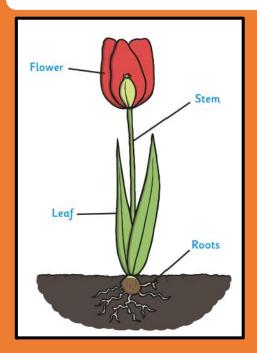


HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?



LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

Year 1 - Plants Year 2 - Plants and growth Year 4 - Planting

Petal Segments of a flower. A powdery substance which is transported to other flowers Pollen to reproduce. Move from one place to Transfer another. The transfer of pollen to allow Pollination for fertilization. Take or carry things from one **Transported** place to another. **Nutrients** A substance that provide things to function. An upper layer of earth that Soil plants grow in.

KEY VOCABULARY

Blossom

Reproduce

Structure

Life Cycle

Seed

Formation

Fertilization

Germination

Produce flowers.

Production of new plants.

Parts of something.

Changes in the life of a plant

including reproduction.

How a seed is made.

Pollen from one flower is

carried by insects or wind to another flower.

When a seed begins to sprout.

Key Facts:

- Roots grow downwards and anchor the plant.
- Water, taken in by the roots, goes up to the leaves, flower and fruit.
- Stems provide support and enable the plant to grow towards the light.
- Plants need light, water, nutrients and air to grow.
- Plants make their own food in the leaves using energy from the sun.
- Plants need nutrients to grow healthily (either naturally or from fertiliser added to the soil).
- The stem transports water to the flower, travelling upwards.
- Seed dispersal helps a plant survive.
- Seeds dispersal can happen through wind, explosion, animals or water.

Germination The seed Growing and Flowering Seed Dispersal starts to The fully The plant ormed grows eeds are bigger and moved away forms a from the flower parent plant. Fertilisation and Seed Pollination Formation Pollen from The pollen the anther joins with an lands on the ovule and a stigma and seed starts to travels down the style.

Working Scientifically:

- By comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example the amount of life, the amount of fertilizer.
- By observing the different stages of plant cycles over a period of time.
- By looking for patters in the structure of fruits that related to how the seds are dispersed.
- By observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water.
- By observing how water travels up the stem to the flower.