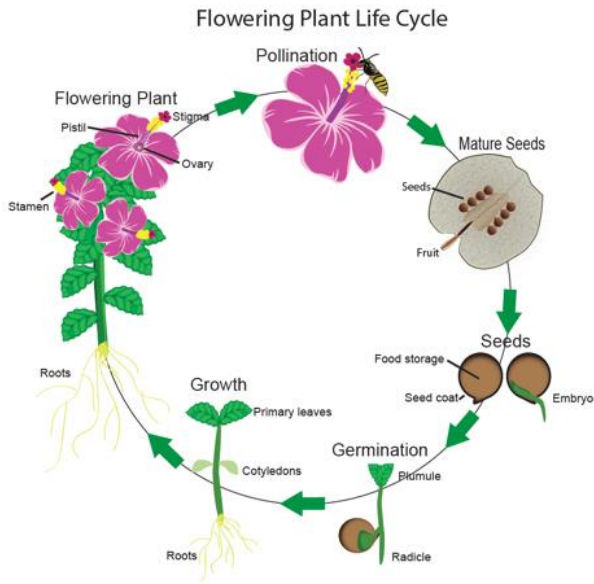
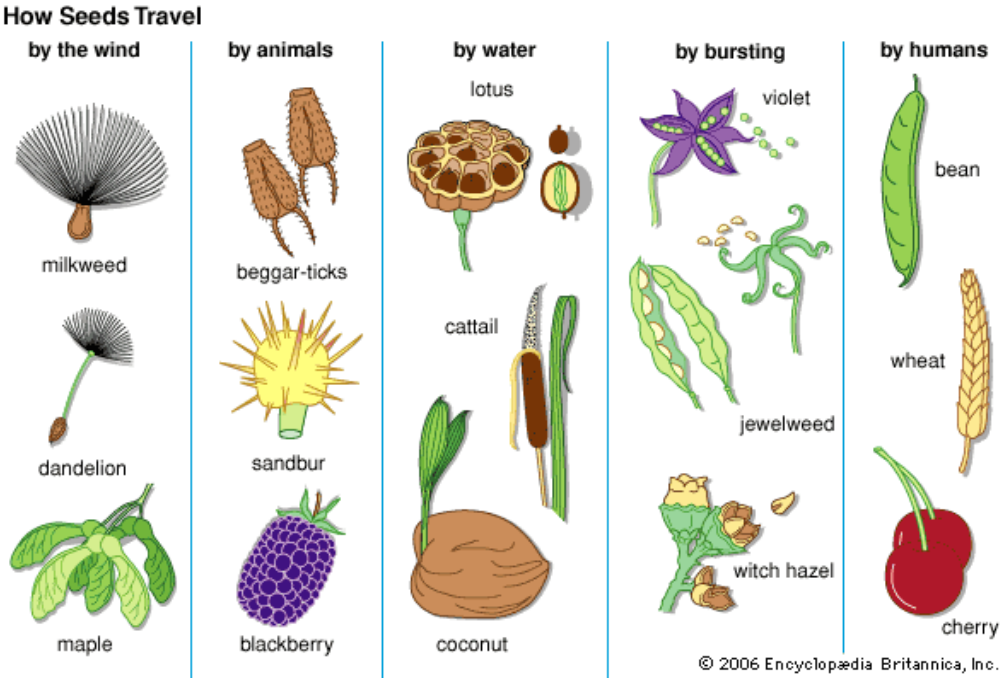
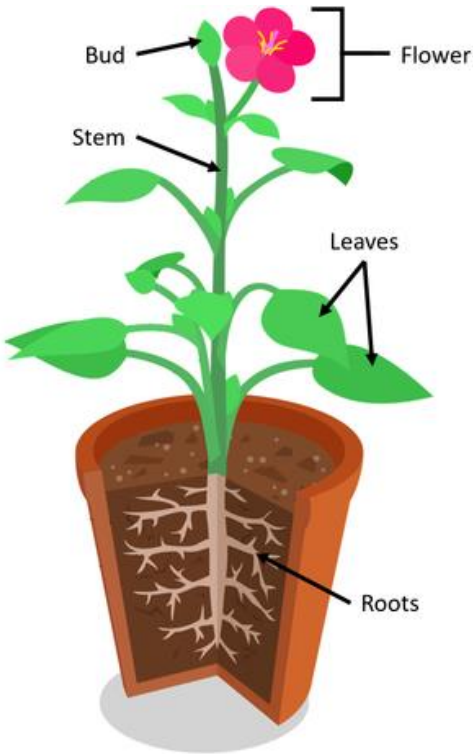
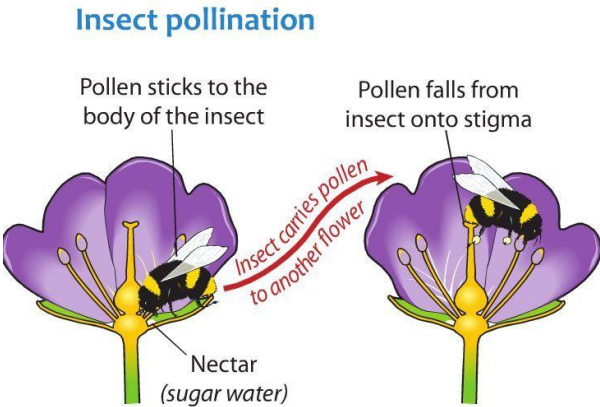
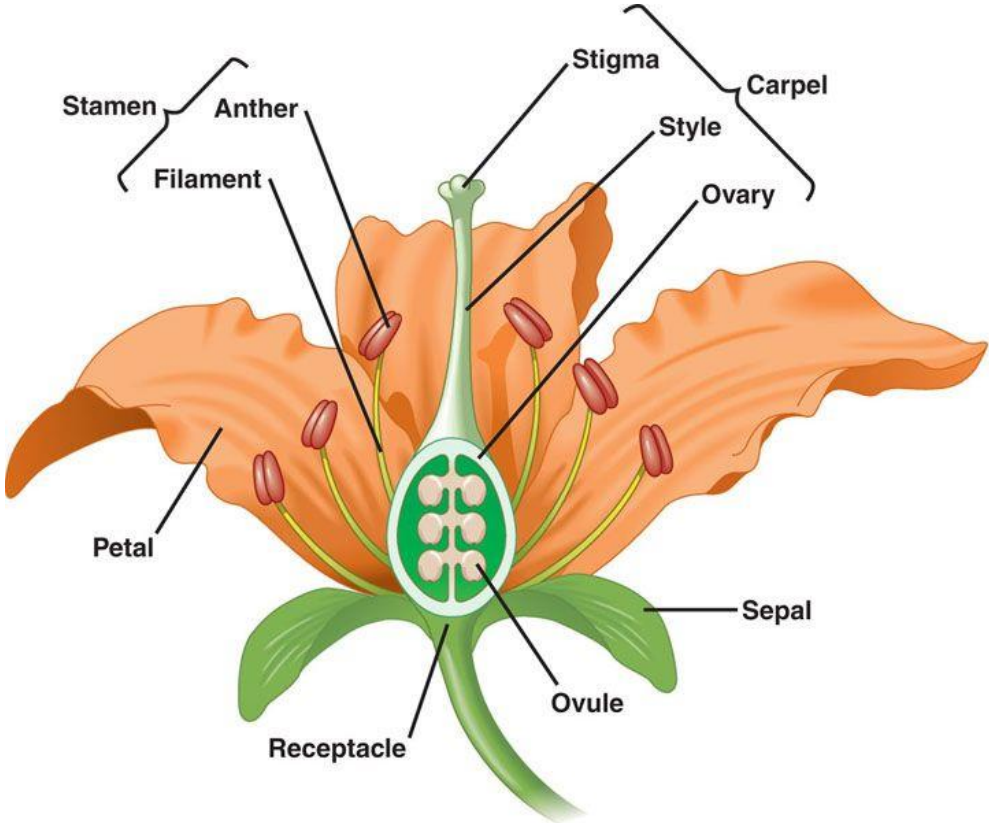


By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- What are the different parts of a plant and what do they do?
- Why are flowers important for plant reproduction?
- How do different plants disperse their seeds?

Vocabulary	Definition
carpel/pistil	female part of the plant, made up of the stigma, style and ovary
fertilisation	creation of a new seed when pollen joins with the ovule (egg)
fruit	seed bearing part of a flowering plant
flower	part of a plant that allows reproduction
petal	leaves that form the outside part of a flower head, used to attract insects
photosynthesis	the process of a plant making its own food, using energy from sunlight and carbon dioxide
pollination	the process of pollen being transferred between plants, allowing the making of seeds
reproduction	the production of offspring
seed dispersal	the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant
stamen	male part of the plant, made up of the anther and the filament



Investigate!	
• Use microscopes to explore parts of flowers. • Investigate ways to speed up pollination with own flowers. • Investigate fruits and try to grow our own fruit trees from seeds. • Go on a walk to identify flowers and seeds in the local environment.	• Compare the factors that affect plant growth. • Identify the different features of seeds and how these aid their dispersal, grouping and sorting. • Use coloured water to explore the way in which water travels inside a plant. • Design a new species of flowering plant.