

1. To identify the parts of a plant and their functions.	2. Investigate the parts of a plant through dissection.	3. To plant, predict and investigate plant growth.	4. To investigate plant growth.	5. To explore and define stem and water transportation.	6. To identify the condition in which seeds grow.	7. To understand the reproductive parts of a plant.	8. To understand and define the process of pollination.	9. To identify ways in which seed dispersal occur.	10. To understand and rewrite the lifecycle of a plant.	11. To write a simple conclusion for the investigation begun in lesson 4.
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leaf	Absorbs sunlight to make food for the plant	
stem	Carries water to different parts of the plant	
roots	Absorbs water and nutrients from the soil and holds the plant in place	
flower	Helps the plants to reproduce and create new life	
soil	Contains water and nutrients that plants use to grow and stay healthy	
dissection	The method of separating something into its parts	
dependant variable	(what will be measured) – the height of the plants once they have grown	
independent variable	(what will change) – the number of seeds within the plant pots	
controlled variable	(what is kept the same) – the size of the plant pots, the mass of soil, the size and type of seeds used, the position of the pots and the volume and frequency of watering	
seed	A part of a plant that can grow into a new plant	
scales	Equipment that measures the mass of something	
measuring cylinder	Equipment that measures the volume of liquid	
water transportation	The movement of water from the roots, through the stem, to the leaves and flowers	
germination	The process of a seed breaking its coating and sending out its first leaves and roots	
seedling	A young plant grown from a seed that has not yet fully grown	
petals	Attracts insects to the flower	
stamen	The male parts of a flowering plant	
pistil	The female parts of the flowering plant	
reproductive organs	Parts of a living thing needed to make offspring	
pollination	The transfer of pollen from the male part of the plant to the female part of the plant	
pollen	Tiny grains made in the male part of the plant	
pollinators	Animals which are used by plants to transfer pollen	
wind dispersal	Seeds are blown to a new location	
animal dispersal	Seeds stick to or are eaten by an animal which transports the seeds to a new location	
water dispersal	Seeds float on water to a new location	
explosion dispersal	Seeds are sprung from a seed pod to a new location	

**What Do Plants Need to Live?**

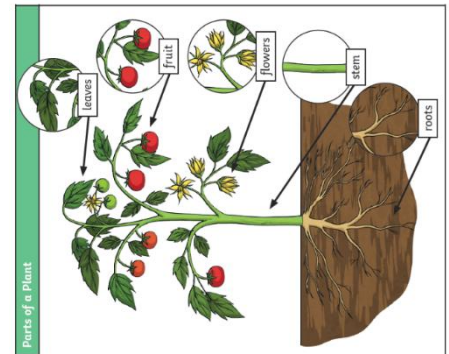
light  
water  
nutrients, e.g. those found in soil

The **stem** and **roots** are both involved in transporting water and **nutrients** around the **plant**.

**What Do Seeds Need to Grow?**

the right temperature  
the right amount of water

Seeds stay dormant until the right conditions to **germinate** are present.



**The Process of Pollination**

- The **stamen** produces **pollen**.
- Pollinators** rub against the **stamen** and **pollen** is transferred to their bodies.
- Pollinators** move to another **plant** and the **pollen** on their bodies is transferred to the **pistil**.
- Pollen** from the **stamen** is combined with an egg cell in the **pistil** to create **seeds**.

**Seed Dispersal**

animal dispersal  
explosion dispersal  
wind dispersal  
water dispersal

