

VOCABULARY

**Plant**- a living thing that usually grows from the ground.

**Germinate**- start of growth.

**Photosynthesis**- plant uses sunlight to make food for the plant.

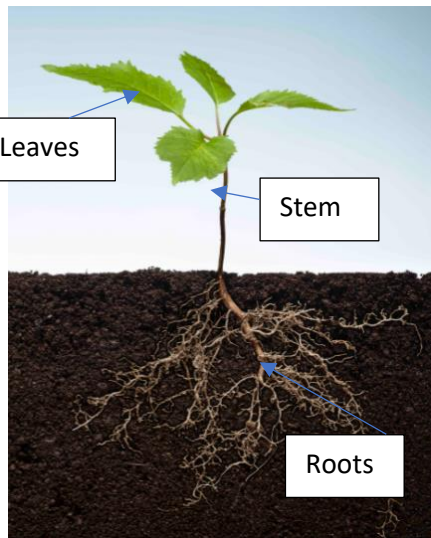
**Pollination**- flower reproduction.

**Animal dispersal**- seeds transported on animals through being buried, carried on fur, in berries or in poo.

**Water dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another in the water.

**Wind dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another by wind.

**Capillary action**- water being transported through the plant.



**Roots**



Covered in small hairs.  
Anchors plant.  
Absorb nutrients and minerals.

**Flower**



Attracts insects.  
Helps pollination.  
Uses pollen to make new seeds.  
**POLLINATION**

**Leaf**



Makes food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.  
**PHOTOSYNTHESIS.**

**Stem**



Hold plant up.  
Carries nutrients and minerals from the roots to the leaves.

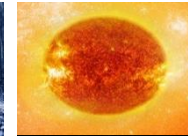
**Conditions for growth**

Rain/water



Air

Sunlight



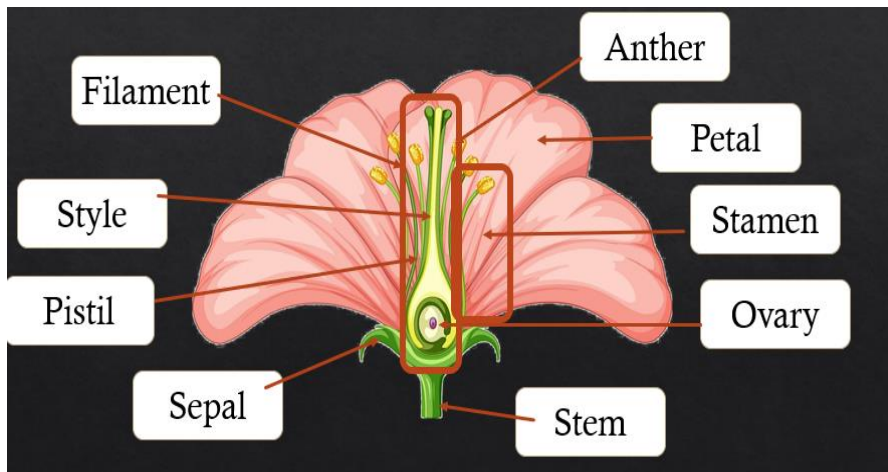
Time

Temperature



Nutrients

**Parts of a flower.**



**Water, minerals and nutrients**

stem

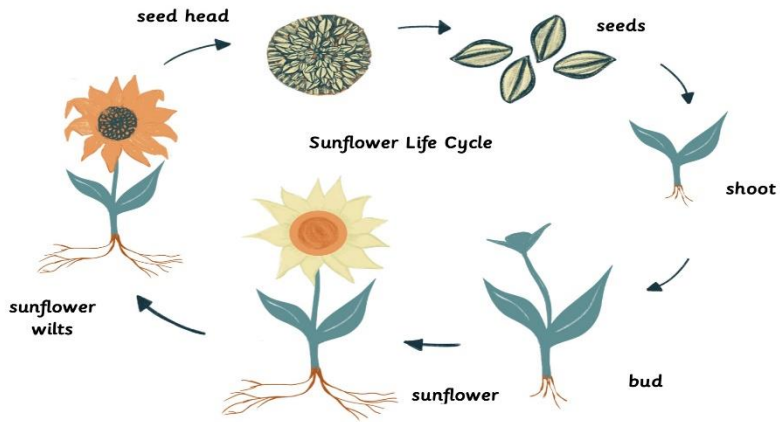
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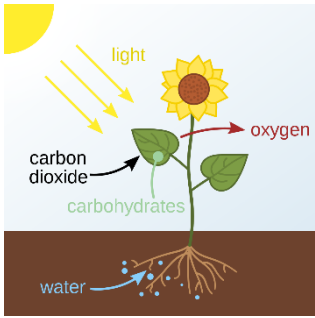
The water is transported through the flower using a process called **capillary action**. The water transports up the stem to the rest of the flower. The water is needed keep the plant alive and healthy.



## Lifecycle of a sunflower



## Photosynthesis



**Photosynthesis uses sunlight to make food for the plant.**  
 Photosynthesis happens in the leaves of a plant.  
 The leaves contain chlorophyll, this and light energy help convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose- which is food for the plant.

## Pollination

This collage includes several images related to pollination: a bee on a red flower, a bee on a pink flower, a honeycomb, a bee on a yellow flower, a diagram of a stamen with labels (anther, filament, stigma, style, pistil, petal, sepal, ovary), a bee on a yellow flower, and various other insects like butterflies and bees.

Pollination happens when an insect carries pollen from the male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil).  
 This allows the new plant to make new seeds and fruit.

## Seed Dispersal

Four images illustrate different methods of seed dispersal: a dog (representing dispersal by animals), a dandelion seed head (representing dispersal by wind), an exploding seed pod (representing dispersal by explosion), and a palm tree (representing dispersal by water).

By animals      By wind      By explosion      By water

## Famous botanists.

Five portraits of famous botanists are shown, each with a name label below it: Carl Linnaeus, George Washington Carver, Alexander Von Humboldt, Oliver Rackham, and Dr Angie Burnett.